

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |                                     |   |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured covers /<br>Couverture de couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Covers damaged /<br>Couverture endommagée   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Covers restored and/or laminated /<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages restored and/or laminated /<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Cover title missing /<br>Le titre de couverture manque  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured maps /<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages detached / Pages détachées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Bound with other material /<br>Relié avec d'autres documents  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Includes supplementary materials /<br>Comprend du matériel supplémentaire   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Only edition available /<br>Seule édition disponible  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Blank leaves added during restorations may<br>appear within the text. Whenever possible, these<br>have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que<br>certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une<br>restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,<br>lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas<br>été numérisées. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion<br>along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut<br>causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la<br>marge intérieure. |                                     |   |

Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Various pagings.

Sessional papers Nos. 21, 24-26, 28-33, 33a-33r, 33t, 33v-33x, 34-40, 40a, 41-46, 48, 48a, 50-54, 56, 56b-56h 58-63, 63a-63b, 64, 64a-64n, 65-67, 67a, 68, 68a, 69-72, 72a, 74-75, 77, 77a-77b, 78-80, 80a, 81b, 82-86, 87a, 88-90, 92-94, 94a-94b, 95-101, 103-104, 106-111, 113-128, 130-138, 138a, 140-146, 146a, 147-148, 148a, 149-150, 152-164, 164a, 165-172, 172a, 173, 175-176 not printed.

In Sessional paper No. 18, pages 67 & 143 are incorrectly numbered pages 6 & 113.

In Sessional paper No. 19, page xi is incorrectly numbered page x.

# SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 13

FIFTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1900



---

VOLUME XXXIV

891059

See also Numerical List, page 5.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX  
OF THE  
SESSIONAL PAPERS  
OF THE  
PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

FIFTH SESSION, EIGHTH PARLIAMENT, 1900.

A		C	
Adulteration of Food.....	7b	Chemical Works (H. & E. Albert).....	127
Agricultural Implements.....	102	Chicago Drainage Canal.....	187
Agriculture, Annual Report.....	8	Chinese Legislation.....	87, 87a
Alaska.....	27	Civil Service:	
Alexander, J. P. ....	64i	Appointments and Promotions.....	141
Anti-Chinese Legislation.....	87, 87a	Commissions of Inquiry.....	68
Applications for Gold Mining.....	105	Cost of Commissions.....	64j, 64k
Archives, Canadian.....	8c	Dismissals.....	64b, c, g, k, n and 68
Auditor General, Annual Report.....	1	Examiners.....	166
Auer Light.....	109	Increase of Salaries.....	94 to 94b
		Insurance Act.....	23
<b>B</b>		List.....	16a
Banks, Chartered.....	3	Officials, Manitoba and Assiniboia....	120
Beaver Steamship Line.....	161	Superannuations.....	22
Belfast and Murray Harbour Railway....	132, 143	Clover Point, B.C.....	108
Bonds and Securities.....	29	Coasting Laws.....	73
Boots for Mounted Police.....	147	Coasting Privileges.....	76, 76a
Brace, R. K. ....	64f	Commissions in Imperial Army.....	119
Bridges, Lachine Canal.....	65	Congress on Tuberculosis.....	31
British Canadian Loan & Investment Co.	44	Contingents for South Africa.....	20, 20a, 47, 49, 123
British Columbia:—		Convict Labour.....	18a
Cabinet Dismissals.....	174	Coste, Mr., Report of.....	51
Judges.....	59	Counsel, English, Opinions of.....	35
Miners.....	146, 146a	Criminal Statistics.....	86
Protection Service.....	137	Crop Returns.....	14a
South Africa Contingent.....	85		
Brown, Bartholomew.....	64	<b>D</b>	
		Dauphin Lake.....	113
<b>C</b>		Davin, N. F.....	42
Canadian Government Railways.....	169	Dawson Water Front.....	97
Canadian Pacific Railway:—		Dick, Isaac.....	64
Business with Interior Department....	38	Disallowance.....	157
Lands sold by.....	52	Dividends unpaid in Banks.....	3a
Cahgnawaga Indians.....	75	Dominion Lands.....	39, 41
Census Forms.....	54	Domville, Lieut.-Col.....	171
Charlottetown Railway.....	143	Dorchester Penitentiary.....	186
Chartered Banks.....	3		
1	1		

<b>E</b>		<b>J</b>	
Education, Lands for.....	166	Japanese Legislation.....	87, 87a
Egg Island Light.....	101, 162	<i>John C. Barr</i> , Steamship.....	63 to 63b
Election Frauds.....	151	Jones, E. H.....	64d
Electoral Divisions.....	35	Justice, Annual Report.....	18
Emergency Rations.....	158	<b>K</b>	
Envelopes.....	82	Kingston, General Staff at.....	91
Estimates.....	2a to 2e	Kinnear's Mills Post Office.....	170
Exchequer Court.....	30, 46	<b>L</b>	
Experimental Farms.....	8a	Lachine Canal Bridges.....	65, 156
<b>F</b>		Lake Dauphin.....	113
Fisheries, Annual Report.....	11a	Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis.....	138, 138a
Fishery Guardians.....	64	Lands, Dominion.....	39, 41
Fishing Bounty.....	34	Lands in Manitoba.....	43, 79, 114, 166
Fishing Vessels.....	21	Lavalle Post Office.....	152
Fox Bay Settlers.....	62	<i>Leader Co.</i> , Regina.....	42
Freight Rates.....	28	Lemieux, H. A.....	67, 67a
<b>G</b>		Library of Parliament, Report.....	17
Gass, C. A.....	64h	Light at the Narrows, N.B.....	71
Geological Survey Report.....	13a	Liquors in Military Canteens.....	125
Georgian Bay Canal.....	90	<i>Lunenbury</i> , Steamer.....	92
Girouard, Joseph Eno.....	58	Lynch, W. H.....	80, 80a
Goff & Batson.....	72, 72a	<b>M</b>	
Governor General, Expenditure in re....	129	Mail Contracts.....	103, 117
Governor General's Warrants.....	26	Manitoba, Sale of Land in.....	43, 79, 114
Grain, Transportation of.....	81 to 81b	Marine, Annual Report.....	11
Grand Manan, N.B.....	118	Merchant Shipping.....	11b
<b>H</b>		Methodist Fox Bay Settlers.....	62
Halcro, Henry.....	78	Militia and Defence, Annual Report.....	19
Halifax, Cars at.....	153	Militia Staff.....	91
Hall, Henry.....	64m	Miller, R. W.....	64e
Harbour Commissioners.....	11b	Miller's Landing, Dredging at.....	172a
Hatfield, Capt. S. M.....	142	Miners and Mining.....	146, 146a
Hay for South Africa.....	148, 148a	<i>Minto</i> , Steamer.....	136, 140, 160
Hillsborough River Bridge.....	57, 175	Missisquoi, Railway in.....	60
Hopewell, N. B.....	103	Montmagny Post Office.....	135
Hundredth Regiment.....	84	Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal.....	90
Hutton and Hughes Correspondence.....	77, 77a	Moosejaw.....	96
Hutton, Major General.....	47, 77b	Murray Harbour Railway.....	143
<b>I</b>		<b>Mc</b>	
Indian Act.....	37	McNevin, John C.....	110
Indian Affairs, Annual Report.....	14	McPhee, John.....	130
Inland Revenue, Annual Report.....	7	<b>N</b>	
Inscribed Stock of Canada.....	139	Newfoundland.....	134
Insurance, Annual Report.....	4	New Westminster Timber Office.....	86
Insurance Companies.....	4a	North-west Irrigation Act.....	40, 40a
Intercolonial Railway:—		North-west Lands.....	43, 79, 114
Archibald, Peter S.....	64a	North-west Mounted Police.....	15, 131, 147, 159
Cars at Halifax.....	153	North-west, Subsidy to the.....	115
Engines and Cars.....	56	North-west Territories, Printing for the... ..	98, 106
Fares and Freight.....	56a, e, f	<b>O</b>	
Locomotives, &c.....	169	O'Hanly, J. L. P.....	156, 167
Oils and Car Mileage.....	45, 56d	Onderdonk, A.....	88
Sale of Stock.....	56h	Orcharding in P. E. I.....	176
St. Charles Branch.....	56c	Over-rulings of Treasury Board.....	24
Tariffs.....	56b		
Traffic Arrangements.....	56g		
Interior, Annual Report.....	13		

P		T	
Pacific Cable .....	55 to 55b	Trade and Navigation, Annual Report...	6
Prince Edward Island Railways .....	154, 164, 164a	Trade with Trinidad .....	112
Prince Edward Island Claims, &c .....	111	Treasury Board Over-rulings .....	24
Prince Edward Island Orchards .....	176	Treaty <i>re</i> Alaska .....	27
Prince Edward Island Railway .....	116	Trust Funds .....	139
Pilots, Incorporation of .....	104	Tuberculosis, Congress on .....	31
Police, North-west Mounted .....	15	Twine, Action of Government <i>re</i> .....	18a
Point Pelee .....	133	U	
<i>Portia</i> , Steamer .....	155	Unclaimed Balances in Banks .....	3a
Postmaster General, Annual Report .....	12	Unforeseen Expenses .....	25
Printing, North-west Territories .....	98, 106	United States Boats at Dawson .....	107
Public Accounts, Annual Report .....	2	United States Fishing Vessels .....	21
Public Printing and Stationery .....	16c	V	
Public Works, Annual Report .....	9	Ville Marie Bank .....	68, 68a
Public Works (Health) Act .....	32	Vince, D. McLeod .....	64i
R		W	
Railways and Canals, Annual Report .....	10	Walsh, E. J .....	126
Railway Subsidies .....	165	Warrants, Governor General's .....	26
Range Light, Savage Island .....	83	Weights, Measures, &c .....	7a
Repatriation of 100th Regiment .....	84	Wheat, Handling .....	53
Reprieves granted .....	123	Wilson, J .....	162
Restigouche Railway Company .....	99	Wilson's Beach, N. B. ....	144
Rivière du Loup, Dredging at .....	172	Y	
S		Yukon:—	
Savage Island Range Light .....	83	Administration of District .....	33a
Scrap Iron .....	168	Applications for Gold Mining .....	105
Secretary of State, Annual Report .....	16	Applications of J. M. Guerin .....	33r
Seed Grain .....	124	Business with Interior Department .....	33o
Shareholders in Chartered Banks .....	3	Correspondence from Council .....	33n
Silver Lead Ore .....	50	Dominion Creek, &c .....	33w
Songhees Indians .....	93	Gold Claims .....	33f, 33z
Soulanges Canal .....	89, 122	Government Banking Business .....	163
Souris East Breakwater .....	100	Grants of Land .....	70
South Africa, Contingents for .. 20, 20a, 47, 49, 128		Hunker Creek .....	33e
Steamer <i>Lunenburg</i> .....	92	Instructions to Administrator .....	33
Steamer <i>Minto</i> .....	136, 140, 160	Instructions to F. C. Wade .....	33i
Steamer <i>Portia</i> .....	155	Living Allowance Scale .....	33t
Steamer <i>Stanley</i> .....	140	Liquor Permits .....	33h, 33s
Steamship <i>John C. Barr</i> .....	63 to 63b	Mail Service .....	33g, 33j, 33l
Steamship <i>Yukoner</i> .....	33p	Mass Meeting .....	33v
Steel Rails .....	74	Ordinances .....	33d, 33m
St. Maurice River Works .....	173	Registrar .....	58
St. Thomas, Military Grounds at .....	48, 48a	Reports from Major Walsh .....	33c
Stumbles, W. W .....	150	Reports from Mr. Ogilvie .....	33b, 33u
St. Vincent de Paul .....	145	Representation in House of Commons ..	33k, 33v
Subsidies to Railways .....	165	Royal Commission Inquiry .....	69
Sydney Express Train .....	149	Royalty paid by Alex. McDonald .....	33q
T		Steamship <i>John C. Barr</i> .....	63 to 63b
Tignish, P. E. I .....	95	Steamship <i>Yukoner</i> .....	33p
Timber Permits .....	61, 86	Tealin Lake Route .....	51
Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal Co. ....	121	United States Boats .....	107
Trade and Commerce, Annual Report .....	5		



See also Alphabetical Index, page 1.

## LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

*Arranged in Numerical Order, with their Titles at full length; the Dates when Ordered and when Presented to the Houses of Parliament; the Name of the Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is ordered to be Printed or Not Printed.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General, for the year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented (in part) 6th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. Presented (in part) 27th February, 1900.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2a. Estimates of sums required for the service of Canada, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1901. Presented 27th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2b. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1900. Presented 1st May, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2c. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1900. Presented 15th May, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2d. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1900. Presented 22nd May, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2e. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1901. Presented 26th June, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2f. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1901. Presented 10th July, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. List of Shareholders of the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on 31st December, 1899, Presented 4th May, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 3a. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, and unclaimed balances in the Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1899. Presented 29th May, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1899.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 4a. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1899. Presented 23rd April, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*



## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

5. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 6th April, 1900, by Hon. J. Sutherland. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

6. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 27th February, 1900, by Hon. W. Paterson. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

7. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 26th February, 1900, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière. . . . .  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7a. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 26th February, 1900, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière. . . . .  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7b. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 26th February, 1900, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
8. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st October, 1899. Presented 15th May, 1900, by Hon. A. S. Fisher. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8a. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1899. Presented 29th May, 1900, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

- 8b. Criminal Statistics for the year 1899. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8c. Report on Canadian Archives, 1899. Presented 1st June, 1900, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. . . . .  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8.

9. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 17th May, 1900, by Hon. W. Mulock . . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
10. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 2nd May, 1900, by Hon. A. G. Blair. . . . .  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.

11. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 7th March, 1900, by Sir Louis Davies. . . . .  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 11a. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 12th March, 1900, by Sir Louis Davies. . . . .  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 11b. Report of Harbour Commissioniers, etc., 1899. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

12. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 26th April, 1900, by Hon. W. Mulock.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
13. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1899. Presented 1st May, 1900, by Hon. J. Sutherland.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

- 13a. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1899. Presented 5th June, 1900, by Hon. J. Sutherland.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
14. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 28th March, 1900, by Hon. J. Sutherland..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 14a. Supplementary Crop Returns, for the year ended 31st December, 1899.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 12.

15. Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, 1899. Presented 10th May, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
16. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1899. Presented 2nd May, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a. Civil Service List of Canada, 1899. Presented 12th February, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16b. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1899. Presented 2nd May, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16c. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 5th July, 1900, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
17. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, for the year 1899. Presented 1st February, 1900, by the Hon. The Speaker.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

18. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 1st May, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 18a. Statement of the action of the government in respect to the manufacture and sale of twine produced by convict labour. Presented 2nd April, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 18b. Report of the Commissioner appointed to investigate the affairs of the Dorchester Penitentiary. Presented 6th July, 1900, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
19. Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1899. Presented 1st May, 1900, by Hon. F. W. Borden.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
20. Correspondence relating to the despatch of colonial military contingents to South Africa. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.  
*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 20a. Supplementary to No. 20. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.  
*Printed for sessional papers.*
21. Copy of an order in council relative to the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Sir Louis Davies.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

22. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during the year ended 31st December, 1899, showing name, rank, salary, service and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.  
*Printed for sessional papers.*
23. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1899. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.  
*Printed for sessional papers.*
24. Return of over-rulings by the treasury board of the auditor-general's decisions between the sessions of 1899 and 1900. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. . . . . *Not printed.*
25. Return showing the expenditure on account of unforeseen expenses from the 1st July, 1899, to the 1st February, 1900. Presented 5th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. . . . . *Not printed.*
26. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1899-1900. Presented 6th February, 1900, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.  
*Not printed.*
27. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th July, 1899, for a copy of the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, respecting Alaska, and for copies of the projects, protocols, and correspondence between the imperial government and the government of Russia respecting the said treaty, and subsequent thereto, and copies of the correspondence between the imperial government and the British ambassador at St. Petersburg during the negotiations for the said treaty. Presented 6th February, 1900.—*Mr. McCarthy.* . . . . *Printed for sessional papers.*
28. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all letters or reports (official) addressed to or in possession of the department of agriculture or any departments of the government on the subject of freight rates from Canadian or other ocean ports on this continent to any part of Europe; also of all letters or reports on the subject of freight rates from Chicago and other points to ocean ports, to Montreal, New York or elsewhere; also of all letters or reports on the subject of freight rates from Chicago or other points to Liverpool. Presented 6th February, 1900.—*Mr. Davin.* . . . . . *Not printed.*
29. Detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since last return, 29th March, 1899, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 13th February, 1900, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick. . . . . *Not printed.*
30. General rules and orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada, 1899. Presented 13th February, 1900, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick. . . . . *Not printed.*
31. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 26th July, 1899, for a copy of the report of the delegate sent by the government of Canada to the medical congress on tuberculosis, held at Berlin, Germany, in the month of May last. Presented 6th February, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Power.* . . . . . *Not printed.*
32. Copy of regulations in connection with the Public Works (Health) Act, 1899. Presented 9th February, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. . . . . *Not printed.*
33. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all communications, orders and instructions issued by the department of the interior to the administrator, or any of his officials, in the Yukon district, with the dates of their despatch. Presented 12th February, 1900.—*Mr. Foster.* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 33a. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copy of all reports to the minister of the interior, or to the department of the interior, or to any officer of that department from William Ogilvie, or from the council of the Yukon district, or from any member of such council relating to the administration of the said Yukon district or relating to any matter connected with the administration of the said district. Presented 12th February, 1900.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 33b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, of copies of all reports, letters and telegrams from Mr. Ogilvie, the commissioner for the Yukon territory, to any member of the government, or any department thereof, and all replies thereto and instructions thereon. Presented 12th February, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.* . . . . . *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 33c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all reports, letters and telegrams from Major Walsh, when commissioner for the Yukon territory, to any member of the government, or any department thereof, and all replies thereto or instructions thereon. Presented 14th February, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 33d. Ordinances of the Yukon territory for 1898, pursuant to 61 Victoria, chapter 6, section 7. Presented 16th February, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Not printed.*
- 33e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of all particulars, applications, correspondence and grants respecting two and one-half miles of Hunker Creek, Klondike mining division, Yukon district, for the purpose of hydraulicing the same. Presented 26th March, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 33f. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, showing the number of gold claims in the Yukon which have been given in compensation for claims alleged to have been lost through mistakes of officials or otherwise, with all papers, correspondence, reports and orders in connection therewith and any regulations or instructions in relation thereto. Presented 5th April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 33g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for a tabular statement of all contracts and agreements for mail service between Victoria and Vancouver and the Yukon district for the year 1898-9, the names of the parties thereto, the routes covered, amounts paid or to be paid for such service, and a similar return for the year 1899 and 1900 so far as they are current. Presented 17th April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 33h. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for all liquor permits for the Yukon district granted by government, or by the commissioner in council of the Yukon council, since July, 1898; amount, and to whom granted. Presented 24th April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 33i. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of instructions to Mr. F. C. Wade not already brought down and referred to on page 15 of Further Report of William Ogilvie, Esq., laid before parliament, 1899. The tenders and papers respecting the same referred to on page 16 of said report not already brought down, and any note or memorandum of approval of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa referred to on page 19 of the said report. Presented 24th April, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 33j. Supplementary return to No. 33g. Presented 24th April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 33k. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1900, for copies of petitions, correspondence, etc., on the subject of granting representation in the House of Commons of Canada to the Yukon territory. Presented 25th April, 1900.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*...*Not printed.*
- 33l. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, showing the dates upon which mails for Dawson were despatched from Vancouver or Victoria since 1st July, 1898, to the present, and the dates of the arrival of them at Dawson respectively, and the routes by which they were despatched; also the dates on which mails were despatched from Dawson since 1st July, 1898, and when these reached Vancouver or Victoria and by what routes.—Presented 4th May, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 33m. Ordinances of the Yukon territory for the year 1899, pursuant to 61 Victoria, chapter 6, section 7. Presented 7th May, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Not printed.*
- 33n. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all reports, letters, and telegrams from any member of the council for the Yukon territory to any member of the government, or any department thereof, and all replies thereto or instructions thereon. Presented 7th May, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 33o. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all communications, orders and instructions issued by the department of the interior to the administrator, or any of his officials, in the Yukon district, with the dates of their despatch. Presented 15th May, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 33p. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd May, 1900, for correspondence with the department of customs in *re* steamship *Yukoner*. Presented 22nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Paterson*.  
*Printed for distribution.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 33q.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1900, for a statement of the royalty paid by Alex. McDonald, of the Yukon territory. Presented 30th May, 1900.—*Mr. Sutherland.*  
*Not printed.*
- 33r.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1900, for copies of correspondence and papers relative to certain applications of J. M. Guerin, of Montreal, for leases to dredge certain rivers in the Yukon territory for minerals. Presented 30th May, 1900.—*Mr. Sutherland.*  
*Not printed.*
- 33s.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for an itemized statement of the number of gallons of spirituous and malt liquors taken into the Yukon district since the period covered by Return 63g, 1899, the number of permits issued therefor, names and post office addresses of those persons or companies to whom permits were granted and the amount paid therefor, and all correspondence in connection therewith. Presented 5th June, 1900.—*Mr. Foster.*  
*Tabular matter printed.*
- 33t.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for a statement of the living allowance scale now in effect with relation to Yukon officials, and for all orders in council in connection therewith. Presented 7th June, 1900.—*Mr. Foster.* . . . . .*Not printed.*
- 33u.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1900, for a copy of the report of Mr. William Ogilvie, commissioner of the Yukon territory in connection with the administration of affairs in that region. Presented 7th June, 1900.—*Hon. J. Sutherland.*  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 33v.** Copies of certain resolutions passed at a mass meeting of British subjects of the Yukon territory, held in Dawson city on the 23rd March, 1900, and copies of certain petitions from the citizens' committee, praying for representation in the council of the Yukon territory, and also representation in the federal parliament. Presented 11th June, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. . . . .*Not printed.*
- 33w.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all reports, papers, telegrams and correspondence not already brought down relating to the closing (so called) and opening (so called) of Dominion Creek, referred to on page 79, Yukon Evidence Blue-book, including (a) minutes or notes of meetings or of council, such as referred to on pp. 79, 81, 85, 88, 89, 112 (Yukon Blue-book Evidence). (b) Report of Mr. Fawcett referred to, p. 80. (c) Type-written statement, p. 100. (d) Order of Major Walsh, p. 110. (e) Returns, memoranda and reports of Corporal Wilson and other officers respecting inspection of mines and collection of royalties, p. 121. (f) The letter from Mrs. Koch to Major Walsh, p. 128. (g) The permit to Mrs. Koch, pp. 127, 128. Presented 13th June, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper* . . . . .*Not printed.*
- 33z.** Supplementary return to No. 33f. Presented 30th June, 1900. . . . .*Not printed.*
- 34.** Statement in reference to fishing bounty payments for the year 1898-1899. Presented 13th February, 1900, by Sir Louis Davies. . . . .*Not printed.*
- 35.** Return to an address of the Senate, dated 9th February, 1900, for 1. A copy of the statement of the case submitted to English council for their opinion as to the competency of the Canadian parliament to alter, by legislation, the electoral divisions of the Dominion, except upon the recurring occasions of the decennial proportionate readjustment of the representation provided for by the British North America Act, 1867, after the taking of each census. 2. A copy of the opinion so given by such counsel. 3. A statement of the fees or emoluments paid or granted to such counsel for such opinion. 4. Copies of all correspondence by the government, or any member of the government, or any person on behalf of the government or any member thereof, with said counsel or either of them with reference to such statement of case, or the opinion founded thereon; with copies of all messages, memoranda or documents made, had, submitted or taken with reference to said statement of case and said opinion. 5. The names of the counsel to whom application was made for such opinion, the date of such application, and the names of the parties by whom the application was made. Presented 1st March, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell* . . . . .*Not printed.*
- 36.** Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of all complaints, referred to on page 3 of the report of the deputy minister of the interior (Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1897), minutes of council, commission instructions and report of Mr. Archer Martin, the commissioner, respecting the New Westminster crown timber office. (Notes of evidence.) Presented 14th February, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.* . . . . .*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

37. Return showing reductions and remissions made under section 141 as added to the Indian Act by section 8, chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria, for the year ended 30th June, 1899. Presented 15th February, 1900, by Hon. C. Sifton . . . . . *Not printed.*
38. Return of correspondence, etc., respecting the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which the department of the interior has had since the previous return was presented to parliament under the resolution of the 20th February, 1882. Presented 15th February, 1900, by Hon. C. Sifton . . . . . *Not printed.*
39. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st January and 31st December, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and its amendments. Presented 23rd February, 1900, by Hon. C. Sifton . . . . . *Not printed.*
40. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st January and 31st December, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of section 46, the North-west Irrigation Act, being 57-58 Victoria, chapter 30, etc. Presented 23rd February, 1900, by Hon. C. Sifton . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 40a. Supplementary return to No. 40. Presented 31st May, 1900, by Hon. J. Sutherland . . . . . *Not printed.*
41. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between 1st January and 31st December, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 23rd February, 1900, by Hon. C. Sifton . . . . . *Not printed.*
42. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for a statement of all sums paid to the *Leader Company, Ltd.*, of Regina, N.W.T., or to N. F. Davin, M.P., managing director of said company, in the years 1894 and 1895, showing the services for which such sums were paid. Also for copies of all letters, telegrams and correspondence between said N. F. Davin and the government in connection with such payments. Presented 23rd February, 1900.—*Mr. Davis* . . . . . *Not printed.*
43. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for copies of all letters, reports, entries and other documents in reference to the homesteading or sale of the south-east and the south-west quarters of section twenty-five of township one in the third range east of the first principal meridian, in the province of Manitoba. Presented 23rd February, 1900.—*Mr. La Rivière* . . . . . *Not printed.*
44. Statement of affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited), for the year ended 31st December, 1899. Also a list of the shareholders on 31st December, 1899. Presented (Senate) 1st March, 1900, by the Hon. The Speaker . . . . . *Not printed.*
45. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 2nd August, 1899, calling for copies of all specifications and advertisements issued in May, 1896, for tenders for supply of lubricating and signal oils for the Intercolonial Railway. 2. All tenders received in response to said advertisements. 3. Analyst's report on sample submitted. 4. Notices to successful tenderers. 5. Order in council authorizing minister to notify successful tenderers that contracts would not be executed with them. 6. Any subsequent tender made by the Galena Oil Company, with analyst's report on samples furnished. 7. Contracts made with the Galena Oil Company and bearing date the 17th of September and the 23rd of September, 1896, respectively. Also a return showing the car mileage on the Intercolonial Railway for each of the years 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, each year to be computed from the 1st day of November to the 31st of October following. Also a statement of amounts deducted, with dates of such deductions from the accounts of the Galena Oil Company to cover the guarantee in the contract. Presented 1st March, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson* . . . . . *Not printed.*
46. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 30th May, 1899, for a statement showing: 1. Names and residences of all parties filing claims against the crown in the exchequer court from July, 1893, to May, 1899. 2. Dates of filing and nature of claim and amounts claimed. 3. Dates of hearing each case. 4. Dates when judgment was recorded, and amounts allowed; amount of costs awarded. 5. Dates when award and amount was paid. 6. A statement showing appeals to supreme and other courts, from decision of exchequer court. 7. Names and residences of parties,

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- with dates of claims so appealed, with amounts originally claimed. 8. Result of appeals and amounts allowed in cases appealed. 9. Amount of costs allowed in appeal cases. 10. When such amounts so recovered in appeal were paid, and the amounts thereof. Presented 1st March, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Clemon* ..... *Not printed.*
47. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence in the possession of the government relating to the offer of Major General Hutton to serve in the South African war; and also all correspondence between the department of militia and defence and Major-General Hutton relating to the organization of the Canadian contingents despatched to Africa. Presented 2nd March, 1900.—*Mr. Bourassa*..... *Printed for sessional papers*
48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1900, for copies of all telegrams, letters, reports and documents of every description, between the department of militia and defence, or any member of the government, and J. H. Wilson, M.D., ex-M.P., or any person or persons on his behalf regarding the military parade-ground at St. Thomas, Ontario, and for which a large sum of money was placed in the Estimates of last year. Presented 2nd March, 1900.—*Mr. Ingram*.  
*Not printed.*
- 48a. Supplementary return to No. 48. Presented 20th July, 1900..... *Not printed.*
49. Copies of orders in council, general orders, appointments to office and militia orders affecting the contingents, in connection with the despatch of the colonial military force to South Africa. Presented 5th March, 1900, by Hon. F. W. Borden..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
50. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for a copy of the regulations under which bounties on silver lead ore (58-59 Vic., C. 7) are paid. Presented 6th March, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
51. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1900, for a copy of the report of Mr. Coste, the engineer lately in the employ of the department of public works, respecting the Teslin Lake railway route. Presented 6th March, 1900.—*Mr. Davin* ..... *Not printed.*
52. Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1898, to the 1st October, 1899. Presented 6th March, 1900, by Hon. J. Sutherland... .. *Not printed.*
53. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies (1) of any correspondence between Mr. James Ross, M.L.A., minister of public works in the North-west Territories government, on the subject of the desirability of the department of agriculture of the Dominion handling wheat in the same manner as dairying is handled, so as to secure that the highest grade of North-west wheat should reach the English market. (2.) Copies of letters inclosed in the aforesaid correspondence which had passed between Mr. A. J. Hunter, farmer, Assiniboia, N.W.T., and a Plymouth miller, respecting a certain sample of wheat. Presented 7th March, 1900.—*Mr. Davin* ..... *Not printed.*
54. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of forms used in the census of the respective years of 1871, 1881 and 1891, with regard to the place of birth, origin and nationality. Presented 7th March, 1900.—*Mr. La Rivière*..... *Not printed.*
55. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1900, for copies of certain letters and cablegrams relating to the Pacific cable scheme. Presented 8th March, 1900.—*Hon. W. Mulock* ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 55a. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence with the imperial government, any of the colonies or any individuals, not already brought down, on the subject of the Pacific cable, and all papers, letters, telegrams and reports relating to the delays which have arisen in connection with the establishment of the undertaking. Presented 14th March, 1900.—*Sir Charles Tupper*.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 55b. Return to the Senate, of certain papers relating to the subject of the Pacific cable. Presented 25th June, 1900, by Hon. R. W. Scott..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

56. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, showing the number of (a) passenger, (b) sleeping or parlour, (c) freight, (d) other cars purchased by the government for the Intercolonial Railway or other government railways since the first day of January, 1898. 2. The number of locomotive engines purchased by the government for the said railways during the said period. 3. The names, residence and place of business of the company, firm or person from whom each such engine and car was purchased. 4. The price paid for each such engine and car respectively. Presented 12th March, 1900.—*Mr. Pope*.....*Not printed.*
- 56a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, For (a) the number of all first-class tickets issued at the Sydney and North Sydney stations respectively over the Intercolonial Railway from the 1st day of September, 1899, to the 31st January, 1900. (b) The number of first-class tickets that were issued to each of these stations respectively during the said period. (c) The number of parlour car tickets issued to and from each of these stations respectively during the stated period. (d) The number of cars of freight and the aggregate number of tons of freight that were shipped from and arrived at each of these stations respectively during the period stated. (e) The aggregate amount earned at or received from each of these stations respectively for all passenger rates and fares and for all freight during the period stated. Presented 12th March, 1900.—*Mr. Gillies*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 56b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for (1) copies of all local and other tariffs and of all supplements thereto in force on the 1st day of July, A.D. 1898, on the Intercolonial Railway and on all railways leased, used or operated by the government in connection with the Intercolonial Railway; (2) copies of all such local and other tariffs and supplements thereto in force on the said Intercolonial Railway and other railways on the 1st day of April, A.D. 1899; (3) a complete list, statement and return, giving full and complete particulars of all special rates or other concessions to any merchants, traders, manufacturers or other persons for or in respect of the carriage of freight on the said Intercolonial Railway and other railways aforesaid, which were in force or effect on the following dates respectively: (a) the 1st day of July, A.D. 1898; (b) the 1st day of April, A.D. 1899. (4) Copies of all letters, reports, telegrams and communications in writing during the year 1898 from Mr. A. H. Harris as general traffic manager of the Intercolonial Railway to the general manager of the said railway respecting or relating to or concerning the re-arrangement or revision of tariffs on the Intercolonial Railway, or of the rules and regulations governing the carriage of either passengers or freight on the said railway. Presented 2nd April, 1900.—*Mr. Pope*.....*Not printed.*
- 56c. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for: 1. Copies of all claims presented to the government for lands purchased or expropriated for the construction or connected with the operation of St. Charles Branch of the Intercolonial Railway; also a statement showing the amount of each claim, the names of those whose claims have been settled for land purchased or expropriated. 2. For land and other damages, and the names and amounts of claimants whose claims are still unpaid, and the bills presented for legal or other expenses and the amount paid to each person or firm. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Mr. McMullen*....*Not printed.*
- 56d. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 3rd April, 1900, for: 1. Copies of all notices issued by the Intercolonial Railway since May, 1896, calling for tenders for the supply of oil for the said railway, and also copies of all tenders received in reply to said advertisement and contracts entered into, as a result of such call for tenders. 2. A return showing the locomotive, passenger and freight car mileage on the Intercolonial Railway for the year ended the 31st day of October, 1899. 3. Also a return showing the total net amount paid for oils for the Intercolonial Railway for the year ended the 31st day of October, 1899, giving the names of the parties to whom such payments were made. Presented 10th May, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*
- 56e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1900, for: 1. The total amounts of the freight charges mutually accounted for between the Intercolonial Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1897, and with respect to freight interchanged (1) at St. John, N.B., (2) at Montreal; (b) with respect to through freight bonded over (1) at St. John, N.B., (2) at Montreal; the said amounts for the year ending 30th June, 1899. 2. The total amounts, respectively, allotted to the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways in the division of passenger fares in connection with through passengers (a) via Montreal, (b) via St. John, N.B., for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1897. 3. The said amounts for the year ending 30th day of June, 1899. Presented 16th May, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*



CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 56f. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1900, showing the total amounts of freight and charges and passenger fares collected by the Canadian Pacific Railway and accounted for by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Intercolonial Railway for the year ending the 30th June, A.D. 1897, and the amounts of said charges and fares for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1899. Presented 16th May, 1900.—*Mr. Powell*..... *Not printed.*
- 56g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between the minister of railways or any of the officers of the department, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in reference to traffic arrangements over the Intercolonial Railway, and all reports, agreements and instructions in connection therewith. Presented 7th June, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
- 56h. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th June, 1900, showing what rails, rolling stock or other material, if any, have been sold or otherwise parted with by the Intercolonial Railway each year since the 1st day of July, 1896, to whom were the same sold or otherwise parted with, and whether the sales were made by public contract or tender. Presented 8th June, 1900. *Mr. Blair*..... *Not printed.*
57. Return to an order of the House of Common, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of papers, correspondence, telegrams and memoranda and agreement entered into between or on behalf of the governments of Canada and Prince Edward Island relating to the construction of a railway and traffic bridge across the Hillsborough river, in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 12th March, 1900.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
58. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for a copy of the order in council of the 3rd August, 1898, appointing Joseph Eno Girouard to the position of registrar of the Yukon territory. Presented 12th March, 1900.—*Mr. Bergeron*..... *Not printed.*
59. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for copies of all despatches, papers and correspondence respecting the salaries of county court judges in the province of British Columbia, not already brought down. Presented 13th March, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, petitions and other documents relating to the application for subsidy for rebuilding that portion of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway, now the Montreal and Province Line Railway, from Farnham via Stanbridge East and Frelighsburg to the Province Line in the county of Missisquoi. Presented 13th March, 1900.—*Mr. Moore*..... *Not printed.*
61. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for a statement of the number of permits to cut timber, fuel, or both, issued during the year 1899 by Martin Jérôme, or, upon his recommendation, by the crown timber inspector, or by any officer of the crown timber office at Winnipeg; the dates of such permits, the amount of fees collected or due, and the dates of payment, whole or part; also the names of the respective parties to whom these permits were issued. Presented 13th March, 1900.—*Mr. LaRivière*..... *Not printed.*
62. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, reports, telegrams or papers which have passed between the government, or any member thereof, and the president of the Montreal conference of the methodist church in Canada, or any member of the missionary committee of that church, who was approached to investigate the grievances of the methodist Fox Bay settlers of the island of Anticosti. Presented 13th March, 1900.—*Mr. Taylor*..... *Not printed.*
63. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for reports, correspondence and papers relating to the ss. 'John C. Barr' admitted to the Canadian registry of shipping at Dawson. Presented 13th March, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*... *Printed for distribution.*
- 63a. Supplementary return to No. 63. Presented 19th April, 1900..... *Printed for distribution.*
- 63b. Further supplementary return to No. 63. Presented 10th May, 1900..... *Printed for distribution.*
64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all letters, telegrams, evidence, reports, documents and papers in reference to or in connection with the dismissals of Isaac Dick and Bartholomew Brown as special fishery guardians in the county of Charlotte, New Brunswick. Presented 13th March, 1900.—*Mr. Ganong*... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 64a. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, papers, depositions, reports, evidence, correspondence and documents in relation or reference to any charges made against Peter S. Archibald, lately chief engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, or to the dismissal of the said Peter S. Archibald from his position or office as such chief engineer, or the grounds or reasons for such dismissal, or in relation or reference to any claim of the said Peter S. Archibald for superannuation allowance or otherwise in relation or reference to the retirement or dismissal of the said Peter S. Archibald from the service of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 14th March, 1900.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*
- 64b. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 28th April, 1899, for names of all commissioners appointed by order in council or otherwise since 9th April, 1897, to inquire into and report upon charges preferred against any employee of the government, whether permanent or temporary, of offensive partisanship, or of any misconduct whatever. 2. The reports of said commissioners, or of commissioners previously appointed, not already brought down, and a statement showing the action taken by the government thereon. 3. The amounts paid each commissioner since the 9th April, 1897, in fees *per diem* allowance, travelling expenses and incidentals of all kinds. 4. The names, ages, offices and salaries of all employees in the inside or outside service of the government, whether temporary or permanent, who since the 9th April, 1897, have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation or otherwise, whether on a report of a commission or otherwise, specifying in each case the grounds of dismissal, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted if any; also the age, office, salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed in the place of, or as a consequence of any such removal. Presented 20th March, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Printed in abstract form.*
- 64c. Supplementary return to 64b (Department of Marine and Fisheries). Presented 29th March, 1900.  
*See 64b.*
- 64d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports in regard to the dismissal of Mr. E. H. Jones, late postmaster of Kamloops, B.C. Presented 25th April, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*.....*Not printed.*
- 64e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all papers, petitions, affidavits, reports, charges and correspondence between the government and any person or persons in connection with the dismissal of R. W. Miller, postmaster of Actinolite, Hastings County. Presented 25th April, 1900.—*Mr. Carscallen*.....*Not printed.*
- 64f. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, memorials or petitions with the signatures thereto, in possession of the government or any member or official thereof, relating to the dismissal of Mr. R. K. Brace as inspector of gas meters in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Martin*.  
*Not printed.*
- 64g. Supplementary return to 64b. Presented (Senate) 11th May, 1900.....*See 64b.*
- 64h. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th May, 1900, for copy of the report of post office inspector W. W. McLeod into certain charges of offensive political partisanship against Mr. C. A. Gass, postmaster of Moosejaw, West Assiniboia. Presented 16th May, 1900.—*Mr. Mulock*.  
*Not printed.*
- 64i. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for copies of all papers, letters, telegrams, etc., between the post office department or any member of the government, and any persons whatsoever, in connection with the dismissal of D. McLeod Vince from the postmastership of Woodstock, N.B. Also for the report of the commission which inquired into the case, and the evidence taken. Presented 4th June, 1900.—*Mr. Hale*.....*Not printed.*
- 64j. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, showing the total amount paid since July, 1896, for all commissions and investigations authorized by the government, distinguishing between payments for services and expenses, and detailed so far as to show amount for each commission or investigation. Presented 11th June, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*. .....*See 64b.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.—*Continued.*

- 64k. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, showing: The amounts paid from 1st July, 1896, to date, for investigations into the cases of alleged partisanship against government employees, to whom paid, and how much to each commissioner for services and expenses respectively; the amount of money paid since 1st July, 1896, to date, for investigating the affairs of penitentiaries, to whom paid, and how much to each for services and expenses respectively; the amount paid to date since 1st July, 1896, for services and expenses respectively, and to whom, on account of commission for investigating and securing information concerning the tariff; and the similar expenditures for similar purposes paid from July, 1890, to July, 1896. Presented 11th June, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*See 6fb.*
- 64l. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, charges, investigations, reports and other papers in connection with the dismissal of J. P. Alexander from the position of sub-collector of customs at Deloraine. Presented 12th June, 1900.—*Mr. Rutherford*.....*Not printed.*
- 64m. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1900, for copies of all letters, telegrams, evidence, reports, documents and papers in reference to or in connection with the investigation and dismissal of Henry Hall from the customs department. Presented 13th June, 1900.—*Mr. Tisdale*.....*Not printed.*
- 64n. Supplementary return (to complete the return) dated 28th March, 1900, showing the number of employees dismissed or retired from the service of the government on account of alleged partisanship since 1st July, 1896, and the number for each department, and in how many cases the dismissal or retirement was preceded by an official investigation. Presented 9th July, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*See 64b.*
65. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for copies of the evidence of Collingwood Schreiber, E. H. Parent, G. F. Desbarats and L. G. Papineau, taken before the royal commission appointed to inquire into the construction of the Wellington street and Grand Trunk bridges across the Lachine canal at Montreal. Presented 14th March, 1900.—*Mr. McInerney*.....*Not printed.*
66. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for a statement of commissions of inquiry and investigation appointed or current since July 1, 1899, under the headings of (1) names of commissioners, (2) pay and expenses of the same, and (3) other expenses of the commission. Presented 15th March, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*See 6fb.*
67. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1900, showing all correspondence, investigations, reports and departmental action taken in connection with the case of H. A. Lemieux, assistant inspector of customs at Montreal, alleged to have taken part in the 1896 election in Magdalen Islands under the assumed name of H. A. Lamirande. Presented 15th March, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 67a. Supplementary return to No. 67. Presented 11th April, 1900.....*Not printed.*
68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, showing the monthly statements of paid up capital, circulation and deposits of the Ville Marie Bank from 1st July, 1892. Presented 15th March, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 68a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between the department of finance and the directors and officials of the Ville Marie Bank since January 1, 1890, and of reports upon the situation of the said bank by the officers of the department of finance. Also a statement of all sums paid by the government, and of claims made upon the government in connection with the prosecution of directors and officials of said bank since its suspension. Presented 15th March, 1900.—*Mr. Monk*.....*Not printed.*
69. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence by letter or telegram, and all reports respecting the inquiry under royal commission dated 7th October, 1898; including references to or connected with the following subjects: (a) The limitation of the scope of the inquiry referred to in the blue-book of evidence, 1899, re Yukon affairs, at pp. 12, 13, 34, 35, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 85, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 196, etc. (b) Mr. Ogilvie's request for another commission, or an extension of the above, referred to on pp. 72, 74, 75, 76, of the above blue-book. Presented 15th March, 1900. *Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.  
*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

70. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, reports or papers that have passed between the government, or any member thereof, and any person or persons or corporation in regard to a grant or grants of land, or minerals, or both, adjacent to White Horse Rapids, Yukon territory, during the last six months. Presented 15th March, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for a copy of the report of the agent of the marine and fisheries department at St. John, New Brunswick, regarding necessity for the erection of a light at the 'Narrows' near Seal Cove, Grand Manan, New Brunswick. Presented 15th March, 1900.—*Mr. Ganong*..... *Not printed.*
72. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all letters, telegrams, reports and other papers in reference to or in connection with the application of Goff & Batson for a weir privilege on the eastern side of Frye's Head, Campobello, in the early part of the year 1898. Presented 16th March, 1900.—*Mr. Ganong*..... *Not printed.*
- 72a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all papers, letters, or other communications, between the department of marine and fisheries, or any other department of the government, and any person or persons, relating to the application of Goff and Batson for a weir license on the eastern side of Frye's Head, Campobello, New Brunswick, or relating to the refusal to grant such license in the years 1897 and 1898. Presented 4th April, 1900.—*Mr. Ganong*..... *Not printed.*
73. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for copies of orders in council, reports and correspondence relating to the coasting laws on the Pacific coast of Canada and the United States not already brought down. Presented 19th March, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
74. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, showing in tabulated form all tenders, accepted tenders and departmental agreements for supply of steel rails for the government railways, detailing quantities and price, dates, places of delivering and quantities delivered from July 1, 1896, to date. Presented 20th March, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all petitions or other papers in the possession of the government on behalf of the Caughnawaga Indians, asking for a return to the tribal form of government for such Indians. Presented 20th March, 1900.—*Mr. Quinn*..... *Not printed.*
76. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all reports, orders in council, papers and correspondence relating to the admission of United States vessels to coasting privileges on the Canadian lakes in the year 1899. Presented 20th March, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 76a. Copy of an order in council of the 16th October, 1899, and other papers respecting the suspension of the coasting laws; United States vessels permitted to carry cargoes between Fort William or Port Arthur, Ontario, and any other port in Canada, for the remainder of the year 1899. Presented 14th May, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, and cablegrams that may have passed between Major-General Hutton and Lieut.-Col. Samuel Hughes, M. P., or between these officers and any member of the government of Canada, or others, touching the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Hughes, M. P., in connection with his volunteering for active service in South Africa; these papers to include all letters, cablegrams and telegrams sent to South Africa, England or elsewhere, and replies received. Also any report or reports made by Major-General Hutton on the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Samuel Hughes, M. P., in connection with such offer or offers for active service. Presented 22nd March, 1900.—*Mr. Domville*..... *Printed for distribution.*
- 77a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between all members of the government, the militia department, General Hutton, or any other officers of the department, and Colonel Hughes in reference to the contingent sent to South Africa; also all correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial governments on the same subject, if any. Presented 22nd March, 1900.—*Mr. Corby*..... *Printed for distribution.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 77b. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all papers, correspondence, telegrams and cablegrams, relating to the removal of Major-General Hutton from the command of the Canadian militia, including all orders in council, minutes of council and communications with the Imperial government appertaining thereto. Also a copy of his resignation, with the date of its receipt by the government and the date of its acceptance. Presented 9th April, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and papers in any way relating to the claim of Henry Haloro, of Prince Albert, N.W.T., for compensation for losses incurred during the North-west rebellion of 1885. Presented 22nd March, 1900.—*Mr. Davis*..... *Not printed.*
79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all letters, petitions, reports and other documents in reference to the opening for homestead entries of odd number sections in townships 7, 8 and 9, ranges 7, 8 and 9, east of the first principal meridian in the province of Manitoba. Presented 22nd March, 1900.—*Mr. LaRivière*..... *Not printed.*
80. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for a copy of the report of W. H. Lynch, referred to by the honourable the minister of the interior (*Hansard*, page 1896, April 19th, 1899). Presented 26th March, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 80a. Supplementary return to No. 80. Presented 13th June, 1900..... *Not printed.*
81. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of the order in council on which the royal commission on the shipment and transportation of grain was issued, of the commission, and of the letter of the minister of the interior to the late Judge Senkler, the chairman of said commission, respecting its issuance. Presented 26th March, 1900.—*Mr. Davin*.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 81a. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for a copy of the report and evidence of the royal commission on the shipment and transportation of grain. Presented 4th April, 1900.—*Mr. Larivière*..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 81b. Supplementary return to No. 81a. Presented 25th April, 1900..... *Not printed.*
82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, showing the number of envelopes and the kind supplied to the department of trade and commerce, or to any officer or employee thereof, from 1st August, 1899, until 1st January, 1900. Presented 27th March, 1900.—*Mr. Taylor*..... *Not printed.*
83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between the department of marine and fisheries and persons in the province of Prince Edward Island, during the year 1898-9, relative to the removing of the range light from Savage Island to the sand-hills at Cascumpec harbour in that province. Presented 27th March, 1900.—*Mr. Martin*.  
*Not printed.*
84. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all papers, reports, correspondence and cablegrams between the Imperial government and the Dominion government, and of all orders in council passed by the Dominion government in regard to the repatriation of the 100th regiment. Presented 28th March, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
85. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence and telegrams between the Dominion government and the Provincial government of British Columbia, also between the Dominion government and the Imperial government, or any other persons, in regard to the offer of the British Columbia government to raise and equip a contingent of mounted men in that province for service in South Africa. Presented 28th March, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
86. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of orders in council passed in 1898 and 1899 to enable the department of the interior to grant permits to cut timber on Dominion lands in Manitoba, and of all orders in council cancelling the same; copy of all applications made for cutting timber under such orders in council, and the conditions attached to any grants made for the same. Presented 28th March, 1900.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

87. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports between the government and the provincial government of British Columbia, or their agents, since 1st June, 1899, in regard to anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese legislation. Presented 2nd April, 1900.—*Mr. Prior* . . . . . *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 87a. Supplementary return to No. 87. Presented 15th May, 1900. . . . . *Not printed.*
88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for the contract with A. Onderdonk, or a copy thereof for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with the several awards made by the arbitrators chosen to value the rolling stock, and all letters and telegrams referring to the purchase of said rolling stock from the said Onderdonk; together with any opinion or opinions given by the justice department as to the obligations of the crown to take over the said rolling stock, together with the cheques given in settlement of said rolling stock, and all other papers and documents relating to the purchase of said rolling stock. Presented 2nd April, 1900.—*Mr. McMullen*. . . . . *Not printed.*
89. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for: (a.) Copy of tenders for the letting of sections one and two of the Soulanges canal; also a copy of advertisement of the same, and a statement of the tenders moneyed out. (b.) A copy of the tenders for the reletting of sections one and two of the Soulanges canal; also a copy of advertisement for the same, and a statement of the tenders moneyed out. (c.) A copy of all correspondence, or orders in council, directly or indirectly relating to the letting or reletting of the above sections. Presented 2nd April, 1900. *Mr. Bergeron*. . . . . *Not printed.*
90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, for copies of all and any reports of surveys that may have been made since last session, as well as all petitions and applications from all and any source whatsoever in connection with the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal project. Presented 2nd April 1900.—*Mr. Poupore*. . . . . *Not printed.*
91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, of all papers and correspondence, etc., in connection with the selection of officers of the Canadian militia for the course of instruction in the duties of general staff now being carried out at Kingston. Presented 2nd April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*. . . . . *Printed for sessional papers.*
92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1900, showing the dates of the different trips of the steamer *Lunenburg* to the Magdalen Islands in 1899, under the contract with Robt. J. Leslie, of Halifax, for carrying mails, passengers and freight, and setting forth the hours of arrival at and departure from the Magdalen Islands, and arrival at and departure from Pictou, N.S. Presented 2nd April, 1900.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's)* . . . . . *Not printed.*
93. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between this government and the provincial government of British Columbia, or their respective agents, in regard to the removal of the Indians from the Songhees Indian reserve, since the return on the same subject brought down to the house last session. Presented 2nd April, 1900.—*Mr. Prior* . . . . . *Not printed.*
94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, of names of all clerks in the civil service who received statutory or other increase of salary during the year 1898-9, and the first half of the year 1899-1900, and the amount of increase paid. Presented 2nd April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 94a. Supplementary return to No. 94 Presented 9th April, 1900. . . . . *Not printed.*
- 94b. Further supplementary return to No. 94. Presented 24th April, 1900. . . . . *Not printed.*
95. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, showing the amount of wharfage collected at Tignish, Prince Edward Island, in 1899. Presented 3rd April, 1900.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's)* . . . . . *Not printed.*
96. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all letters and memorials of the town council of Moosejaw to the government, or the department of the interior on the subject of the Moosejaw town site and certain lots claimed by certain parties to be exempt from taxation, and the replies sent thereto. Presented 6th April, 1900.—*Mr. Davin* . . . . . *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

97. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for details included in the \$4,744.25 collected by Clement, Pattullo & Ridley, on account of Dawson Water Front, H—107, Auditor General's Report; also of fines, \$23,861, collected as per Auditor General's Report, H—107. Presented 4th April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of advertisements or the terms calling for tenders for printing for the North-west Territories government from 1890 to 1899 inclusive, or at least until the audit of North-west expenditure passed out of the hands of the auditor general; the price at which the contract for each of the above years was let; when, and to whom it was given. Presented 4th April, 1900.—*Mr. Davin*.....*Not printed.*
99. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for reports of the engineers sent to ascertain the cost basis of the subsidy to be paid to the Restigouche Railroad Company for the first ten miles of its line, and the reports and orders in Council relating to the payment of the same. Presented 5th April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, reports of engineers and other papers relating to, or in any way appertaining to the contract between the public works department and Messrs. Brennan and Ramsey, for repairs to the breakwater at Souris East, Prince Edward Island, entered on in the year 1898. Presented 9th April, 1900.—*Mr. McLellan*.....*Not printed.*
101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between the government and their agents and any other person in regard to the omission of the lighthouse-keeper on Egg Island Light to show a light for some days during last winter. Presented 9th April, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*.....*Not printed.*
102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1900, showing the amount of the rebate paid on agricultural implements exported from Canada for the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899, specifying the amount paid to each firm in each of the above years. Presented 9th April, 1900.—*Mr. Clarke*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*
103. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for all tenders, contracts and correspondence relating to mail service between Hopewell Cape and Hopewell, Albert county, New Brunswick, since July 1, 1896. Presented 10th April, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
104. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all petitions and representations forwarded to the department of marine and fisheries, and of all correspondence, orders in council and memorials, in relation to the incorporation of the pilots between Montreal and Kingston. Presented 11th April, 1900.—*Mr. Talbot*.....*Not printed.*
105. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, applications, grants and other papers relating to the area of and any part thereof covered by the following applications (and including the said applications and papers connected therewith) mentioned in Return 83, 3rd session, 8th parliament, 61 Victoria, 1893: W. J. Lindsay, Brandon, Stewart River; P. C. Mitchell; A. E. Philp, Klondike; F. Burnett, Vancouver, Hootalinqua; F. Burnett, Colborne, Indian River; J. G. Burnett, Edmonton, Peace River; F. Burnett, Colborne, Teslin River; A. E. Philp, Ottawa, S. Fork Stewart; G. Philp, London, L. Salmon; A. E. Philp, Ottawa, Indian River; A. D. Cameron, Ottawa, Indian River; F. A. Philp, Ottawa, Teslin River; W. L. Parish, Ottawa, Felly River. Presented 11th April, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Printed for distribution.*
106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1900, showing: 1. The amount paid each year for printing for the government of the North-west Territories, namely, from 1889 until 1899 inclusive, for ten years or at least until the audit of the North-west Government expenditure passed out of the hands of the auditor general. 2. The amount paid for advertising each year of the same period and for the same behalf. 3. The names of persons or officers or companies to which payment for each of these annual services was made. Presented 11th April, 1900.—*Mr. Davin*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

107. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1899, showing the information asked for by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper respecting United States boats registered at Dawson, the said information (as per *Hansard* of May 8th, 1899) being required to state the names and tonnage of United States boats built which have been given Canadian registry by the collector of customs at Dawson from July 1st, 1898, to latest date known at Ottawa, the duty paid, the amount of valuation of each vessel, and by whom such valuation was made, and the names of British owners of the same. Presented 18th April, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
108. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports since 1st September, 1899, between the honourable the minister of militia, or his agents, and the district officer commanding military district No. 11, or any other person, in regard to the rifle range at Clover Point, Victoria, B.C. Presented 18th April, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
109. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, of all complaints made since 1st January, 1890, to the honourable the minister of agriculture or the commissioner or deputy commissioner of patents, of excessive charges demanded by the Auer light patentees for the use of the patent article under the provisions of section 37, subsection 'A' of the Patent Act, and of all correspondence with the minister or commissioner or deputy commissioner in respect of complaints. Presented 18th April, 1900.—*Mr. Gibson*..... *Not printed.*
110. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1900, for copies of all letters and documents of every description between the department of the interior, or any member of the government, and D. H. Macdowall, ex-M.P., or any other person, respecting the claim of John C. McNevin, of Kirkpatrick, Saskatchewan, for compensation for losses incurred during the North-west rebellion of 1885. Presented 18th April, 1900.—*Mr. Davis*..... *Not printed.*
111. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all statements, memorials, claims, memoranda, correspondence, telegrams, etc., with the government of Prince Edward Island and a delegation from that province, in the month of February, consisting of the Hon. Donald Farquharson, premier of the province, Hon. D. A. McKinnon, attorney-general, and Hon. Benjamin Rogers, in regard to all questions at issue between the government of Prince Edward Island and Canada. Presented 23rd April, 1900.—*Mr. Martin*... . *Not printed.*
112. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for a copy of the correspondence respecting trade with Trinidad. Presented 23rd April, 1900.—*Sir Louis Davies*.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
113. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between George Hood and others and the minister of the interior or other members of the government in reference to the rising of the waters in Lake Dauphin. Presented 24th April, 1900.—*Mr. Roche*..... *Not printed.*
114. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all letters addressed, since the 1st January, 1899, to the minister of the interior, or any officer of the department of the interior, with regard to advances made by any person or company, to settlers on lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, under the provisions of clause 44 (as amended) of the Dominion Lands Act, and of the replies thereto; copies of all letters, circulars, schedules or other papers mailed by the said minister or any officer of the department of the interior, to any person or company, since the same date, upon the same subject, and of all replies thereto or other communications in any way concerning such subject, received by the department of the interior; also copies of all schedules prepared by the department of the interior since the above mentioned date, of lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories so encumbered, giving the name of the settler, the usual description of the land encumbered, the amount of the encumbrance and rate of interest, the name of the person or company by whom the advance was made, the name of the assignee where the encumbrance has been assigned, and the name of the patentee, and date of patent where the land has been patented. Presented 24th April, 1900.—*Mr. Douglas*... *Not printed.*



CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

115. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between any member or members of the executive of the North-west Territories, or any member or members of the legislative council or legislative assembly, and any member or members of the Dominion government, respecting the amount of subsidy voted for the carrying on of the government of the North-west Territories, and the amount which should be voted during the last two years. 2. Also copies of all memorials from the North-west council or the legislative assembly of the North-west Territories, to the governor general in council on the subject of the said subsidy. Presented 24th April, 1900.—*Mr. Davin*.....*Not printed.*
116. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, specifications, plans, tenders received, and contract or contracts entered into by, or on behalf of, the government relating to the straightening of about two miles of the Prince Edward Island Railway between Colville and Loyalist. Presented 1st May, 1900.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*
117. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all contracts, petitions of right, memorials, letters, correspondence, orders in council and other papers and documents relating to or connected with the claims of John W. Broderick, Elliot H. Fuller, Lewis A. Dickie, W. B. Harrison, Charles W. McDormand, Margaret Chapman, Thomas D. Curtis, James Barclay Havelock, H. Mosher, James Hernigas, D. Sauntry, Jerome Scott, William Neville, Graham Timmons, George W. Stone, George Moffatt, Peter S. Rose, Samuel Sloan, Samuel Squires, Elizabeth Coke, Albert H. Hagen, E. J. Smith, Jos. W. Rinn and John Medd Coulson, respectively, against her majesty upon or in respect of contracts or renewals thereof entered into by the said respective persons for the carriage of mails, or by reason of the breach or rescission by the postmaster general of any such contract. Presented 26th April, 1900.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*
118. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all petitions or other communications received by the department of public works since June, 1896, relative to the building of a public wharf or breakwater at Grand Manan, New Brunswick. Also copies of reports and estimates made by E. T. P. Shewen, the resident engineer at St. John, New Brunswick, or any other officer of the department for this work. Presented 1st May, 1900.—*Mr. Ganong*.....*Not printed.*
119. Papers on the subject of commissions in the imperial army. Presented 1st May, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Not printed.*
120. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, showing: 1. Names of all officials in interior department, including Indian department, in Manitoba and Assiniboia. 2. The whereabouts of those officials between the dates November 15, 1899, and December 15, 1899, and the particular work in which they were engaged. Presented 1st May, 1900.—*Mr. Roche*.....*Not printed.*
121. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 12th June, 1899, for copies of all petitions, applications, correspondence, charter and reports with reference to the Toronto and Georgian Bay Ship Canal Company. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Wallace*.....*Not printed.*
122. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all letters or notices sent to the contractors by the minister of railways and canals, or the chief engineer, with relation to the re-letting of the work on the several sections on the Soulanges canal, and the replies made thereto by the contractors. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Taylor*.....*Not printed.*
123. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, showing: 1. Names or official number of boys reprieved from the Penetanguishene reformatory and of girls reprieved from the industrial refuge for girls at Toronto during the two years previous to the 1st February, 1900. 2. The date when the petitions or applications were received by the department of justice asking for a reprieve. 3. When the report of judge (if any) was received. 4. When the report of the superintendent was received. 5. When the reprieve was granted. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Clarke*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

124. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies: 1. Of all correspondence which has passed between the minister of the interior or any of the officers of his department, and any persons in the North-west Territories or in Manitoba on the working of the act respecting securities for seed grain indebtedness passed in 1899. 2. More particularly all correspondence respecting the claim of any homesteader to get his patent and which claim may have been refused because of the homesteader being bondsman for the seed grain indebtedness of other parties, including the application of the homesteader and the letters refusing his application. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Davin*. . . . . *Not printed.*
125. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, showing all regulations passed with respect to the sale of liquors in military canteens since 1890, denoting those now in force. And all correspondence had with the militia department, or any of its officers, since 1896 in relation to the carrying out of the existing regulations at the military camps. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*. . . . . *Not printed.*
126. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1900, for copies of all papers, correspondence, orders in council and communications of every kind to date, relating in any way to the claim of E. J. Walsh, C.E., against the Dominion government, the department of the secretary of state for the colonies, and the government of the Leeward Islands, for professional services rendered the government of the said Leeward Islands; also copies of any papers or correspondence in the department of railways and canals, or in the hands of the deputy minister of railways and canals, relating to the engagement or otherwise of the said E. J. Walsh, C.E. Presented 2nd May, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*. . . . . *Not printed.*
127. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between the chief analyst of the department of inland revenue, or any other officer or persons in the department, and the Canadian representative or agents of the chemical works (late H. & E. Albert). Presented 3rd May, 1900.—*Mr. Donville*. . . . . *Not printed.*
128. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1900, showing the applications made for the appointment on the official staff of the various contingents of Canadian troops sent to or now being collected for South Africa, the names, age and address and qualifications as to service and course of instruction of each, and the names of the successful applicants. Presented 4th May, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*. . . . . *Not printed.*
129. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for a statement showing total amount of money paid by years since 1st July, 1892, to the 30th June, 1899, on each of the following accounts: 1. Salary of governor general. 2. Travelling expenses of governor general. 3. Expenditure on Rideau Hall, on capital account; maintenance; grounds, on capital account; grounds, maintenance. 4. Expenditure on furnishings of all kinds for Rideau Hall. 5. Allowance to governor general for fuel and light. 6. Expenditure on any other account in connection with the office of governor general. 7. Expenditure on any other account in connection with Rideau Hall and grounds. 8. Total expenditure of every kind since 1st July, 1892, in connection with the office of governor general. 9. Total expenditure of every kind in connection with Rideau Hall and grounds for same period. Presented 4th May, 1900.—*Mr. Wilson*. . . . . *Printed for sessional papers.*
130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, memorials, petitions, etc., in possession of the government, or any member or official thereof, relating to the resignation of Mr. John McPhee as postmaster at Murray Harbour Road, in Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 4th May, 1900.—*Mr. Martin*. . . . . *Not printed.*
131. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 2nd April, 1900, showing: 1. The number and names of all persons to whom commissions have been granted in the mounted police force of Canada since June, 1896. 2. The length of time each person to whom commissions have been issued served in said force. 3. If no service had been rendered in said force by the person or persons so commissioned, the qualification they possessed for such commission or commissions. Presented 7th May, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*. . . . . *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

132. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of specifications, plans and tenders received and contracts entered into by the government, relating to the construction of ten miles of railway known as the Belfast and Murray Harbour Railway, in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 9th May, 1900.—*Mr. Martin*. . . . . *Not printed.*
133. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1900, for copies of all orders in council, memoranda, reports and statements concerning the sale of timber on the ordnance lands of Point Pelée, in the county of Essex, and present standing of accounts between purchaser and government. Presented 9th May, 1900.—*Mr. Cowan* . . . . . *Not printed.*
134. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, memoranda and all papers in the hands of the government, or any member or official thereof, relating to the admission of Newfoundland into the confederation of Canada. 2. Also all similar documents relating to any proposals for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations between Newfoundland and Canada. Presented 9th May, 1900.—*Mr. Martin*. *Not printed.*
135. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 23rd March, 1900, for: 1. A copy of the correspondence exchanged between the members for Montmagny, at different periods, and the government on the construction of a post office in the town of Montmagny. 2. A copy of each communication on this subject made to the government by the town council, or by any person belonging to the town of Montmagny. 3. A copy of the deeds passed for this purpose by the government and the seminary of Quebec for the sale of the land on which the post office of Montmagny was built; and also of all deeds forming the titles of the property in question. Presented 9th May, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Landry* . . . . . *Not printed.*
136. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1900, showing in detail the cost and nature of all repairs and alterations made to the steamer "Minto" since her arrival in Canadian waters. The said return to show the names of the parties who were employed in making these repairs and alterations, and the amount paid to each. Presented 9th May, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.  
*Not printed.*
137. Return (in part) to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports since 1894, between the government and their agents in British Columbia or any other person, in regard to the necessity that exists for the employment of another vessel to work in conjunction with the ss. "Quadra" in the lighthouse, customs and fishery protection services on the coast of British Columbia. Presented 10th May, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*. . . . . *Not printed.*
138. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, reports and papers between the marine and fisheries department, or any other department or minister of the government, and any person or persons in connection with the prohibition of exportation of fish caught in the waters of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis during the summer months. Presented 10th May, 1900.—*Mr. Roche* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 138a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, reports and papers relating to the prohibition of exportation of fish caught in Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba, since date of return moved for 23rd April, 1900, to present time. Presented 23rd May, 1900.—*Mr. Roche* . . . . . *Not printed.*
139. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1900, for copies of orders in council and correspondence relative to the admission of the inscribed stock of Canada to the list of securities in which trustees in Great Britain are authorized to invest trust funds in their hands. Presented 10th May, 1900.—*Hon. W. S. Fielding*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers*
140. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1900, showing the expenses and earnings of the steamer "Stanley," while engaged on the winter service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, for the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899. And also a similar return for the steamer "Minto" for the winter of 1900. The above statement of expenses not to include repairs to either steamer. Presented 11th May, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*. *Not printed.*
141. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to, or promoted in the civil service during the calendar year 1899. Presented 14th May, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. . . . . *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

142. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1900, for copies of all accounts rendered by Captain S. M. Hatfield, fishery overseer for Yarmouth, and a return showing all amounts paid to him for salary, and all amounts paid to him for travelling expenses in each year since his appointment. Presented 14th May, 1900.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
143. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1900, showing the amount, in detail, of compensation paid or tendered to landholders as damages to property or for land taken for the Charlottetown or Murray Harbour Railway; said statement to show the quantity of land taken from each owner. Presented 14th May, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*..... *Not printed.*
144. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, for copies of all petitions or other communications received by the department of public works since June, 1896, relative to the repairing and extension of the breakwater at Wilson's Beach, New Brunswick; also for copies of all estimates and reports made by the government engineers for the above named work. Presented 21st May, 1900.—*Mr. Ganong*..... *Not printed.*
145. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1900, for copies of all papers, petitions, correspondence and reports, relating to a request made to the authorities of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, for the carting of waste stone along the banks of Rivière des Prairies, in St. Vincent de Paul, to prevent damage being caused by said river to the public highway, in said locality. Presented 22nd May, 1900.—*Mr. Fortin*..... *Not printed.*
146. Report of the commissioner relating to miners and mining conditions in British Columbia. Presented 23rd May, 1900, by Sir Richard Cartwright..... *Not printed.*
- 146a. Second report of the commissioner relating to miners and mining conditions in British Columbia. Presented 6th June, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Not printed.*
147. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1900, for a copy of papers respecting purchase of boots for the mounted police. Presented 29th May, 1900.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.  
*Not printed.*
148. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st June, 1900, for copies of correspondence respecting the securing of tonnage for the shipment of hay and other produce, from St. John to South Africa ports. Presented 1st June, 1900.—*Hon. S. A. Fisher*..... *Not printed.*
- 148a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence had by the government with the British authorities, and with all parties in Canada relating to the purchase of hay for the troops in South Africa. Presented 29th June, 1900.—*Mr. Hale*.  
*Not printed.*
149. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1900, of all letters, telegrams, petitions and representations made by the town council of the town of Sydney, Cape Breton and of the Cape Breton board of trade, and of all persons to or with the department of railways, or any member of the government, remonstrating and protesting against the present arrangement of running the whole express train twice every day from North Sydney Junction to the wharf at North Sydney, a distance of about six miles each way, when on its way to and from the west to the terminus of the railway at Sydney. Presented 4th June, 1900.—*Mr. Gillies*..... *Not printed.*
150. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, letters and reports between the marine and fisheries department and Mr. W. W. Stumbles, the agent of that department, in connection with his late visit to British Columbia. Presented 4th June, 1900.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
151. Copy of an order in council appointing a commission to investigate election frauds. Presented 4th June, 1900, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
152. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1900, of all correspondence, papers, report or reports in connection with the application for the establishment of a post office at Lavalle, in the township of Devlin, Rainy River district. Presented 4th June, 1900.—*Mr. Sproule*..... *Not printed.*
153. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 7th May, 1900, showing: 1. The number of cars that have arrived at Halifax and St. John respectively, previous to the 10th April last, and which had not been unloaded at that date. 2. The dates upon which such cars arrived. 3. The names of the consignees of such cars. 4. The stations where such cars were loaded. 5. The names of the shippers. 6. The dates of shipment. Presented 6th June, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Wood*.  
*Not printed.*

---



---

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

154. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th May, 1900, for copies of all petitions, memorials or other communications received by the government since 1895, in regard to the construction of branch railways in Prince Edward Island. Presented 6th June, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Not printed.*
155. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 10th May, 1900, for a copy of the report of Captain Smith in regard to the loss of the steamer "Portia" off Sambro, Nova Scotia, on the 10th July, 1899; together with the evidence taken at the investigation subsequently held regarding the loss of the said steamer. Presented 6th June, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*..... *Not printed.*
156. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 7th May, 1900, for a copy of the communication of J. L. P. O'Hanly, C.E., to the governor in council on the dangerous state of the railroad bridge over the Lachine canal at Wellington street, Montreal. Presented 6th June, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. O'Donohoe*..... *Not printed.*
157. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 1st March, 1900, for copies of all orders in council disallowing acts which had been passed by any of the legislatures of the provinces of the Dominion, or by the legislative assembly of the North-West Territories, since the first day of August, 1896, together with all correspondence between the federal and any of the provincial governments relating to any suggestions of changes or amendments to any local act which may have been passed by such local legislatures, and the action taken thereon. Presented 6th June, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Not printed.*
158. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th June, 1900, for copies of correspondence, etc., respecting emergency rations. Presented 12th June, 1900.—*Hon. F. W. Borden*..... *Not printed.*
159. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all correspondence between any officer of the interior department and any officer of the North-West mounted police in the inside service at Ottawa, respecting the giving of contracts for supplies for the North-West mounted police since 23rd June, 1896. Copies of all correspondence between Mr. Fred. White, comptroller of the North-West mounted police, and Col. Herchmer or any officer of the North-West mounted police respecting the giving of contracts for or the buying of supplies for the North-West mounted police since 23rd June, 1896. Copies of correspondence which passed between Walter Scott of Regina and the minister of the interior or any officer of his department in 1899, respecting the purchase of large quantities of teas at the hands of a Regina merchant. Presented 12th June, 1900.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*
160. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 2nd May, 1900, for : 1. Copies of specifications used in making contracts for the construction of the steamer "Minto." 2. Copies of all notices calling for tenders for offers to build said steamer. 3. Copies of all tenders received for the same. 4. Statement showing actual cost of said steamer, contract price and extras being stated separately. 5. Statement of extras, showing their nature in detail. Presented 11th June, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*..... *Not printed.*
161. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, for a copy of the contract between the government of Canada and the Beaver Steamship Line for the carriage of mails between Canada and England, and all orders in council in relation thereto. Also statement showing the length of each voyage of the steamships of said line between Liverpool and Halifax, and Halifax and Liverpool, during the winter season of 1899-1900. Presented 13th June, 1900.—*Sir Adolphe Caron*..... *Not printed.*
162. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all papers and correspondence relating to claim of J. Wilson for services rendered marine and fisheries department in connection with Egg Island lighthouse, province of British Columbia. Presented 22nd June, 1900.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
163. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd June, 1900, for copies of correspondence between the department of finance and the Canadian Bank of Commerce respecting the government banking business in the Yukon district. Presented 22nd June, 1900.—*Hon. W. S. Fielding*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

164. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th May, 1900, for copies of all petitions, memorials or other communications received by the government since 1895, in regard to the construction of branch railways in Prince Edward Island. Presented 19th June, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Not printed.*
- 164a. Supplementary return to No. 164. Presented 25th June, 1900..... *Not printed.*
165. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 26th April, 1900, for a copy of all letters and correspondence exchanged between the government or any of its members, and the interested parties, on the subject of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, of the projected railway known under the name of the Short Line Railway of Gaspé, and of the South Shore Railway Company in connection with the granting, or payment of subsidies to any of the said companies or the granting of any privileges to any of them ; as well as a copy of all requests, petitions, resolutions, or other documents relating to any of these lines. Presented 21st June, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*..... *Not printed.*
166. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1899, for : 1. The number of acres of land set apart for the purpose of education in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories, respectively, under the authority of chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada, section 23. 2. The number of acres sold in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the amount received in payment therefor, and the amount now due thereon. 3. The total sum now at the credit of said fund held by the dominion of Canada, how invested, and the rate of interest paid thereon. 4. The amount advanced out of said principal sum in aid of education in the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. 5. The sum recouped to the said principal out of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the purpose of education, and the amount now due to said principal sum. 6. And all correspondence relating to any further advance or advances out of said school fund, either to Manitoba or the North-west council. Presented 21st June, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Not printed.*
167. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 8th March, 1900, for a copy of the supplementary report of J. L. P. O'Hanly, C.E., on the effect of the Chicago Drainage canal on the levels of the great lakes. Presented 25th June, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. O'Donohoe*..... *Not printed.*
168. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, giving the quantities of scrap iron, and at what dates and for what prices, sold by the department of railways, since 1st July, 1896. To what persons the sales were made, and whether on tender after public advertisement, or otherwise. And where by tender, giving the several tenders received and prices offered in each. Presented 27th June, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
169. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1900, showing all tenders, contracts and correspondence in reference to the purchase of locomotives and rolling stock for Canadian government railways from 15th July, 1896, until 15th April, 1900. Presented 27th June, 1900.—*Mr. Haggart*..... *Not printed.*
170. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th June, 1900, for copies of all correspondence and reports of post office inspectors in connection with alleged irregularities at the post office, Kinnear's Mills, Quebec. Presented 28th June, 1900.—*Hon. W. Mulock*..... *Not printed.*
171. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, for copies of all reports, papers, correspondence and orders relating to the retirement of Lieut-Col. Domville from the active militia service of Canada. Presented 30th June, 1900.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
172. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd July, 1900, for a statement of dredging at Rivière du Loup (*en haut*) during the fiscal year 1899-1900. Presented 3rd July, 1900.—*Hon. W. Mulock*..... *Not printed.*
- 172a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd July, 1900, for a copy of the memorandum to the hon. the acting minister of public works *re* dredging Miller's Landing, Sumas, Fraser River, B.C. Presented 3rd July, 1900.—*Hon. W. Mulock*..... *Not printed.*
173. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd July, 1900, for a statement showing the prices of timber bought in connection with the reconstruction of booms on the St. Maurice River works. Presented 3rd July, 1900.—*Hon. W. Mulock*..... *Not printed.*

---

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.—*Concluded.*

- 174.** Return to an address of the Senate, dated 3rd July, 1900, for copies of all correspondence which has taken place between the premier, secretary of state or any other member of the government and the lieutenant governor of British Columbia, having reference to the dismissal of Premiers Turner and Semlin by the said lieutenant governor, and the calling upon Mr. Robert Beaven, Mr. Joseph Martin or any other person to form a cabinet; together with all reports, orders in council, or other documents referring to the said dismissals and formation of such cabinets. Presented 7th July, 1900.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 175.** Return to an address of the Senate, dated 14th June, 1900, calling for copies of all plans, specifications, profiles, estimates of cost and all other papers relating to the construction of the proposed bridge over the Hillsborough river at Charlottetown, P.E.I., said papers to include the contract entered into between the government of Canada and that of Prince Edward Island regarding the said bridge; also all correspondence on the said subject between the two governments; and also any order in council or of the department of railways settling the site of the said bridge. Presented 10th July, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*
- 176.** Return to an address of the Senate, dated 20th June, 1900, for a statement showing in detail the work undertaken, expenditure incurred and results obtained in the experimental operation carried on last year in regard to orcharding in Prince Edward Island; giving the names of all persons employed to carry on the work and the amount paid to each, and stating on whose recommendation such persons were employed. Presented 13th July, 1900.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO

PENITENTIARIES OF CANADA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1899

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1900



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto,  
G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries for the year ended June 30, 1899.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

DAVID MILLS,  
*Minister of Justice.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, January 10, 1900.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
Inspector's Report .....	1— 6
Appendix "A", Wardens' Reports.....	9— 26
do "B", Per capita cost .....	29— 33
do "C", Surgeons' Reports.....	37— 57
do "D", Chaplains' Reports.....	61— 70
do "E", School Instructors' Reports.....	73— 78
do "F", Matrons' Reports.....	81— 82
do "G", Crime Statistics.....	85—139
do "H", Labour Statistics.....	143—146
do "I", Revenue Statements.....	149—153
do "J", Expenditure Statements.....	157—198
do "K", List of Officers.....	201—206
do "L", Farm Reports .....	209—214
do "M", Regina Jail.....	217—231
do "N", Prince Albert Jail.....	235—247

# INSPECTOR'S REPORT

# REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

### FISCAL YEAR 1898-99.

To the Honourable  
 DAVID MILLS, Q.C.,  
 Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith reports and statistics in connection with the Penitentiaries of Canada and the Territorial Jails for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

The summarized tables do not include the Statistics of Territorial Jails. These will be found in Appendices M and N.

#### PRISON POPULATION.

Penitentiary.	In custody July 1, 1898.	Received.		Total.	Released.					In custody June 30, 1899.	
		From Jails.	By Transfer.		Expiry of Sentence.	Pardon.	Escape.	Transfer.	Death.		By Order of Court.
Kingston.....	605	152	14	771	156	33	.....	5	6	1	570
St. Vincent de Paul....	418	199	3	620	134	25	.....	10	4	.....	447
Dorchester.....	225	108	2	335	83	17	.....	2	5	.....	226
Manitoba.....	88	33	15	136	18	4	.....	0	1	1	112
British Columbia.....	110	37	.....	147	29	1	.....	17	.....	.....	90
	1,446	529	34	2,009	432	80	.....	34	16	2	1,445

Average daily population for past five years :—

1894-5 .....	1,250
1895-6 .....	1,314
1896-7 .....	1,353
1897-8 .....	1,415
1898-9 .....	1,447

## COMPARATIVE Statement of Pardons, Deaths, and Escapes.

Fiscal Year.	Pardons.	Deaths.	Escapes.
1894-5.....	73	18	2
1895-6.....	52	8	1
1896-7.....	56	16	2
1897-8.....	53	8	2
1898-9.....	80	17	0

*Age of Convicts :—*

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Convicts under 20 years of age. . . . .	131	159	154
“ from 20 to 30 years of age. . . . .	637	654	659
“ “ 30 to 40 “ . . . . .	339	357	350
“ “ 40 to 50 “ . . . . .	168	174	185
“ “ 50 to 60 “ . . . . .	85	72	69
“ over 60 years. . . . .	22	30	28
	<u>1,382</u>	<u>1,446</u>	<u>1,445</u>

*Duration of Sentences :—*

Under 2 years (military prisoner). . . . .	2
2 years. . . . .	188
Over 2 and under 3 years. . . . .	62
3 years. . . . .	325
Over 3 and under 4 years. . . . .	12
4 years. . . . .	123
Over 4 and under 5 years. . . . .	6
5 years. . . . .	285
Over 5 and under 6 years. . . . .	5
6 years. . . . .	36
7 “ . . . . .	128
8 “ . . . . .	13
9 “ . . . . .	6
10 “ . . . . .	85
11½ “ . . . . .	2
12 “ . . . . .	18
13 “ . . . . .	2
14 “ . . . . .	34
15 “ . . . . .	25
16 “ . . . . .	2
17 “ . . . . .	1
20 “ . . . . .	16
21 “ . . . . .	2
22 “ . . . . .	1
23 “ . . . . .	1
25 “ . . . . .	5
30 “ . . . . .	1
Life . . . . .	59
	<u>1,445</u>

*Racial :—*

White.....	1,324
Coloured.....	74
Indian.....	24
Indian half-breed.....	10
Mongolian.....	13

1,445

*Nationality :—*

British.	{ Canada.....	1,070
	{ England.....	115
	{ Ireland.....	55
	{ Scotland.....	26
	{ Newfoundland.....	2
	{ Gibraltar.....	1
	{ Barbadoes.....	1
		—1,270
Foreign.	{ United States.....	107
	{ Italy.....	16
	{ Germany.....	14
	{ China.....	11
	{ France.....	9
	{ Denmark.....	3
	{ Japan.....	3
	{ Poland.....	3
	{ Norway.....	2
	{ Sweden.....	2
	{ Russia.....	1
	{ Hungary.....	1
	{ Finland.....	1
	{ Cape Verde.....	1
{ Greece.....	1	

175

1,445

*Civil Condition :—*

Single.....	949
Married.....	488
Widowed.....	8

1,445

*Social Habits :*

Abstainers.....	154
Temperate.....	842
Intemperate.....	449

1,445

*Education :—*

Cannot read or write.....	254
Can read only.....	110
Can read and write.....	1,081

1,445

*Religious Creeds :*

Roman Catholic.....	713
Church of England.....	285
Methodist.....	193
Presbyterian.....	120
Baptist.....	85
Lutheran.....	13
Jewish.....	7
Congregationalist.....	3
Unitarian.....	1
Universalist.....	1
Adventist.....	1
French Protestant.....	1
Disciple.....	1
Menonite.....	1
Christian Science.....	1
Latter Day Saint.....	1
No religion.....	18
	1,445

## COMAPRISON on percentage basis.

	Number of Convicts.	Percentage of prison population.	No. to each 10,000 of population as per last cens.s.
Church of England.....	285	19.03	4.42
Roman Catholic.....	713	49.33	3.57
Baptist.....	85	5.88	3.3
Methodist.....	193	13.34	2.29
Presbyterian.....	120	8.3	1.59

## FINANCIAL.

## \*Gross Expenditure, Revenue and Net Expenditure, 1898-9.

	Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	167,212 28	38,090 86	129,121 42
St. Vincent de Paul.....	94,671 11	2,934 05	91,737 06
Dorchester.....	48,149 23	2,625 85	45,523 38
Manitoba.....	40,913 62	2,546 57	38,367 05
British Columbia.....	42,074 24	1,855 52	40,218 72
	393,020 48	43,052 85	344,967 63

\* Expenditure for special investigations is not included.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

COMPARATIVE Statement of Cost per capita, 1898-9.

	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	137 34	111 83	132 28	249 17	250 99
Maintenance of convicts .....	42 33	45 76	41 03	56 62	70 54
Discharge expenses .....	6 27	6 46	6 56	7 44	31 19
Working expenses .....	37 85	47 33	17 74	63 61	64 04
Prison equipment .....	6 81	9 95	1 83	6 89	2 97
Industries .....	0 94	10 41	15 71	16 29	34 73
Lands, walls, &c. ....	3 67	0 43	.....	10 22	0 35
Miscellaneous .....	2 28	1 33	1 29	5 78	1 32
	237 49	233 50	216 44	416 03	456 13
Deduct—Revenue .....	63 93	6 96	11 20	24 72	20 02
	173 56	226 54	205 24	391 31	436 11

COMPARATIVE Statement of Cost per capita for past three years.

	1897.	1898.	1899.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston Penitentiary .....	229 53	203 59	173 56
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary .....	237 38	214 52	226 54
Dorchester Penitentiary .....	258 63	219 28	205 24
Manitoba Penitentiary .....	484 60	459 63	391 31
British Columbia Penitentiary .....	396 04	416 73	436 11

COMPARATIVE Statement of the cost per capita for past five years.

	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston .....	204,630 19	126,687 48	106,733 13	81,460 59	129,121 42
St. Vincent de Paul .....	113,879 98	95,855 61	87,059 80	78,426 74	91,737 06
Dorchester .....	43,492 27	42,635 48	43,050 64	45,178 91	45,523 38
Manitoba .....	36,691 01	43,828 33	35,359 55	34,724 38	38,367 05
British Columbia .....	42,729 11	36,122 88	39,022 01	39,487 06	40,218 72
Totals .....	441,422 56	345,129 78	311,825 13	279,277 68	344,967 63
Average daily population....	1,250	1,314	1,353	1,415	1,447



*Actual Cost :—*

Value of supplies on hand, July 1, 1898 .....	\$ 80,843
Expenditure, 1898-9 .....	393,020
	\$473,863
Deduct—Supplies on hand June 30, 1898 .....	\$110,394
Approximate value of prison labour employed in production of revenue and capital .....	75,000
	185,394
Net cost .....	\$288,469
Cost per capita .....	\$ 192 51
Cost per capita per diem .....	0 53

## SUMMARY.

	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gross expenditure .....	389,284 88	396,002 40	356,366 96	393,020 48
Net expenditure .....	345,129 78	311,825 13	279,377 68	344,967 63
Actual cost .....	292,286 00	348,412 00	329,517 00	288,469 00
Cost per capita .....	222 44	257 51	232 87	192 51
Cost per diem .....	0 61	0 70	0 64	0 53

## REGINA JAIL.

## COMPARATIVE Statement of Population and Expenditure for past five years.

	Average daily Population.	Expenditure.	Cost per capita per annum.
		\$	\$
1894-5 .....	23½	9,548	410
1895-6 .....	22½	9,055	402
1896-7 .....	21½	8,151	379
1897-8 .....	20½	7,576	375
1898-9 .....	15½	7,722	477

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS STEWART,

*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

AT ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

December 30, 1899.

APPENDIX A

WARDENS' REPORTS



KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

KINGSTON, July 1, 1899.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first Annual Report, accompanied by the usual financial statements and statistical tables from the several departments of the Kingston Penitentiary.

The appropriation for expenditure during the year just closed was \$167,000 and the total disbursements amounted to \$165,212.28, leaving a balance in the hands of the Government of \$1,787.82.

The increase of expenditure over that of the preceding year, amounting to \$13,185.50, was occasioned, almost wholly, by the extraordinary charge for gratuities amounting to \$12,864.28, consequent upon the retirement of fourteen officers, rendered necessary by age and officially reported infirmities. Besides this it may be added that the cost of binder twine material has been very nearly doubled by the disturbance of the market occasioned by the war in the Philippines.

The revenue for the year amounts to \$37,743.84, which is less than the revenue for the preceding year by \$32,670.84. This large falling off is explained by the fact that in 1897-8 most the season's output of binder twine had been delivered and paid for before the close of the year, whereas in 1898-9, although the product of our factory had been sold, comparatively little of it had been shipped or paid for prior to June 30.

The per capita cost after deducting for revenue, amounts to \$174.16, an apparent decrease of \$29.43 below the per capita cost for the preceding year. This calls for the following explanation:—Sometime previous to the close of the year, \$14,456.66 worth of hemp was received for which payment will be made out of the appropriation for the year just entered upon. Had this consignment of hemp been paid for when received, the per capita cost for the year would have been \$198.27—still leaving a decrease of \$5.32.

The following tabular statement shows the movements of convicts during the year just closed:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1898.....				579	26	605
Received since.—						
From common jails.....	151	1	152			
From other penitentiaries.	11	3	14			
				162	4	166
				741	30	771
Discharged since.—						
By expiration of sentence.	149	7	156			
By pardon .....	32	1	33			
By transfers. ....	3	2	5			
By death. ....	6	1	7			
				190	11	201
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1899 .....				551	19	570
Received during year ended June 30, 1899.....						166
“ “ “ 1898.....						160

Increase .....	6
Discharged during year ended June 30, 1899 .....	201
“ “ “ “ 1898 .....	166
	35
Increase .....	35
Number recommitted during year ending June 30, 1898 .....	25
“ “ “ “ 1899 .....	19
	6
Decrease .....	6

There is apparently a marked improvement in the conduct of prisoners as compared with former years, and there were but two attempts to escape.

Reports and punishments during year ended June 30, 1898 ..	1,242
“ “ “ “ 1899 ..	998
	244
Decrease .....	244

The various industries have been fairly successful, having furnished healthful employment for the convicts and having been productive of considerable revenue as well as valuable improvement to the buildings and premises. I hope to be favoured in future with contracts for the supply of articles required by the Government, such as soldiers' outfits, mail-bags and Indian clothing.

The binder twine industry produced a surplus after allowing for labour, interest on investment, salaries and cost of material. Considering the rapid rise in the cost of material after the year's output had been sold by contract, the showing is certainly satisfactory.

The most difficult problems confronting the management of an institution such as this are :

The supply of suitable employment for the convicts confined in the prison of isolation.

The care, management and treatment of those in the asylum and the classification of convicts where the industries are so varied and irregular.

Having but a single month to make observations and study these questions, I may be pardoned if I wait the ripening of my opinion before making suggestions or recommendations relative to these important subjects.

Since my entrance to this penitentiary as warden I have not failed to note the universal sympathy expressed for my predecessor in his affliction and the cheerful yet determined efforts of the officers of all ranks to make my initiation as pleasant as possible, and to bear with my short comings without murmuring.

I am indebted to Acting Warden Foster for valuable counsel and assistance and thankful to yourself for the indulgence you have shown me and the promptness with which you have replied to my numerous inquiries.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. PLATT,

Warden.

APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, July 1, 1899.

*Memo for the Warden.*

—I have the honour to submit the following report of the various works which have been performed during the fiscal ended June 30, 1899.

*South Wing Extension.*—This building was opened for occupation on August 15, 1898.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

*West Wing Extension.*—East half of old cells removed to wall of dome and excavated for new cells 10 feet below grade. Foundation of cells and ducts built of stone; work is progressing; all departments have quantities of material ready for work of construction.

*Chief Keeper's Department.*—More room has been provided for storage by taking in south end of building that was used as a fire hall. This additional room makes the requirements of this department complete.

*Fire Hall.*—The two rooms north side of west lodge or entrance are fitted up for fire apparatus. There has been made for fire purposes, two hose reels and ladder truck, having extension ladders, poles, axes, &c.

*Protestant Chapel.*—The walls of the chapel have been decorated and seats grained; metal covering placed on ceiling of vestry. The east end of school room has been partitioned off for class room for the Protestant Chaplain.

*Steward's Department.*—The steward's office which was on west side of building, has been removed to east side of building.

*Keepers' Room.*—The keepers' room has been greatly enlarged by removing stone wall and wood partitions at north end, making a room fifty feet long by twenty-one wide; hardwood floor laid, sheet steel safe provided for keys, iron barriers placed on windows.

*Main Hall.*—A polished steel barrier with doors has been placed at south end of main hall.

*Warden's Office.*—More accommodation has been added to warden's office by the changes made. A door placed in partition in main hall gives an entrance to warden's office through clerk's office. A brick vault has been formed and provided with sheet steel doors. A metal covering placed on ceiling in clerk's office and neatly painted. New sash with large panes added to all windows.

*North Lodge or Main Entrance.*—Sash has been placed in all external openings in gate-way, making building more comfortable in cold weather.

*Hospital.*—Interior wood and stone work of cells, walls and ceilings painted and oiled, cells white-washed.

*Stable.*—A ventilator has been placed on roof, and vents from stalls connected.

*Lumber Shed.*—A shed for storage of lumber has been constructed on north-west angle of dock.

*Main Boundary Wall.*—Repointing completed, numerous stones removed and replaced with new. The coping was renewed in many places.

*Buoy.*—The buoy to mark the end of intake pipe has been placed in position.

*Water Tower.*—Interior floored, lathed and plastered.

*Lime House.*—Reshingled and painted.

*South Dome.*—Doors and frames with transom lights placed in archways leading into dome.

*Quarry.*—At the quarry there has been erected, a suitable building for office and store-room for the trade instructor.

*Farm.*—Barns painted, root cellar formed in basement, east end of No. 1 barn. More wire fencing added during the year.

*Roads.*—Portions of roads adjacent to penitentiary property have had a coating of macadam.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

*Sewage System.*—The piping of this system is about completed. Manholes, lamp holes and cleanouts have been provided where required. Two compost tanks have been constructed on farm at convenient places to receive the sludge from sewage disposal works.

*Piggery.*—New floors have been laid in pens, some in pine, others in spruce and tamarack, a record being kept to ascertain the most suitable lumber for floors.

*Printing Department.*—A printing plant has been established at small cash outlay. Considerable printing of forms has been done for this and other penitentiaries. Although the plant is small, any printing so far has been performed at a small cost. When a ruling machine is introduced we hope to do the ruling of forms.

*Weaving.*—Three hand-loom have been made for weaving towels. Some progress has been made, and it is hoped when men are more proficient that we will be able to manufacture towelling for all the penitentiaries.

*Tailor and Shoe Department.*—Have been employed in making uniforms for officers of this institution, Manitoba Penitentiary, Regina and Prince Albert jails, clothing and shoes for North-west Indians and the discharge and prison clothing of this institution.

Considerable work has been performed in repairs to buildings and for other departments.

E. J. ADAMS,  
*Chief Trade Instructor.*

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, July 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ended June 30 last, with the usual official reports.

The population of the penitentiary on July 1, 1898, was 418, on July 1, 1899, it was 447, an increase of 29.

One hundred and ninety-nine convicts have been received during the year, three of whom came from Kingston Penitentiary.

One hundred and thirty-four convicts were liberated during the past year after expiration of sentence, twenty-five pardoned and ten transferred to Kingston Penitentiary.

Four convicts have departed this life, two of whom by sudden death.

The coroner of the district has been called in the case of convict Angus Jacob's death. Verdict, natural death.

There are at present:—

326 convicts under 1st sentence.			
80	"	2nd	"
30	"	3rd	"
6	"	4th	"
3	"	5th	"
1	"	5th	"
1	"	7th	"

---

447

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

These 447 convicts may also be classified as follows :—

35	under	20	years	old.
195	from	20	to	30 years old.
121	"	30	"	40 "
65	"	40	"	50 "
27	"	50	"	60 "
4	"	over		60 "

Of these 447 convicts, 172 are married, leaving a balance of 275 unmarried.

*Value of Properties.*—The penitentiary buildings and farm, the warden's house and outhouses, the brick house and building, the Protestant Chaplain's house and its ornamental grounds, the water works, the summer house and its accessories, the tramway, the sewers, the quarry, the prison wall, &c., represent a value of \$846,225.

*Education of Convicts.*—The teacher of the institution has imparted teaching to 126 pupils belonging to both denominations. I recommend the reading of his report.

*Expenditure.*—The capita cost of the expenditure of the penitentiary is \$230.25 for each convict, the total expenditure being \$98,417.59. The net revenue of the institution is figured at \$1,371. In my last year's report judicious suggestions were made as to requirements whose opportunity and necessity seem to me evident and in the best interest of the institution and its population.

*Security of the Penitentiary.*—The prison wall, notwithstanding its imposing appearance, offers a weak point for the security of the prison, that is the unfinished part of the front wall, protected by a mere wooden fence. That point is still in the same state, being a permanent cause of anxiety for those having the charge of it. The execution of this most important work will not be delayed any longer, steps have been taken for its immediate completion.

We have now plenty of stone at our disposal.

*Shed to shelter the Stonecutters.*—In the prison yard there is a large wooden building in so poor a condition that its reconstruction is very much felt, especially by those it is supposed to shelter.

*Hospital.*—Nothing has been done for the hospital, whose insalubrity and insufficiency strike everybody's eyes. The surgeon's numerous reports amply demonstrate the present objectionable condition of things.

In view of that threatening danger, I have fitted up a vacant hall for an isolated hospital for contagious diseases. The hospital being on the third story, will likely be very useful in time of epidemics.

The surgeon's report establishes that the salubrity of the institution is far from being what it should. That report is formidably a note of interrogation which stands in front of our common solicitude.

We are seeking the causes of this unfortunate state of insalubrity.

In the report above mentioned very opportune remarks are to be found as to the advantages of the use of milk as nourishment, and those remarks furnished the opportunity to suggest the production of milk for the institution as practised in three penitentiaries in the Dominion.

To have and keep cows would be the more easy, as we have a farm, being able to contribute to their keeping. The convicts could attend to them. Such being the case, milk produced in that way would be much cheaper than pork, beef and fish.

*Drains.*—The architect of the penitentiary inaugurated an essay of system on modern sewerage, which essay was the cause of general complaints and even provoked a protest from the Mayor of St. Vincent de Paul, on behalf of public health.

The prison drains emptying in the brook crossing part of Mr. Hector Lussier's properties are the object of a law suit before the courts of justice. It seems to me that this matter is not impossible to be settled. At all events it is not an expensive essay which is expected, but a scientific, reflected system.



*Lighting.*—The least well-to-do farmer would be ashamed to light his house with the old style tallow candle; truly, in these days of improvement, it is as much humiliating for such an important institution as ours to use lamps and coal oil for lighting purposes. The electric light which penetrates as far as our remotest parishes will not be used at St. Vincent de Paul, an immediate neighbourhood of the great Canadian metropolis. The penitentiary is doomed to use the lamp of the poor while there are powerful engines in its walls.

*Women's Department.*—I claim a department for women sentenced to the penitentiary. Why send them to Kingston? We can take care of them with the same guaranty of devotion and science as at Kingston.

*Workshops.*—The number of convicts increasing every day, it is necessary to increase the variety of our industries, so as to constantly and permanently keep those unfortunate busy. I was asking and I still ask that the binding twine industry be particularly established within our walls.

*Farm.*—Everybody agrees in the utility and advantages of farm work for convicts, who derive from it, both physically and morally, a welfare of inestimable value. I take a particular interest in that department, which I recommend to your protection in favouring the enlargement of the penitentiary farm.

*Isolation System.*—I strongly advocate the erection, in our penitentiary, of isolated cells for great criminals, recidivists and insane. I advocate it with the same good faith and intensity of conviction of its utility as in the past.

I believe in the efficacy of a completely isolated confinement. Solitude, well directed, sustained by work, by the reading of moral and instructive books, by the exhortations and encouragements of generous and charitable souls that might be allowed to visit the unfortunate confined to his cell, would have on most of the criminals and prisoners a quicker effect of repression and salvation than the fear of death. The greatest criminals are recruited among the ignorant, the brute and the lazy class of society. Being condemned to work during their whole life, or, at least, a good many years; unable to have a glimpse of the outside world, some would be likely to amend, others to reform entirely, and society would benefit by this treatment.

Our penitentiary is large, and, before long, it will contain a population of 500; its importance and the considerable part of the revenue furnished by Quebec authorise me or, at least, entitle me, as a duty, to claim for us those advantages which the Kingston penitentiary has enjoyed for so long a time. The state of inferiority imposed upon our penitentiary becomes more and more humiliating and even irritating.

The use of the telephone has again been put into practice during the year. The telephone is not enough independent of the curiosity of the neighbouring offices; this is an inconvenience which is not without danger and much to be regretted.

*Insane.*—Eight insane convicts have been transferred to Kingston penitentiary.

*Convict Oscar Gagné.*—A small idiot, named Oscar Gagné, checked in his physical and mental development, was sent to this penitentiary by the Three Rivers authorities. His arrival provoked my indignation, because I saw in this event the municipal egotism repulsing in the name of the law, an irresponsible unfortunate. He is going back to Three Rivers prison, whence he came, thence into an insane asylum. It will be a well deserved treatment for those who have committed that iniquity.

*Stable.*—A large hewn stone stable is in course of construction, and a sewer starting from the stable empties itself in the central sewer. This construction will be finished in the course of the coming year.

*Target Practice.*—I have the pleasure to inform you that the officers of this penitentiary are heartily engaged in the target practice, which causes me much satisfaction.

*Widening of the Street.*—The work which you have ordered for the widening of the street in front of the prison is being pushed without interruption. These improvements

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

have given rise to sharp complaints on the part of the landlords who were disturbed in the possession and enjoyment of their property. The work, which commenced in the fall of 1897, will only be finished next year.

In concluding, I owe thanks to the whole staff attached to the service of our institution for the respect, regard and devotion which they have constantly shown me.

J. A. DUCHESNEAU,

*Warden.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

*Memo for the Warden.*

Having taken charge of the industrial department on February 20 last, it is needless to say that my report covering the last quarter of the fiscal year will be very brief.

*Contagious Hospital.*—Progress of this work has been satisfactory, the apartments are now almost ready for occupation should it be found necessary to do so.

*New Protestant Chapel.*—Attention has been given to this work, and the chapel, now nearly completed, when ready for occupation will present a very neat appearance.

In connection with the removal of the chapel, a new staircase leading from the kitchen to chapel school room and present hospital has been set up, greatly improving the appearance of that part of the building, and making the access to the hospital, chapel &c., direct from yard instead of through kitchen and passage way leading to keeper's hall.

The old stone steps leading from yard and kitchen removed, the door moved one opening further east, old door fitted up as a window, and a new set of iron steps set up to new door from yard. Brick air shaft. The old brick chimney used as a ventilating shaft has been entirely removed, the space thus afforded in the main building will be utilized for bathrooms, lavatory, &c., on each flat. The removal of the chimney necessitated the strengthening of the floors under water tanks, this has been done by inserting new joists, and the bell tower, which also rested upon the chimney, made secure.

*New Ventilator.*—From the kitchen a new ventilator has been run up through school-room and attic to roof, and a new cupola set up. By means of this ventilator, much better results in ventilating kitchen, carrying away of the steam from the cooking kettles are obtained than by the old brick shaft.

*Sanitary arrangements.*—The engineer is busily engaged rearranging the sanitary fixtures in main building, all the sewer and waste pipes, and main feed pipe (from pumping station) scattered through several apartments, are being concentrated and run through old air shaft space. This alteration will facilitate in future the work of the engineer. The pipes being in one place accessible, to him at all times in case of breakages, &c.

*Accountant's Office.*—The accountant's office has been thoroughly overhauled, neatly painted, new grate put in, a new set of walnut furniture, consisting of roller top desk, high desk, stationery cabinet, hook case, copying press table, wardrobe and chairs, completes the improvements.

*New stable.*—Work upon the new stable is going forward as rapidly as possible. I hope to see the building completed early in the fall.

*New Lodge.*—I am glad to note that the department has decided to complete this building, work will be resumed thereon as soon as the stable is far enough advanced to permit of it.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

*Grading Front Road.*—The grading of the front or main road is being carried on, but as there are many obstacles to be overcome, the work will be slow, when completed, however, it will be a great improvement to the prison.

*Tin Shop.*—The old shop, formerly used as a carpenter's shop has been fitted up as a tinsmiths shop, the ground floor of same building repaired, new floor of cut stone flagging laid, and a grinding mill set up for the farm instructor.

*Deputy Warden's Quarters.*—The deputy warden's quarters have prior to occupation by the present deputy, been thoroughly renovated, the drawing room, dining room and passages, repapered, bedrooms painted, sanitary fixtures and plumbing rearranged, new bath and water closet put in.

*Warden's Residence.*—The warden's residence has received deserved attention, a new roof covering of metallic shingles, new verandah in front whole exterior of house painted, fountain in front, which was leaking badly, repaired, and walks in front gravelled, constitutes the improvements, adding greatly to the value of the property.

*Telephone.*—A great convenience is the telephone communication with the city, which has been re-established, but at a very considerable saving on the original cost.

In addition to what I have enumerated, a large amount of work has been done in small repairs, &c.

I have not detailed the full nature of the work in each case. That has been fully set forth in the plans and specifications of the architect which have been adhered to.

GEO. A. PRATT,

*Chief Trade Instructor.*

## DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

DORCHESTER, N.B., July 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with the usual returns, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

On June 30, 1898, there remained in custody 225 prisoners; received since 110; discharged by expiration of sentence, 85; pardon, 17; death, 5; transferred to Kingston, 2; total, 109; which left remaining on June 30, 1899, 222 males and 4 females, total, 226 prisoners, or an increase over the previous year of one prisoner.

The daily average prison population during the year was 234, being an increase of 17 over that of the year previous.

The total expenditure of the year just closed was \$48,217.28, as against \$46,945.69 for 1897-8, an increase of \$1,271.59.

The per capita cost is \$205.24, as compared with \$219.28 for the former year, showing the gratifying decrease of \$14.04.

The farming operations of the year were quite successful. All the crops—hay, grain and vegetable turning out well. About 10 acres of bush land were cleared and brought under cultivation. Judging from present appearances, the crops this season will be unusually large.

An increased number of prisoners has been put at work opening up the quarry this summer, with a view to getting out stone sufficient to complete the reservoir now under construction, also for the erection of a stone shed and other necessary structures within the prison yard.

The demand for butter tubs seems to be steadily decreasing. Very few have been sold this year, and the manufacture of them has been stopped.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

I regret to say that a considerable number of very young prisoners is still being received. No less than forty-two boys of twenty years of age and under, were admitted during the year just ended; and of these, nine were under sixteen.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners have been, as a rule, very good. There were no escapes.

I am glad to say that, during my temporary occupancy of the warden's chair, I have received every possible assistance from the acting deputy warden, Mr. Pipes, as well as from the other members of the staff.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES ROSS,

*Acting Warden.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

*Memo for the Inspector.*

Permit me to submit a report for your information, referring to each item which I consider attention should be directed.

Owing to much needed improvements and repairs required to be made, which you have set forth in your annual reports, I was ordered here last April, with a view to examine and report on, prepare drawings and estimates, on necessary requirements, and when approved to proceed with the work.

*Entrance Gate.*—The acting warden called my attention to the gates of this entrance being hard to open and shut; on examination I found the main frame was out of square, on digging around and laying the posts and sill bare, I found the underground portion of framework all rotten, so much so, that the gate was in a dangerous state, liable to break off at the ground level, either by a high wind or slamming. A new frame complete was substituted, the old gates rehung, guard room renovated, new plank walk laid from wicket in front of guard room, the guard tower removed from east side of lodge to south-west angle, affording better observation and protection both inside and outside of fence and gate.

This entrance gate situated on south side of stockade inclosure, and close to south west angle, is one of those unique or grotesque structures, singularly shed-like, erected on yard side apparently to prohibit invasion from outside, having only one pair of gates. Guard-room unsanitary, cellar-like with steps down into it, not a plank for the guards to walk on. With the prospect of a new stone boundary wall and lodge being built in near future, repairs only were thought of and performed.

*Bakery Addition.*—This isolated wooden building located on south side of yard, 33 ft. x 18 ft. containing oven 14 ft. x 14 ft. over all, leaving only a space of 17 ft. x 18 ft. to do the work in. The old oven, which is almost circular in form, has become too small for the demands needed. Drawings were prepared and approved to enlarge it to 40 ft. x 43 ft., and a new enlarged oven 11 ft. x 11 ft. 9 in. inside dimensions. The building is completed, and the new oven is being built; this enlargement will give ample facilities for producing sufficient bread, storage for flour, bread room, space for furniture and to manipulate the bread making with ease.

*New Stone Cutter's Shop.*—The necessity of providing a stone cutter's shop was obvious. Drawings and estimate have been prepared and approved for this building; 137 ft. x 45 ft., one story high, having a monitor raised roof for ventilation,

to be built of sandstone, quarried on prison farm, dressed rock faced, coursed work for outside face of walls to match the other stone buildings ; inside face of walls of the same material, point dressed, having a trussed roof close boarded and covered with metal shingles, laid on sheathing paper, provided with two 8 foot entrances, well lighted and barriers to lower windows, upper and lower windows one-half to slide ; provision made for two water closets and water supply. This building which is under construction is the first of the proposed permanent workshops, and occupies the north end. The site so happened to be high ground, the whole area had to be excavated to a depth of 3 ft. to form floor line and grade of yard. Trenches for foundation walls excavated 3 ft. 6 in. deep from floor line, foundations built. Stone is being quarried and dressed, and woodwork prepared during the winter, and next spring it will be pushed to completion, and will fill a great want, so as to keep the convicts employed during winter, stormy and wet weather, in preparing stone for proposed permanent workshops, boundary wall and entrance gate.

*Large Wooden Reservoir.*—The second wooden tank, 100 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, 12 ft. deep, containing 180,000 imperial gallons of water, was built in 1883, over which is erected a wooden building and wood shingled roof, to protect the upper portion of the tank. Owing to this structure being banked up around with clay and drip from roof rotted the frame sills, ends of posts and ends of the vertical boarding, rendering it unsafe for some years past, was repaired with new sills, shortening the posts and sheeting some 15 ft., which cut away all the rotten wood, and lowering the whole structure down on new sills, strengthening the frame with new collar ties to rafters, and diagonal braces from posts to rafters and collar ties, thus making the structure secure ; the leaks in shingling repaired. This building will have to be reshingled next summer.

*Small Wooden Reservoir.*—This was the first wooden tank and was built in 1881 or 1882, 18 ft. long, 10 ft. wide x 9 ft. 10 in. deep, holding some 10,500 imperial gallons, located on the north end of the first obtained one acre lot, on which the spring was discovered well down on the face of a high hill, but of a much higher elevation than the high ground on which the prison is located, lying due north-east about a mile distant from prison, from which, and the large tank, a 6 in. diameter cast iron supply pipe is run to prison, giving a pressure of 50 lbs. per square inch in prison basement. This tank became leaky ; it was decided to replace it with cut stone walls 30 ft. long, 15 ft. wide, 12 ft. deep, which would hold about 30,000 imperial gallons. Tank to be covered with a wooden double floor, and a framed roofed building over to protect tank.

*New Stone Reservoir.*—On assuming oversight I decided to run no risks from fire, which might take place in woods which cover the augmented one acre lot to some 15 acres, which the prison now owns, I therefore designed this new tank to take the place of the old, and proposed new one with two compartments 30 ft. x 9 ft. by 10 ft. deep, to contain about 35,000 imperial gallons, walls built of cut stone 2 ft. 1½ in. thick to water line, and arched over with brick all set in cement mortar, having concrete and cement floor, arch plastered with cement mortar, cut stone man-hole with flag cover, four 6-ft. diameter cast iron capped ventilators set in arch, the whole structure covered over with 3-ft. deep of clay, sloped each way from centre line to be sodded. Tank outflow pipe with 6-in. valve, connected with 6-in. diameter supply main, furnished with overflow and emptying pipes. This tank has been completed and work well done. By the unceasing energy of the acting warden, he had this large job completed before the bad weather set in, the hauling of the material up those high hills and handling was a tax on prison teams and men.

*Spring Source.*—This spring was badly formed and in a neglected state, there were little or no pretensions made to centralize the water, simply a concave in the ground, with a few loose stones placed around and covered with two or three short planks, and the water conveyed to old tank in a wooden pipe, which was partly rotten and leaking ; when laid bare it was evident a large quantity of water ran to waste. This has been remedied by sinking a well, walling it in with cut stone, a concave concrete floor and cut stone flagging over, concentrating the water from every apparent source, from

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

which is run two 6-in. diameter cast iron pipe, with 6-in. valves on well end, to convey the water to tanks, one branch to new and the other to large wooden tank. To further protect the spring and well from injury or molestation, the frame building which covered the first old tank and replaced with new stone one, was moved off, repaired and placed over well, door secured with padlocks.

*Reservoir Lot.*—This lot of land, which now contains about 15 acres, I have had surveyed, and cut stone posts placed at each angle and on long straight side, thus marking the boundary. All the undergrowth of bush around the tanks has been cut and ground cleaned up, so as to cut off bush fire from large wooden tank. The eastern portion up over hill about 12 acres is well covered with trees and undergrowth bush. The lower portion on west side of tanks is bare of trees; some two acres will be planted with young maple trees. It is intended to inclose this lot with a wire fence.

*Hospital.*—The old hot air furnace which heated this building for the last eighteen years, became defective by being burned out in parts, causing it to leak badly, permitting the escape of gas up into the wards, has been replaced by a new one of the same make with some improvements. This building requires renovation, and some alterations to be made to surgery and surgeon's room, enlarging them by utilising the entrance corridor, making the entrance from the rear, also improving the entrance cellar and furnace room. The above is under consideration.

*Root Cellar and Barn.*—This building 80 ft. x 36 ft. comprises a stone walled cellar used for storing root crops, and a wood framed barn over. The greater part of the double planked floor, joists, beams, and ends of posts became rotted, caused by heat of closed cellar, and little or no ventilation, have been renewed by complete new floor joists and beams; three large ventilating shafts carried up from ceiling of cellar and connected with lowered cupolas on ridge of roof. The area of cellar floor was excavated some fifteen inches, and filled in with coarse macadam, surface covered with gravel and ashes rolled down, new cut stone bases were placed under each post in cellar which supports floor.

*Sewerage.*—The sewerage throughout is defective and unsanitary, badly planned, drains are run under the buildings, of vitrified drain pipe, which is dangerous. It should be all cast iron pipe under buildings, having proper junctions and traps. Fresh inlet air pipes are omitted, and in no case are the water closet soil pipes carried up full size through roofs. It is proposed to remedy the above when making alterations, by running to main sewers from front of building eastward and parallel with east wing, and connect them with an intercepting sewer to be run along east side of permanent workshops, thence to proposed sewage works outside of boundary wall, connect all laterals from buildings with mains, with cut stone man-holes at all intersections, and lamp holes at intervals. One new cut stone man-hole has been built on line of present sewer on south side.

*Sewage Works.*—A scheme of sewage works will be projected at an early date. The sloping ground eastward of prison is well adapted for such purpose; with the available labour and material, works can be constructed with little cash outlay.

*Drains.*—The wooden drains running westward which carries waste water from wash-house hospital and female prison, a portion of which outside of stockade on face of hill was uncovered, rotten parts were renewed with new lumber, and more clay covering.

*Hydrant Drains.*—Drains were dug and built of stone from two hydrants. One near warden's residence, and the north hydrant in front of tenements, to drain off accumulating water, and prevent the recurrence of those two hydrants freezing.

*Yard drains.*—Drains were excavated and built of stone, to drain bakery and blacksmith shop basement and run to wooden trapped gully in south-east angle.

*Wooden gully.*—An intercepting wooden gully trapped, was built and placed in south-east angle of yard into which was run the water from stone drains, leading from bakery, mill building, blacksmith's shop, and surface water of this portion of yard, thence through wooden drain outwards, down field to watercourse.

*Filling low part of yard.*—The large heap of excavated clay taken out of basement of blacksmith's shop and also the large heap of coal cinder and ashes were spread over the low portion of south-east angle of yard to assist in bringing it up to grade line.

*Cinder sidewalks.*—A cinder sidewalk has been laid in front of prison property on main road from prison approach road southward, and another piece on prison approach road in front of warden's residence, both replacing worn out wooden plank walks.

*Road macadamized.*—The road leading up from entrance gate to front door received about a foot of broken stone rounding up the centre.

*Grading yard.*—In conjunction with locating the permanent workshops along east side of yard, a yard gradient to be established to give level of ground floor, from the levels taken and shown on profiles, the whole of the yard, east of cell wings running north and south will have to be graded. This work will take at least three seasons, thus providing ample work for those convicts who are not allowed to work outside, and will be better employment than breaking sandstone to no use, particularly when there is on the prison farm a conglomerate gravel bed which makes a first-class roadway.

*Water pipes in yard.*—On fixing a yard grade, I find the water service main pipes are laid low enough, through east portion of yard that requires lowering to gradient. At a point where 4-in. diameter branches are taken of 6-in. diameter main, and crossing water table, the lowest part of yard in front of new stonecutters, shop, the pipe would be about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches below new grade. This necessitates the lowering of water pipes to depth to give 4 feet of covering. It is evident that there has been gross carelessness in laying these water pipes through yard. It seems that they followed the contours of existing ground for a grade line, although the east wing was built, which would be the data to guide, and take grade from.

*Size of yard at present.*—The prison yard at present contains an area of 16 acres, 2 rods,  $28\frac{1}{2}$  perches, inclosed by a wooden stockade some 18 feet high, constructed with spruce timber from 8 inches to 10 inches diameter, flattened on two sides, set into the ground 5 feet with two run of 4 inches x 8 inches longitudinal ribbons spiked on outside face. This fence is decaying fast at ground line, in fact the east side is showing weakness and will have to be braced, and back gate better secured. As this fence cannot be kept in safe condition many years, the construction of new boundary wall should be commenced at an early date.

*New Yard.*—The proposed new yard area as delimited will contain 7 acres, 2 rods, 26 perches. Owing to the form the yard takes, that of a rectangle 810 feet from north to south, and 412 feet from east to west, four officers will only be required to guard the boundary wall and yard, one at each angle. Every part of yard will be visible to one or other of the officers on guard towers, which is very desirable, the officers on the walls should see and command every part of the yard.

*Permanent workshops.*—The proposed new stone workshops have been located on east side of yard, and will be, when finished, 720 feet long x 45 feet wide, two stories high except stonecutters, shop, which is to be one story. The front or west line will be on east side of boiler house large chimney. The back or east side will be 45 feet from and parallel with east boundary wall, and a space of 45 feet between ends and boundary wall. Provision will be made for the following, commencing at north end, viz.: stonecutters' shop, electric light room with paint shop over, blacksmith and machine shop with carpenters' shop over; centre open to roof with cupola over entrance to first floors; wash house, laundry and changing room, with tailors and shoemakers over, night bucket apartment with storeroom over, ice house with feed storeroom over, stable and coach

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

house, with hay and straw storage loft over. This will comprise shops, &c., that will meet all requirements for this institution, constructed as near fireproof as possible and will replace all wooden buildings which stud the yard, and which are not only unsightly but a menace to the cell wings and main building.

*Block Plan.*—I have prepared a block plan showing present and proposed new buildings, old and new yard, which will be a guide for carrying out all proposed works.

*Boundary wall and Lodge.*—The new stone boundary wall and lodge will enclose new yard, having three guard towers, one at north-west, north-east and south-east angles. The lodge entrance is to be at south-west angle, and will be placed at an angle of 45 degrees with south and west walls. In this building provision will be made for large gateway, guard room and armoury one side of ground floor, the other side for storekeeper's office and stores; the whole of the upper story to be fitted up for storekeeper's stores, all built of sandstone to be in keeping with main buildings.

*Mill Building.*—This is a three-story wood building, situated on south side of yard. On the ground floor is the saw mill, on first floor tub and pail making were carried on; second floor occupied by carpenters and painters, there being little or no demand for butter tubs and pails, this business was suspended, which left a vacant shop. A rearrangement was concluded, viz., to remove and dispose of tub and pail machinery and transfer carpenters and painters to this middle shop, prepare and fit up upper floor or carpenters, shop, and transfer tailors and shoemakers from their present location on north side of yard. This work has been undertaken and will be accomplished by February 1, 1900. This will bring these two gangs into one open shop, giving better supervision.

*Wash house, laundry and changing room.*—The wooden building located on north side of yard in which are the wash house and laundry and tailor's shop on ground floor; upstairs the shoemakers, it is proposed as soon as shoemakers and tailors are transferred to their new shops in mill building to fit up on the ground floor of this building a complete new modern wash house and laundry, consisting of a steam clothes washer and centripetal wringer, steam engine and steam hot water heater, a twelve rack drying closet and twelve baths in west end, the east end to be fitted up as a changing room. This will fill a long felt want, and when changing room is fitted up the clothes which are at present stored in a compartment of kitchen will be transferred to it, as this room is wanted in connection with kitchen improvements. The wash house, bath tubs and drying closets are disgusting and unsanitary. By washing clothes in tubs with pounders it is impossible to clean them, not to speak of wear and tear. The unsightly bath tubs likely to convey contagion are housed in so that no officer could see into them to give supervision. The drying closet can only be termed a soaker, the lumber dry kiln has to be used for drying clothes during winter. The vertical hot water boiler at present in this building which heats water for washing and bathing and for drying clothes will be converted into a steam boiler to run engine, drying closet and make hot water for washing and bathing.

*Kitchen improvements, &c.*—This is a most important work and will receive attention concurrent with wash house, &c. The kitchen is situated in basement under the executive wing. It is fashioned after a gentleman's kitchen, larder and wine cellars, comprising no less than seven compartments and a long dark dividing hall 62 feet long by 10 feet wide, which would require according to prison rules not less than four officers to supervise. The food when about to be served has to be carried some 120 feet and up a narrow winding stairs to dome. The primitive cooking apparatus, comprising a large, low coal heated range, requiring a number of portable boilers and utensils to do the cooking in the range, is worn out, a cast iron cracked stove to cook for officers, mess, an agricultural boiler to make the porridge in, together with tables, side dressers, their drawers and lockers, go to make up a medley of kitchen appointments which I am really ashamed to have to describe, for the money which was laid out for new range, articles and repairs would have installed a first class steam cooking apparatus. There is also a meat freezer, unventilated and foul. This basement kitchen is floored and wainscotted



with wood, the floors are worn out and it is impossible to keep them clean, the wainscoting is a harbour for vermin, in fact the whole surroundings are a breeding place for water bugs. It is most fortunate that there are eight fire places in this basement which carry off bad smells. In a word it is unsanitary.

The proposed improvements will consist of removing three walls and supporting the upper portions with rolled steel beams and cast iron columns, taking in the hall extending to the outside walls, giving light and air from two sides, making the kitchen 30 ft. 6 in. long by 47 ft. wide, removing wood floors and wood wainscoting, relaying floors with concrete and granolithic, plastering the walls with portland cement mortar, renovating, painting, &c., and installing a complete new steam cooking apparatus, consisting of four 80 imperial gallons double jacketed cast iron steam cooking kettles; 80-gallon tea urn, steel cooking range, steam hot water heater, and a large arctic refrigerator, and fitting up store and bread room. This will greatly improve the kitchen, so that convicts will do all work under the eye of the officer. It is also proposed to make an entrance from yard into basement of dome and there serve the food to the convicts as they pass in and up to ground floor to cells, this will be close to kitchen and will enable the steward to serve the food warm.

*Cell Ventilation.*—In company with the surgeon I examined the two cell wings' ventilation, which we found worked fairly well, steam heating being in operation, which promoted the travel of air through cells and up vents. The surgeon said that he was satisfied with the cell ventilation, but desired to have corridor ceiling ventilators for summer ventilation; this he manages to a degree by opening upper portion of end windows. The cast iron cell vent fixtures are unsubstantial; in a good many cells holes have been punched through these flimsy fixtures in back division wall, permitting the convicts to talk to each other. There being no means of access into roof of east wing, I had the engineer make a hatchway, and together with him we examined the horizontal main air ducts in roofs and found all in good order.

*Alteration of North Wing.*—The gallery railings of this wing being dangerously low, are being raised to the same height as dome gallery railings; the stairs which lead to galleries of this wing are located between dome wall and end of cell block, thereby hiding them from the officers' view in dome, which is not compatible with prison construction, giving opportunities to convicts passing up and down them to do many things not permissible; it is proposed to remove these stairs and fit them up in dome side so as to have all stairs visible. Build and fit up in staircase space twelve cells with large doors and ventilated, furnished with water closets, wash basins, folding beds and tables, and shelving. The present entrance door into this wing to be made a window, and form an entrance with covered steps and porch to lead directly into dome, through the guard's look-out, having good secure doors and fastenings.

*Railway Siding.*—This railway siding, which you secured from the Intercolonial Railway, and located on prison property, will be of great advantage, being away from any thoroughfare and station, thus isolating and giving security while unloading coal, flour, &c., and so much nearer and in direct line of prison road.

*Quarry Gang.*—The small gang which has been engaged this season quarrying has done very good work; to proceed with and carry on such a large amount of proposed permanent works it must be augmented to at least thirty (30) men, and the quarrying commenced in the spring and carried on systematically, so that quarrying and grading ground will be carried on together, and also to produce sufficient stone to employ the stone cutters both winter as well as summer.

*Deputy Warden's Office.*—A deputy warden's office has been ordered to be fitted up in south-west angle of storekeeper's store room, on ground floor, which will give him a good view of yard and entrance gate, and also in centre of shops, which will enable him to give a ready response to emergency demands. This work has been put in hand and will be ready for occupation early in the spring.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

*Female Prison.*—A work room has been ordered to be fitted up on the ground floor for the women prisoners, by throwing three compartments into one, the passage to cells, old armoury and water closet, removing division walls, building up water closet and armoury door with brick, plastering, painting, &c. The water closet to be removed and fitted up in closet room of dome basement. This work will be put in hand at an early date.

*Piggery Yard.*—It is proposed to enlarge piggery yard by moving piggery building eastwards, grading up ground, reconstructing sty yards, the tumble-down old wooden building on west side of yard to be taken down and rebuilt, formed with large doors on yard side for vehicles and machinery storage, both ground floor and loft. It is also proposed to erect a large wooden framed building on south side of the yard some 200 feet long, 60 feet wide, the ground floor to be fitted up in modern style for a cattle byre, the upper portion for hay storage. All these buildings to be covered with metal shingles.

*Farm House.*—It is proposed to erect a neat, small wooden dwelling and stable on back part of farm, west side of road, facing the east, to be occupied by an officer, who will act as caretaker.

*Stable in Yard.*—Water pipe has been laid to supply water to the stable, laid in drain made to drain foundations of new stonecutters' shop.

*Old Buildings.*—The old buildings known as the Weldon and Chandler dwellings and old school house, which were old and dilapidated, were condemned by the board of survey, were taken down, timber and stone hauled into yard; also the three old wooden out-buildings in connection with warden's residence were also condemned by the board of survey and approved. One has been removed and the other two will be taken down in the spring. The summer kitchen and fuel building rebuilt, stable moved closer up and remodeled.

*New South Wing.*—While recommending and admitting that the foregoing improvements are of the utmost importance, the erection of south wing must not be overlooked, for until it is built requirements cannot be met. By centralizing departments better results are obtained in discipline, supervising and economy. Provision should be made in this wing for kitchen, bakery, hospital, solitary cells and school room, or an enlarged chapel, and make the present chapel a school room and library.

*Inspector's Visit.*—Your visit here was most opportune, for in no other way as well, than by your presence could the many alterations, improvements, changes, delimiting of size of yard, the boundary wall, guard towers, locating entrance lodge, and permanent work shops, be decided on. No matter how well I might premeditate, some of my work would be for naught, as that person is yet unborn who can anticipate the wish of others, particularly to meet requirements in connection with a penitentiary.

JAMES ADAMS,

*Architect.*

DEC., 1899.

## MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

STONY MOUNTAIN, MAN., October 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

The movements of convicts during the year were as follows :—

Remaining at midnight June 30, 1898.....	88	
Received since.....	48	
		— 136
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	18	
“    pardon.....	4	
“    order or the court.....	1	
“    death.....	1	
		— 24
		—————
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1899.....		112

The daily average during the year was 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ , as against 80 in the previous year.

The per capita cost is 18 cents less than last year. This per capita cost, in addition to the attendant expenses such as food, clothing, pay of staff, includes all outlay in connection with the building of the wall and the new galvanized iron roof put on the main prison building this year, besides fencing and other disbursements in connection with the penitentiary.

The slight increase in the expenditure is due to the increase in population, and owing to the expenditure entailed in paying the fares of time-expired convicts to British Columbia, and the purchase of galvanized iron shingles and the materials for reroofing the prison buildings.

Since my last report some improvements have been made to the buildings, the roof of the main prison building having been covered with galvanized iron shingles. I strongly recommend the roofs of the whole group of buildings being covered in the same way. Mr. E. J. Adams, Chief Trade Instructor, at Kingston Penitentiary, a most capable officer, was sent here to superintend this work, and prepare plans and specifications for rebuilding the prison laundry and for a farm stable, slaughter house, &c. The slaughter house is now completed and in use. I hope the farm stable will be commenced next summer. As I reported last year, we urgently require a new penal cell building. The present building is old fashioned and unsafe. I recommend a new and modern building being erected with the least possible delay, and the present one being turned into a storehouse.

I hope our heating apparatus will soon be replaced by more modern appliances.

The whole of the officers, quarters, as I have before reported, are in a very dilapidated state, and I think should be repaired at once, as they are fast becoming uninhabitable, and it is impossible for the officers to find quarters elsewhere.

Our old baths have been replaced by new and more modern ones.

The half mile of public road which we graded last year we have completed this year by placing broken stone and gravel on it. We have been very much handicapped in this and other work for want of teams. I recommend the purchase of more horses, as it is impossible to carry on our work satisfactorily otherwise.

I have again to report that I have had no escapes since I took charge of this penitentiary seven years ago.

I would again recommend that another tank of 5,000 gallons capacity be placed in the attic. As I mentioned last year :—

“I have commenced to plant trees along the reserve running parallel with the main road, and I hope in time to have them the whole length of the reserve. I am strongly

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

of the opinion that the best thing for the country, and the convicts themselves, is to keep them employ-d cultivating the soil, and improving the roads. The end in view is to make this a model farm, an object lesson to the surrounding farmers, and an attraction to prospective settlers. I would go so far as to say that another wing should be built to this prison, and prisoners sent from Kingston Penitentiary, where I understand you have not work enough to keep them fully employed. Every foot of our soil that is fit for cultivation should be cultivated, and prisoners could not be put to more profitable work for the country at large."

In connection with the above we have at present a splendid farm. Every part of it is in full view of the main building which enables the convicts to be thoroughly under supervision. What we now require is the farm to be stocked. I would strongly recommend the purchase of thoroughbred cattle (short horned) and sufficient teams to carry on the work of the farm. There are certain sections of hay land in view of the prison, the purchase of which I would recommend. The necessity for this is obvious as the stock must be fed. Without this I am every year compelled to purchase the right to cut hay on these lands.

I would recommend that a building be erected for a gymnasium and reading room for the officers. The present reading room being in the prison is not taken advantage of for the reason that the officers, after being in the prison all day, are anxious to get away from the prison surroundings.

The conduct and industry of the convicts during the year have been very satisfactory.

I attach the usual statements and reports.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. IRVINE,

*Warden.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., July 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report, with the usual returns from the British Columbia penitentiary, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

The vote for the maintenance of the British Columbia penitentiary during the year just terminated was \$45,700. Of this amount \$42,354.95 was expended, leaving a balance unexpended in the hands of the government of \$3,345.05.

There remained in the British Columbia penitentiary on June 30, 1898, 109 male convicts and one female. We received during the year from common jails thirty-six males and one female. There were discharged during the year by expiration of sentence thirty-nine; by remission of sentence, one; transferred to Manitoba penitentiary, fifteen; transferred to Kingston penitentiary, two; making a total of fifty-seven disposed of during the year, and leaving the total population of the prison on June 30, 1899, ninety. The daily average of convicts in the British Columbia penitentiary during the year was ninety-two.

The behaviour of the convicts and the discipline of the prison have been well maintained during the past year.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

As I have said in a previous report, additional accommodation is very much required ; and as we can now make all the brick required, it would very much reduce the expense of building.

We have transferred fifteen convicts to Manitoba penitentiary, as we had not sufficient cell accommodation here. I may say that this is becoming a yearly occurrence.

We have lost two officers this year, one through his health breaking down, and one through death. The first, guard Muldoon, found that his health was suffering from the arduous duties required by his position. Storekeeper Jackson was taken from us very suddenly. He was off duty only a few days, and we lost a thorough gentleman, of magnificent physique, and the department lost a faithful servant.

I may say that our water system, shower-baths and gratings are working very satisfactorily. We are also clearing all our land, and through time will have twenty-five or thirty more acres fit for cultivation, in addition to the thirty acres now under crop.

I again have to express my regret that we have had no visit from you this year ; it is now about four years since you visited this institution.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. WHYTE,

*Warden.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

APPENDIX B

COST PER CAPITA



## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1898-99.

## COST PER CAPITA.

(Daily average, 596).

	Supplies on hand, July 1, 1898.	Expenditure, 1898-99.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand June 30, 1899.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	2,567 74	80,384 63		82,952 37	1,100 11	81,852 26	137 34
Maintenance of convicts .....	2,762 65	22,523 19	2,595 06	27,880 90	2,654 74	25,226 16	42 33
Discharge expenses .....	628 15	3,436 79		4,064 94	328 00	3,736 94	6 27
Working expenses .....	12,451 48	19,581 18	1,040 88	33,073 54	10,518 60	22,554 94	37 85
Prison equipment .....	704 38	3,747 89	53 50	4,505 77	448 04	4,057 73	6 81
Industries .....	24,501 08	32,978 46		57,479 54	* 56,919 23	560 31	0 94
Capital .....	3,066 79	1,201 31		4,268 10	2,079 14	2,188 96	3 67
Miscellaneous .....		1,338 83		1,338 83		1,388 83	2 25
Miscellaneous, special .....		20 00		20 00		20 00	0 03
	46,682 27	165,212 28	3,689 44	215,583 99	74,047 86	141,536 13	.....

Gross cost .....

\$237.49

Deduct for revenue .....

63.93

Net cost per capita .....

\$173.56

Per diem per man .....

47 5c.

\* This amount includes \$14,458.66 worth of hemp delivered a few days before the close of the year, for which payment was not made till the beginning of 1899-1900.

ROBT. R. CREIGHTON,

*Accountant.*

29



## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

(Daily average, 421.)

	Supplies on hand, July 1, 1898.	Purchases, 1898-9, less refund of ex- penditure.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand.	Net Cost.	Cost per capita.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff . . . . .	624 31	47,054 46	30 55	47,709 32	573 62	47,135 70	111 83
Maintenance of convicts . . . . .	7,032 32	16,378 49	1,109 08	24,519 89	5,231 86	19,288 03	45 76
Discharge expenses . . . . .	393 61	2,760 83		3,154 44	433 38	2,721 06	6 46
Working expenses . . . . .	5,191 45	20,161 62	735 94	26,089 01	6,140 35	19,948 66	47 33
Prison equipment . . . . .	578 78	4,002 11		4,580 89	386 11	4,194 78	9 95
Industries . . . . .	1,098 11	3,600 34	1,187 91	5,886 36	1,497 39	4,388 97	10 41
Capital . . . . .	45 50	152 78		198 28	18 37	179 91	0 33
Miscellaneous . . . . .		560 48		560 48		560 48	1 33
	14,964 08	94,671 11	3,063 48	112,698 67	14,281 08	98,417 59	...

Amount of revenue for year ended June 30, 1899 . . . . .	\$1,371 08
Cost per capita . . . . .	\$ 233 50
Deduct for revenue . . . . .	6 96
Actual cost per capita . . . . .	\$ 226 54

J. A. DUCHESNEAU,

Warden.

G. S. MALEPART,  
Accountant.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

(Daily average, 234.)

	Supplies on hand, July 1, 1898.	Expenditure, 1898-9.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand June 30, 1899.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	347 90	30,889 25	100 87	31,338 02	339 54	30,998 48	132 28
Maintenance of convicts.....	1,218 87	8,892 61	860 11	10,971 59	1,355 83	9,615 76	41 03
Discharge expenses.....	136 11	1,517 29	.....	1,653 40	116 68	1,536 72	6 56
Working expenses.....	849 81	4,067 17	216 00	5,132 98	975 23	4,157 75	17 74
Prison equipment .....	23 18	690 65	.....	713 83	285 04	428 79	1 83
Industries.....	4,399 95	1,857 68	2,434 70	8,692 33	5,011 64	3,680 69	15 71
Miscellaneous .....	.....	302 63	.....	302 33	.....	302 63	1 29
	6,975 82	48,217 28	3,611 68	58,804 78	8,083 96	50,720 82	.....

Amount of revenue for year ended June 30, 1899..... \$2,625 85

Gross cost..... \$216 44 per capita.

Deduct for revenue..... 11 20

Actual cost per capita ..... \$205 24

JOHN A. GRAY,

Accountant.

CHAS. ROSS,

Acting Warden.

## MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

(Daily average, 102).

	Supplies on hand, June 30, 1898.	Supplies purchased, 1898-9.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand June 30, 1899.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	218 31	25,725 91	19 42	25,963 64	361 94	25,601 70	249 17
Maintenance of convicts .....	1,128 27	5,229 95	720 21	7,078 43	1,259 71	5,818 72	56 63
Discharge expenses .....	160 96	683 55		844 51	80 05	764 46	7 44
Working expenses .....	2,336 60	6,166 51		8,503 11	1,967 56	6,535 55	63 61
Prison equipment .....	161 48	707 13		868 61	160 55	708 06	6 89
Industries .....	138 50	776 27	983 27	1,898 04	224 39	1,673 65	16 29
Capital .....	56 99	1,029 69		1,086 68	35 65	1,051 03	10 22
Miscellaneous .....		594 20		594 20		594 20	5 78
Totals .....	4,201 11	40,913 21	1,722 90	46,837 22	4,089 85	42,747 37	

Gross cost .....	\$ 416 03
Deduct for revenue .....	24 72
Actual per capita cost .....	<u>\$ 391 31</u>

JNO. MUSTARD,  
*Accountant.*

A. G. IRVINE,  
*Warden.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

(Daily average, 92.)

	Supplies on hand, June 30, 1898.	Expenditure, 1898-9.	Prison products used.	Total.	Supplies on hand, June 30, 1899.	Net cost.	Per capita cost per annum.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	586 93	23,685 81	1 25	24,273 99	1,019 04	23,254 95	250 99
Maintenance of convicts.....	2,401 85	5,919 68	608 16	8,929 69	2,394 30	6,535 39	70 54
Discharge expenses.....	137 18	2,956 22	.....	3,093 40	203 74	2,889 66	31 19
Working expenses.....	1,461 90	6,263 92	463 00	8,188 82	2,255 15	5,933 67	64 04
Prison equipment.....	2,303 64	1,231 08	.....	3,534 72	3,259 62	275 10	2 97
Industries.....	1,103 47	1,874 60	970 78	3,948 85	731 11	3,217 74	34 73
Capital.....	.....	.....	32 50	32 50	.....	32 50	0 35
Miscellaneous .....	25 00	127 95	.....	152 95	30 00	122 95	1 32
Total .....	8,019 97	42,059 26	2,075 69	52,154 92	9,892 96	42,261 96	.....

Amount of revenue.....	\$1,855 52
Per capita cost on net expenditure.....	\$456 13
Deduct for revenue.....	20 02
Net per capita cost per annum.....	\$436 11

J. C. WHYTE,

*Warden.*

J. W. HARVEY,  
*Accountant.*



APPENDIX C

SURGEONS' REPORTS



## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

KINGSTON, September 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The sanitary condition of the prison has been as perfect as it is possible to have it. Every department has been scrupulously looked after regarding their hygienic arrangements, and in this I have had the assistance of those who have had them in charge. All closets have men detailed out whose duty it is to guard against the accumulation of filth and the presence of unpleasant and unhealthy odors. This, in a great measure, assists in preventing contagious diseases which might otherwise find their way into the prison.

The cells and wings have such an air of cleanliness about them that no justifiable grounds for complaint could possibly be entertained. Every care and precaution are taken daily, that thorough ventilation in the sleeping apartments and work shops is assured, and it is gratifying to be able to state that the good health of the prisoners might in part be attributed to this wholesome influence. The heating arrangements in all parts of the prison have been all that anyone could wish for even in his own house, and those who have charge of this portion of the internal machinery are at all times available, and ready to minister to the requirements of the various departments in this important work.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to the new sewage system as it leaves nothing to be desired. The wonted disagreeable odours in the pump house and its environs, have been relegated to the past, and the filtering beds with their neat and clean walks might be mistaken by the uninitiated for a beautiful flower garden. The sewage is drawn out to, and spread upon the farm, and is an abundant source of agricultural wealth. Every care is given to, and wise and painstaking supervision exercised in, this important division, and the hopes that were once entertained as to the efficiency of the new system have now been fully realized.

The water used for drinking purposes has been analyzed by me many times during the year, and in a few instances infinitesimal portion of dangerous organic matter could be detected. This, if permitted to continue, might have precipitated an epidemic, but the prompt action in preventing further contamination by surface water merits especial mention.

The general condition of the prisoners has been very good and every reasonable endeavour to supply their necessities and to keep them in good health, has been granted. No epidemic of fever occurred during the year, which happy condition of affairs is due to the excellent sanitary precautions that are rigidly maintained throughout the entire institution and its premises.

The clothing furnished the prisoners is warm and comfortable, but I would recommend some lighter material for shirtings and coats for the summer months, for in many instances diseases could be traced to the oppressive weight of the quality now in use in the warm season. That the clothing worn in winter is fit and proper apparel for summer, is incompatible with health and reason. I am glad to be able to say that the inspector has this matter under consideration.

The food furnished is nutritious, wholesome, and abundantly supplied, and satisfies the legal requirements, though on a few occasions an unavoidable scarcity of vegetables prevailed.

The use of tobacco is restricted to those who are actively and permanently engaged in doing filthy work in the sewage department. With this exception, where it is given to those in this especially disagreeable work, I am not in favour of its use amongst the prisoners, for many reasons. It is, above all things, desirable that the prison be kept clean and entirely free from odours, not only offensive but dangerous. This could not



be done if tobacco were used indiscriminately, as the expectoration of tobacco-tinctured saliva throughout the building, on the walls and floors of the cells would render the close quarters unclean and unsanitary. Tobacco juice on the floor of a cell, where it is subject to putrefactive and fermentative processes, cannot be healthy.

The practice of securing tobacco, drying it, rolling it up in paper in the form of cigarettes and smoking them in the cells has been frequently indulged in, rendering the air particularly obnoxious. The nefarious traffic carried on in trading tobacco for other articles amongst the prisoners, its being offered as a bribe in many instances, and its procurement by those who do not use it, to sell it or trade it to those who do, are some very strong reasons against its use. In many instances the habit of using it has been first acquired in prison.

A very strong reason against its use in prison is the possible communication of syphilitic infection by biting of the same plug, or where tobacco is scarce, the passage of a quid from one mouth to the other as has been frequently done. The infection of this dreaded disease has, it is well known, been transferred from one to the other in this way. Considering the large number of prisoners afflicted with syphilitic ulceration of the lips, tongue, gums and throat, as outward manifestation of a constitutional disease, one can readily understand how easily the disease could be communicated.

I am pleased to be able to state that the undesirable and antiquated system of carrying slop buckets to the cells will soon be discontinued, as the new wings, in which every detail of construction is in accordance with the most modern ideas as to sanitation, are being rapidly pushed ahead, though on account of the character of the work, many months will yet be required before completion. It is certainly surprising to know how such good health has been maintained under the bucket system, which, with its foul and unhealthy atmosphere must have been a prolific source of contamination.

A large number of the prison population suffered from influenza during the year, and necessitated a great amount of labour. The hospital on several occasions had every bed occupied, so that we were obliged to treat in their cells those whom we could not admit. This disease had a very depressing and enervating effect upon the prisoners, many of whom had a prolonged and tedious convalescence. We have had abundant evidence that this disease diminishes the resisting force, and increases the susceptibility to the invasion of other diseases.

A visitation of cholera morbus contributed further to increase labours, but the immediate change of the prison diet and the application of remedies directed towards relief had a salutary effect.

As usual a large number of prisoners come to us whose constitutions are completely broken down as the result of disease, alcoholism, filthy and vicious habits, and exposure to the vicissitudes of criminal life. I presume this is more marked in the Kingston penitentiary than in any other in the Dominion, as here we have the lowest types and the hardest criminals, the majority of whom, nursed in crime in the country to the south of us, where opportunities are greater, have been pursued across the border by officers of the law and have been discovered in their congenial occupations in the country. Again a large number of prisoners who have served terms in the states prisons come voluntarily across the line and continue their work of crime here until arrested. Few juvenile offenders find their way under our care.

Pursuant to your instructions I made an examination of the police officers of the prison, and made a report on their physical qualifications on the lines directed in your official report to the Minister of Justice.

In consideration of the unusual amount of sickness during the year, only six deaths occurred. As usual amongst life prisoners and those undergoing long sentences, death occurs from consumption, against the contagion of which every precaution is taken. No serious accident occurred during the year.

Our hospital is kept scrupulously clean, is well lighted and ventilated, and we have been able to bestow that medical and surgical care on our *clientele*, which a perfectly equipped institution makes possible. A rigid observance of the rules of hygiene and sanitation is strictly enforced and in no instance has contagion within the hospital been known to spread. Every care and attention are given the sick, and the

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

food served to them, for variety and quality, is equal to that supplied in the best hospitals in the country. A well equipped drug department presided over by a theoretical and practical chemist, certainly adds to the efficiency of the hospital.

The practice of sending to prison, men far advanced in years for paltry offences, is still being continued. It is evident there is a desire on the part of the municipalities to have transferred to our care, a class whose proper place would be the common jail or the county poor house. This class of prisoners, not being able to work, generally find their way into the hospital, and take up their position there amongst the rank and file of the incurables.

*Hospital for Insane Criminals.*—Never in the history of this department have there been such a large number of insane to deal with, and never have we been better equipped to care for them. On a few occasions the prison of isolation was utilized for quiet and harmless insane, who could with safety be given some easy work. These seemed to enjoy the slight change and made themselves generally useful. The addition of a few more cells at the north end of the corridor of the asylum is now under consideration. Asylums for the insane criminal are now on the grounds of many of the large prisons of the United States and in Europe, a very essential and convenient acquisitions to these institutions.

The more enlightened views which obtain concerning the nature of insanity, assure us that it is a disease like any other disease, and can be treated on well known principles; and the assumption once prevailing that evil spirits had taken possession of the victim and could only be exorcised by flagellation and other forms of torture, is now not entertained. An amount of liberty to the insane commensurate with their own and their attendants safety, is in accord with the modern conception of insanity. Every care is taken of the insane criminal and ample opportunity is afforded him to amuse himself either in the yard which has recently been graded and beautified, or in the large day room where various games can be indulged in. Employment is furnished those who are able and willing to work. As soon as recovery takes place, the patient is discharged from the insane ward, and is returned to his usual work. This hospital affords brilliant opportunities for the study of the insane criminal, and this is more particularly interesting at the present time when the plea of insanity is repeatedly advanced, and often successfully applied, as a defense for capital crime. The great frequency of insanity in a criminal population is well known, and whilst imprisonment, bad habits, sedentary life, loss of freedom, brooding over crime, syphilis, and various moral influences may act as contributory to their mental condition, yet the fact must be recognized that a large number of the insane prisoners are recruited from the ranks of a perverse and ill-balanced parentage. It is not so much the prison as the prisoners. Presence of mind and judgment in emergencies, self control under provocation, courage, patience, tact and watchfulness, are a few of the qualifications of those who have immediate charge of the department. The number of insane in hospital at end of year was 44; admitted during the year 33; admitted from prison alone 23; transferred to Provincial Asylum 3; discharged cured 16; improved to resume work 2; received from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary 8; from Dorchester 2.

*Female Prison.*—The health of the female prisoners during the year was very good, the sanitary arrangements were most satisfactory, and the heating of the place was all that any one could wish for. The hospital attached to this portion of the prison is kept in first class order, is well lighted, and always presents an inviting appearance. One death occurred during the year from ulcer of the stomach, and two prisoners were transferred to Dorchester Penitentiary. The food supplied was of good quality, ample in quantity, and delivered promptly.

*Prison of Isolation.*—The sanitary condition of the prison of isolation, the heating arrangements and the other appointments gave entire satisfaction. The prisoners here as rule enjoy excellent health, and are given an hour's walk in the yard every morning. The place is kept clean and in good order.

*Prescriptions.*—The number of prescriptions dispensed during the year independent of hospital patients amounted to, for officers 643; isolation ward 729; hospital for insane 352; females 594; prescribed for males 5,081; teeth extracted 138; number of days in hospital 3,755.

It gives me pleasure to be able to state that the administration of the Medical Department has been greatly facilitated by your prompt recognition and response to all its requirements, and by the cordial support given me in the discharge of my official duties by Mr. Gunn, hospital overseer.

Statement of expenditure for drugs and medicines.—

Stock on hand June 30, 1899.....	\$ 179.42
Drugs and sundries purchased.....	472.12
	<hr/>
	\$ 651.54
June 30, 1899, drugs, &c., on hand.....	195.26
	<hr/>
	\$ 456.28
Received for medicines supplied officers.....	80.09
	<hr/>
Net expenditure for year for drugs.....	\$ 376.19
Per capita cost, 63c.	

Annexed are the usual returns.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.

*Surgeon.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess		9	9		9		Injury to eye		6	6		6	
Acne		1	1		1		Insomnia		1	1		1	
Amaurosis		3	3		3		Jaundice		2	2		2	
Angina pect.		1	1		1		Lumbago		4	4		4	
Anorexia		1	1		1		Malaria	1	9	10		10	
Apoplexy		1	1		1		Malingering		7	7		7	
Asthma		5	5		5		Mania		2	2		2	
Bronchitis		29	29		29		Meningitis		1	1	1		
Burns		1	1		1		Myalgia		3	3		3	
Bright's disease		2	2		1	1	Neurasthenia		1	1		1	
Cardialgia		2	2		2		Operation for cataract		1	1		1	
Cephalalgia		5	5		5		Ophthalmia		6	6		6	
Cholelithiasis		1	1		1		Palpitation		2	2		2	
Cholera morbus		17	17		17		Paralysis		3	3		2	1
Colic		17	17		16	1	Peritonitis	1	1	1		1	
Contusion		3	3		3		Pleurisy		1	1		1	
Concussion of brain		2	2		2		Phthisis		2	2	1	1	
Conjunctivitis		1	1		1		Pneumonia		17	17		17	
Constipation	1	13	14		14		Phimosis		1	1		1	
Cystitis		1	1			1	Phimosis operation		1	1		1	
Diarrhoea		31	31		31		Retention of urine		1	1		1	
Dysentery		2	2		2		Rheumatism		28	28		26	2
Dyspepsia		3	3		3		Rubcola		2	2		2	
Dementia		1	1		1		Sclerotitis		1	1		1	
Debility		11	11		11		Strain		4	4		4	
Diabetes		1	1		1		Syncope		4	4		4	
Eczema		2	2		2		Sprain		1	1		1	
Epilepsy		7	7		7		Stricture operation		2	2		2	
Emesis		1	1		1		Synovitis		2	2		2	
Empyema		1	1		1		Syphilis		3	3		2	1
Febricula		15	15		15		Syphilitic ulceration of throat with hemorrhage		2	2	1	1	
Fever, remittent		1	1		1		Tonsillitis		5	5		5	
Fever, typhoid		10	10		8	2	Toes, amputated		4	4		4	
Frost bite		1	1		1		Tumor		1	1		1	
Furunculus		1	1		1		Ulceration of stomach		2	2	1	1	
Gonorrhoea		1	1		1		Ulcer of cornea		1	1		1	
Haemoptysis		2	2		2		Urticaria		1	1		1	
Haemorrhage	1	7	8		8		Wounds		6	6		6	
Haemorrhoids		2	2		2								
Heart disease		4	4		4								
Hydro-thorax		2	2		1	1							
Influenza		78	78		78								
							Total	4	439	443	4	429	10

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

## ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in the Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Number.	Names.	Age	Disease	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.
517	Cardinal, George.....	22	Meningitis.....	Sept. 27, 1898..	Oct. 3, 1898..	Canada ....	6
356	Cummings, Wm.....	33	Syphilitic ulceration of throat, with hemorrhage .....	Mar. 10, 1899..	Mar. 16, 1899..	U. S. A.....	6
552	Boutet, Eusebe.....	61	Ulceration of stomach	April 21, 1899..	May 7, 1899..	Canada ....	16
561	Kearney, John.....	20	Phthisis.....	Mar. 17, 1899..	June 16, 1899..	" .....	91

## STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

No accidents of a serious nature occurred during the year.

DANIEL PHELAN, M. D.,  
*Surgeon.*

## ANNUAL RETURN of Criminal Insane Convicts in the Insane Asylum, in connection with the Kingston Penitentiary, from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remained under treatment on June 30, 1898.....	34	.....	34
Since admitted—			
Kingston Penitentiary ..	23	.....	23
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary .....	8	.....	8
Dorchester Penitentiary .....	2	.....	2
Manitoba ..	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia ..	.....	.....	.....
Total number under treatment during the above period...	67	.....	67
Discharged—			
Cured.....	16	.....	16
Improved sufficiently to resume work..	2	.....	2
Transferred to provincial asylum on expiration of sentence.....	3	.....	3
Died .....	2	.....	2
Remaining under treatment on June 30, 1899.....	44	.....	44

## OBITUARY.

No.	Req. No.	Age.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate Cause of Death.
1	7,699	81	January 9, 1899.....	27 years, 185 days.....	Marasmus.
2	C 734	54	May 29, 1899.....	1 year, 271 days.....	Paresis.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

NOMINAL ROLL of Convicts admitted into the Insane Ward of the above institution, between July 1, 1898, and June 30, 1899.

Number.	Name.	Date of Admission.	From whence Received.			How Disposed of.		Remarks as to present state of those still under treatment.	
			Kingston Penitentiary.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester Penitentiary.	Discharged cured.	Improved to re-same work.		
1	Bishop, Ernest.	July 4, 1898.	1				1		
	"	Sept. 4, 1898.	1				1		
	"	Mar. 23, 1899.	1				1	Improved.	
2	Bishop, Charles.	July 14, 1898.		1			1		
	"	Aug. 13, 1898.	1				1		
	"	Sept. 21, 1898.	1				1	"	
3	Kane, James.	July 14, 1898.		1			1		
4	Gallagher, Charles.	Aug. 4, 1898.	1				1		
	"	Sept. 6, 1898.	1				1		
5	LeBar, Edward.	Aug. 9, 1898.	1				1		
6	Hoey, F. W.	" 31, 1898.	1				1		
7	Delair, John	Sept. 2, 1898.	1				1		
	"	" 23, 1898.	1				1		
8	Phillips, Harry	" 8, 1898.	1				1		
	"	" 22, 1898.	1				1		
	"	Feb. 1, 1899.	1				1	"	
9	Lawlor, Charles	Sept. 14, 1898.		1			1	Incurable.	
10	Chandler, John	" 22, 1898.	1				1		
11	McDonald, Wm.	" 24, 1898.	1				1	Improved.	
12	Cram, Charles.	" 24, 1898.	1				1		
	"	Dec. 2, 1898.	1				1	"	
13	Shea, Wm.	Oct. 24, 1898.	1				1		
	"	Nov. 9, 1898.	1				1		
14	Latourneau, Edward.	Oct. 24, 1898.		1			1	Incurable.	
15	Roy, Napoleon.	" 24, 1898.		1			1		
16	Colombe, Charles.	" 24, 1898.		1			1		
17	Hughbanks, Charles.	Nov. 23, 1898.	1				1	Improved.	
18	Smith, John.	" 26, 1898.	1				1	Incurable.	
19	O'Connell, Bernard.	Dec. 27, 1898.	1				1		
20	Bowman, Adam.	" 14, 1898.	1				1		
21	Duprey, Paul	" 28, 1898.		1			1		
	"	Jan. 3, 1899.	1				1	"	
	"	" 13, 1899.	1				1	Improved.	
22	Bowker, Albert.	" 18, 1899.	1				1		
23	Glassford, John	Feb. 11, 1899.	1				1	"	
	"	Mar. 19, 1899.	1				1		
24	Deverne, Wm.	May 10, 1899.	1				1	"	
	"	Apr. 22, 1899.		1			1	Incurable.	
25	Handley, J. R.	" 22, 1899.		1			1	"	
26	Fraser, Alex.	" 22, 1899.		1			1	"	
27	Kahue, Edward	May 2, 1899.	1				1	Improved.	
28	Dunn, John, alias Elliott.	" 3, 1899		1			1	"	
29	Henderson John.	" 17, 1899.	1				1		
30	Phillips, Wm.	" 23, 1899	1				1	"	
31	Spellman, W. J.	June 13, 1899.	1				1	"	
32	Arnold, Isaac.	" 19, 1899.	1				1	"	
33	Kelly Edward.	" 25, 1899.	1				1	"	
			36	8	2	11	13	22	

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.,

Med. Sup., Insane Asylum.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

SURGEON'S OFFICE, August 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

In 1898, the first of July, the population of the penitentiary was of 418, and 447 the first of July, 1899. An increase of 29.

There were five patients in the hospital, the 30th June, '99, under attendance.

It appears by the analysis of my Journal, that 2,180 pathological cases have been intrusted to my solicitude, enormous amount compelling me to declare that the health of convicts was not a success during the fiscal year of 1898-1899.

Two epidemics broke out in the penitentiary and were illustrated by two deaths : an epidemic of continued fever of which some cases assumed the typhoid character ; the other, an epidemic of influenza (grippe) during the months of January and February, 1899.

Sixty-six patients have been attended in the hospital ; a larger number should have been admitted for attendance, but the exiguity of the local compelled me to treat in the cells a great number of serious cases. The surgeon is, alone, able to appreciate the numerous inconveniences resulting from such a state of things. And the epidemic of continued fever requested the conversion of a large vacant room into a hospital of isolation. My predecessor had already remarked, without success, in two of his anterior reports, the insufficiency and insalubrity of our hospital ; and it is for the second time I repeat the same remark in the interest of the population confined inside the walls of the penitentiary. I hope that the surgeon of this institution, shall state, next year, a change becoming more and more urgent. I take, here, the opportunity of saying that, thanks to the judicious intervention of the warden, the vacant room, converted in hospital of isolation, received large repairs sufficient to admit patients, with bath and water closet to their disposition. This little hospital shall be, in the future, of an indisputable value in the treatment of contagious disease.

In examining the table of the many diseases treated, the reader shall be surprised of the high number of the alimentary canal troubles, therein mentioned : 355 cases of diarrhoea, 66 of dysentery, 120 of dyspepsia, without regard to a multitude of other affections having taken place in the said important canal, constitute the elements of an alarming statistic for the institution.

It is evident that, by its relatively excessive length, the alimentary canal is the most vulnerable part of the human body ; but in the present occurrence, the excess of the troubles was and is manifest. Witnessing such an extraordinary number of diseases. I directly suspected the drinking water as being the cause of them ; consequently I submitted samples of the said water to the investigation of a competent scientific man whose reports dispelled my conjectures.

In the same time the architect, Mr. J. Adams, had already inaugurated a system of temporary sewage which was the subject of general reprobation in St. Vincent de Paul village. I have made repeated visits to the premises occupied by the sewage disposed works, and my eyes have remarked a multitude of dashes of impure sewage running in open drains, abundantly disseminated throughout the said premises, and the alvine dejections of over 400 convicts where there on running under the hot rays of the sun. The 29th of August, '98, I submitted a report to the warden, relating the above mentioned facts ; a month after, I submitted to you a like report concerning Mr. J. Adams' experiment ; you were then at St. Vincent de Paul, as acting warden ; you have declined to consider the said report, putting for condition a declaration from my part, which condition I considered as being but an odious ambush ; happily I have avoided the snare laid down against my good faith.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

So long as the said experiment lasted, the deep and stoped drains, compelled the mouths of the said deep seated drains to give issue to deleterious emanations, emanations forcibly breathed by a large number of convicts obliged to work in the immediate vicinity of the said drain mouth.

And there it is.

Now, the alimentary regimen has its share of influence in the excess of the above mentioned troubles.

Our daily experience permits to observe that the foods digested by the stomach without any inconvenience and pain, very nearly as much as do the patients; some persons agree but with milk; some others being more laboriously loaded by meat than by vegetables; and a great number of persons preferring pastes and preparations of same nature.

These individual dispositions must be taken into consideration; *it is impossible to enjoin the same diet to every one indistinctly*; the special susceptibilities of any one are to be respected, and whatever these susceptibilities may appear, we have to follow the indications offered, the patient giving the best information on the matter.

The day I took charge of my duty, in April, 1898, the use of milk was, I may say, unknown, and the bill of rations being silent on the said use, I was thrown in a great perplexity. However, I recommended the use of it to the convicts offering to pay for. Immediately you prohibited the thing. Happily, in the same time, the report of the honourable Minister of Justice for the year which ended in June, 1897, allowed me to read an expense of 2,357 gallons of milk at Kingston penitentiary; naturally I was not long without prescribing the use of milk to several convict patients.

I am in favour of the use of milk, because the milk is the true type of the most complete foods, by its albuminoid principles, its fatty matter, its sugar and salts. It is the best of our alimentary tonics, at least, to the standpoint of the extent and the amount of its applications to the treatment of diseases and regimen of the patients.

Milk is an easy aliment, bringing and maintaining the calm in our organism; and by its local and general action it is nourishing without the least fatigue. As a tonic, its principal indication resides in its richness and its prompt digestion. Milk is advised in every case where tonics and animal diet are prescribed, and it dominates the therapeutic of all the disorders which are pullulating in the digestive canal.

*Insane.*—Eight convicts were sent to the Kingston asylum for cause of insanity. The insane Bishop, Kane, Coulombes and Letourneau remained too long a time in our penitentiary after having been signaled to your attention. I do not see the usefulness to recall very disagreeable and irritating remembrances.

*Idiot.*—At the expiration of August, 1898, Oscar Gagné, aged sixteen years, was sent to the penitentiary by the district magistrate of Three Rivers.

His arrival was illustrated by the general hilarity of the convicts, the surprise of all the officers and the indignation of the warden.

The unhappy sentenced boy is a poor likeness of human being, unfavoured by nature, delayed in his physical and mental unfolding, and bearing strong marks of cretinism. His sole appearance provokes a feeling of repulsion engaged with compassion,

The 30th of September following, I submitted you a report on his mental condition; you were at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary during the confinement of the warden, Dr. Duchesneau. The second day of November of the same year you left for Ottawa; and a few days after your departure, the secretary of the warden returned back to me the aforesaid report on the mental condition of young O. Gagné.

The 5th of December following, I sent the above mentioned report to the honourable Minister of Justice, who, himself, gave it the proper official attention, as it appears by the following French answer:

‘*SECRETÉNAIRE D'ÉTAT, CANADA,*

‘*OTTAWA, 13 janvier 1899.*

‘*MONSIEUR,—En réponse à votre lettre du 5 du mois dernier à l'honorable ministre de la Justice relativement au cas du jeune Gagné, je suis chargé de vous informer qu'après avoir examiné le dossier du jeune détenu, Son Excellence le Gouverneur-*



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

'Général considère qu'il ne serait pas à propos de le gracier sans avoir l'assurance que  
'quelqu'un s'occupera de cet enfant et pourvoiera à ses besoins,

'J'ai l'honneur d'être, monsieur,

'Votre obéissant serviteur,

'P. PELLETIER,

'*Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.*'

*Devotion of a Convict.*—Michael Skinner, convict attached to the hospital service, deserves a mention in the present report: Day and night M. Skinner stands at the bed side of the patients, attentive, careful, multiplying himself for helping, and in time of epidemic I admire his delicacy, his patience, his dexterity, his abnegation and fearlessness; a mother could not do any better. Skinner is a model of personal sacrifice, a pearl of a high value, shining in the darkness of detention. His health is sinking, on account of staying permanently in our execrable small hospital.

*Bad Aliments.*—For any whatever reason, the steward should not permit an ounce of bad meat or bad butter to be served up to the convicts, because it is an imprudence which could be followed by a sad, a rather dangerous event. I must declare that the thing did not happen often.

*Balcony.*—In September, 1898, I submitted to the warden a report on the opportunity of erecting a balcony for the exclusive use of the patients being treated in the hospital, asking him if it would not be advisable to draw the attention of the honourable Minister of Justice on the usefulness of such an amelioration. In the same time I have manifested my intention to you personally; you showed yourself hostile to the plan, remarking that a balcony would constitute a danger of escape. The word impossible is incompatible with the age of progress we live in; a balcony may be safely erected in the immediate vicinity of the hospital, with iron bars to be proof against any attempt to escape.

It is not a privilege I am requesting, but a simple improvement attached to many other public institutions having charge of patients.

It is of daily observation nearly, that patients are advised to spend one or two hours in the yard of this penitentiary, in view of helping their recovery; and in such case a special guard is requested as security.

With a balcony, on the contrary, at any moment of the day, any patient would be in a position to take a sun or air bath without disturbing the service of vigilance.

Air and light are the agents of *Vis Medicatrix Naturae*, agents performing their work silently, promptly and perfectly. Summer is the proper time for treating chronic affections and supplying the body with a good amount of vitality for the winter following. It is a well known fact that the sunlight stimulates all the organized beings in giving them a higher vitality; the humours of the human body running more freely through their canals, the nutrition becomes improved and the noxious products of the economy are thrown out more easily.

Pure air is the best tonic against chronic and nervous diseases. Balcony here would be the equivalent of the park, making the delights of the suffocated Montrealers.

During July and August of 1898, temperature of the hospital was from 75 to 92 F. A true furnace.

*Surgeon's Office.*—The surgeon and the hospital overseer are both occupying a small room, hardly measuring 7 x 14 feet, a true cellular life, a disgrace, a shame. It is in such a mole cast we spend every day of the year mutually inconvenienced in the performance of our respective duties.

At the beginning of the present report I told you that 2,180 pathological cases had been intrusted to my solicitude. Now, I must inform you that 66 patients have been treated in the hospital and required an amount of 2,035 visits or consultations. I could double this figure of visits, because I always pay two visits to the patients under attendance in the said hospital.

The whole amount of visits to patients treated inside and outside the hospital is represented by the figures 7,819, of which 41 were made out of those effected in day time.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## CASES Treated in the Prison during the Year 1898-9:

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Acidity of the stomach.....	17	17	.....	
Adenite.....	2	2	.....	
Anus, fissure.....	1	1	.....	
Alopecia.....	1	1	.....	
Aneurism, abdominal dort.....	1	.....	.....	Patient at easy work.
Angina.....	64	64	.....	
Anemia.....	2	2	.....	
Ascariæ.....	2	2	.....	
Anorexy, inappetence.....	22	22	.....	
Abcess, small.....	2	2	.....	
Balanitis.....	1	1	.....	
Bronchitis.....	12	12	.....	
Blepharitis.....	3	3	.....	
Bubo.....	1	1	.....	
Cephalalgia.....	47	47	.....	
Colic.....	37	37	.....	
Constipation.....	84	84	.....	There are a certain number of habitual costiveness.
Carboncule.....	4	4	.....	
Chancre.....	4	4	.....	
Coriza.....	13	13	.....	
Contusion.....	2	2	.....	
Cardiaque (heart trouble).....	3	2	1	Patient at easy work, but subject to relapse in winter time, chiefly.
Catarrh—bronch: chronic.....	3	3	.....	
Cold, cough.....	115	115	.....	Several patients submitted to a special regimen in chronic cases; many relapses.
Diarrhoea.....	355	355	.....	
Dysentery.....	66	66	.....	
Dyspepsia.....	120	120	.....	
Decayed teeth.....	26	26	.....	
Dysuria.....	21	21	.....	
Diphtheria.....	1	1	.....	
Debility.....	58	58	.....	
Dilatation (of the heart).....	1	.....	.....	Incurable.
Ecchymosis (of the eye).....	2	2	.....	
Epistaxis.....	9	9	.....	
Ephelis.....	2	2	.....	
Febricula.....	18	16	2	
Fever, typhoid.....	10	9	.....	1 death.
Fistula, of scrotum.....	1	.....	.....	Many years old.
Fluxion, dentary.....	2	2	.....	
Furuncle.....	1	1	.....	
Furunculose.....	1	1	.....	
Fever, intermittent.....	2	2	.....	Old cases contracted abroad.
Gingivitis.....	4	4	.....	
Gonorrhœa.....	26	26	.....	
Gastralgia.....	53	53	.....	With relapses, by regimen of the prison.
Goitre.....	2	2	.....	
Hemorrhoid, internal.....	6	6	.....	
Hemorrhoid, external.....	23	23	.....	
Hernia, Inguinal.....	2	2	.....	With truss.
Hæmoptisis.....	10	10	.....	With some relapses.
Hemorrhage, intestinal.....	1	1	.....	
Hemorrhage, dentary.....	2	2	.....	
Hematemes (spitting of blood).....	4	4	.....	
Heineralopia.....	4	4	.....	
Gastric, embarrassment.....	9	9	.....	
Insomnia.....	162	162	.....	
Influenza, mild.....	3	3	.....	
Influenza, "Grippe".....	108	107	.....	1 death by complication on the bronchiæ.
Laryngitis.....	2	2	.....	
Lumbago.....	74	74	.....	Many relapses.
Magrim, Cephalalgia.....	2	2	.....	
Myopy.....	11	11	.....	With glasses.
Neuralgia.....	6	6	.....	
Neurasthenia.....	15	15	.....	
Oesophagus, narrowed.....	1	.....	.....	Incurable.

## CASES Treated in the Prison during the Years 1898-9.

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Onix, lateral.....	34	34		Without extirpation.
Otelis.....	5	5		
Otalgia.....	13	13		
Ophthalmia.....	30	30		
Orchitis.....	4	3	1	Indurated.
Pyrosis—water brash.....	12	12		
Pediculi pubis.....	2	2		
Pericardites.....	2	2		
Palpitation of the heart.....	100	100		Frequent relapses by moral and physical causes.
Presbytia.....	2	2		
Pharyngitis.....	3	3		
Rheumatism, articul.....	24	24		1 patient bitten to the heart by.
Rheumatismal pains.....	61	61		
Retention of urine.....	4	4		
Rectum, prolapse of.....	1	1		
Skin diseases.....	34	33		1 case of general eczema, of many years, requiring arsenic.
Sprain.....	1	1		
Stinking nose.....	1	1		
Stomatite.....	58	58		
Spermatorrh.....	23	23		
Scrofula.....	5	4	1	With improvement, but confinement is a prejudice.
Syphilis.....	13			Some cases seem cured; some patients left under treatment.
Stricture.....	7	7		No dangerous cases.
Sciatica.....	7	7		
Tuberculosis.....	1		1	
Tænia—tape worm.....	4	4		
Tumour, small.....	1	1		
Twist.....	1	1		
Tetter, ring, worm.....	12	12		
Uvula, prolapsus of.....	1	1		
Ulcer.....	7	7		
Vomiting.....	27	27		
Worms, intestinal.....	3	3		
Wounds.....	3	3		

## RETURN of Deaths.

Name.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Date of Death.	Country.	Days in Hospital.
1898.					
Edward Bergin.....	Typhoid fever.....	July 22.....	Aug. 12..	Canada ..	22
Angus Jacob (coroner was called).....	Syncope; heart failure, the verdict.....	Sudden death.	Sept. 22..	" .....	
1899.					
Séraphin Cloutier.....	Rupture of anevrism.....	Sudden death.	Jan. 20..	" ..	
Damase Brunet.....	Bronchitis after "Grippe".....	Feb. 4.....	Mar. 2..	" ..	27

As you may observe yourself, I have not included in the present report the visits and attendance conveyed to the officers of the penitentiary, officers intitled to my gratuitous services; I considered it was a useless inflating. My task is already heavy

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

enough, in yielding my services and attendance to officers scattered throughout the St. Vincent de Paul village, in all times of the year.

And besides all the above, I was called to submit 54 reports, in *triplicate*, during my last 12 months.

At last, in closing the present annual report, I have the pleasure to thank all the officers of this penitentiary, indistinctly, for their unalterable kindness, specially the warden, Dr. Duchesneau, whose enlightened co-operation and earnestness are a subject of great satisfaction to me.

I am charmed of the zeal of Mr. O'Shea, the hospital overseer, and the least cloud of dissatisfaction has not yet darkened our common cell bearing improperly the name of pharmacy.

## STATEMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Value of drugs on hand July 1, 1898.....	\$ 174 97
“ purchased during the year 1898-9.....	431 20
	<hr/>
	\$ 606 17
Less stock of drugs on hand, \$160.62.....	160 62
	<hr/>
Value of drugs distributed to convicts during the year 1898-9.....	\$ 445 55
	<hr/>
Cost per caput.....	\$ .99 <sup>20</sup> / <sub>117</sub>

L. A. FORTIER, M.D.

*Surgeon.*

MR. DOUGLAS STEWART,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, August 15, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The sanitary condition of the prison is good. The ventilation and heating arrangements continue to give every satisfaction, and it has not been found necessary to make any very important change in either since the prison was opened. The sewerage system is in good working order, and with our unfailing supply of water for flushing purposes, we have not so far experienced any inconvenience from the escape of gas from the closets or pipes. The abundant supply of water from our new tank has proved a great source of health and comfort to our officers and their families. It supplies the thirty houses and a large overflow is constantly running.

The number of prisoners admitted last year was 108 males and two females. The lads of sixteen years of age and under were nine; sixteen to twenty; thirty-three; twenty to forty, fifty-eight; forty to sixty, seven; above sixty, three.

I am glad to find that the percentage of lads is less than formerly, and it is to be regretted that the same condition does not prevail in those between sixteen and twenty, a period of life when men who wish to live honestly can most easily earn a livelihood.

The physical condition of the men admitted during the year has only been fair; quite a number were suffering from disease of an acute character, the result of evil habits, aggravated by filth and dissipation.

Several men came here during the year, generally young persons, who are semi-idiotic, and it is just questionable to my mind, in some instances, if they are responsible

for their acts. They are, however, generally obedient, easily controlled, and do not cause any trouble. These unfortunate creatures require more careful watching and kind treatment than ordinary prisoners, as some of them have scarcely intelligence enough to make their complaints known.

A considerable number of young men who are admitted show that they have been ill nourished, some are scrofulous and others already have incipient disease of the chest or glandular enlargements in other parts of the system. To this class are chargeable a large proportion of the more expensive drugs used in this prison, although comparatively few of these men are sent to hospital. They are kept at work in the open air as much as possible and in a few weeks the effects of regular habits, good wholesome food, combined with the treatment is visible and most of these men go out in good health.

The moral effect of prison life may not be all that could be desired, but in as far as physical conditions are concerned it is of the greatest benefit to this class of men.

The abandonment of the use of tobacco in this prison about two years ago has only been productive of good, and all the evil forebodings of discontent have long since vanished. The cleanliness of the prison and cells is more easily secured and the boys have not the temptation offered them at the public expense, of becoming initiated and addicted to a habit which, to say the least of it, is expensive and useless.

The general health of the men has not been as good as last year. There has been more bronchial and throat affections owing I think, to the changeableness of the season and the weather being of such a character as not to admit of the men who work in the yard being outside as much as they generally are in the winter season. During the summer months the men are employed outside, and frequently not a man is left in the prison from illness. During the months of August and September a number of our men are frequently attacked with diarrhoea, with an occasional case of dysentery. Some of the cases are of considerable severity and have to be sent to hospital. Last year has been no exception to former years in this respect.

The order in the regulations, section 52, has been strictly carried into effect, and every man who, in my opinion should be, has been vaccinated. A number were quite ill and some were sent to hospital, a report of which I forwarded to the department at the time.

One insane man was sent to Kingston asylum; another was pardoned and handed over to the county authorities from whence he came.

We have had no serious accidents, neither have we been visited with any contagious or epidemic disease.

Five deaths took place in the prison during the year; one died from dropsy; one from tuberculosis: one from secondary fever after vaccination; one hanged himself in his cell and one died suddenly, having a previous history of convulsions.

The number of men admitted to hospital was 64; the number of days in hospital was 1,348. The number of prescriptions dispensed during last year to men not in hospital, was 6,154.

Value of drugs and medicines on hand July 1, 1898.....	\$ 162 90
“ purchased during the year.....	162 52
	325 42
Value of drugs and medicines disbursed during year.....	136 34
“ on hand June 30, 1899.....	189 08
Per capita cost.....	00 58

Annexed are the tables showing cases sent to hospital and those treated in cells.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT MITCHELL, M.D.,

*Surgeon.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## CASES treated in the Prison during the year 1898-9.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscesses	21	21			Hemorrhoids	12	7	5	5
Anasarca	2	2			Incontinence	7	5	4	2
Anthrax	1	1			Indigestion	23	23		
Asthma	1	1			Insane	5	2	4	3
Boils	9	9			Lumbago		9	9	
Bronchitis	7	7			Malingersers	4	6	5	5
Bubo	1	1			Neuralgia		3	3	
Burns	2	2			Otitis	11	11		
Catarrh	21	21			Orchitis	2	1	1	
Cephalalgia	12	12			Ophthalmia	24	24		
Coughs and colds	48	48			Pleurodynia	4	4		
Colic	7	7			Phthisis	2	3	4	1
Comedo	3	2	1		Psoriasis		5	4	1
Contusions	24	24			Pterygium		1	1	
Convulsions	1	1			Pyrosis		3	3	
Costiveness	23	23			Rheumatism	20	20		
Cutaneous eruptions	4	4			Scalds	1	1	1	
Cystitis	2	2			Scorfula	5	3	5	3
Debility	4	4			Sore throat		49	49	
Diarrhoea	51	51			Sprains	12	12		
Dysentery	12	12			Stomatitis	12	12		
Dyspepsia	3	3			Syncope	2	2		
Eczema	10	10			Synovitis	2	2		
Erythema	2	2			Syphilis	1	1		
Fistula	3	3			Stricture	1	1		
Frost-bite	4	4			Teeth extracted	70	70		
Gonorrhoea	7	7			Tonsilitis	10	10		
Heart-burn	6	6			Ulcers	1	1		
Heart disease	6	6			Urticaria	3	3		
Hematuria	1	1			Vaccinia	54	54		
Hemoptysis	1	1			Varicocele	1	1		
Hernia	3	2	4	1	Whitlow	1	1		
Herpes	3	3			Wounds	25	25		

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

## CASES treated in the Hospital during the year 1898-9.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remain <sup>g</sup> on June 30, '99.	Remarks.
Abscesses.....		2	2			
Amputation of fingers.....	1	1	1			
Bronchitis.....		1	1			
Colic.....		1	1			
Contusions.....		2	2			
Diarrhoea.....		3	3			
Dropsy.....		3	1	1	1	
Dyspepsia.....		1	1			
Eczema of the scalp.....		1			1	
Enteritis.....		1	1			
Fistula ano.....		2	2			
Heart disease.....		1	1			
Hematuria.....		1	1			
Hemoptysis.....		3	3			
Insanity.....		1	1			
Orchitis.....		2	1		1	
Syncope.....		2	2			
Synovitis.....		1	1			
Syphilis.....		1	1			
Tonsilitis.....		4	4			
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	1			
Vaccinia.....		27	26	1		
Wounds.....		1	1			
Totals.....	2	62	58	3	3	

## RETURN of Deaths during the year ended June 30, 1899.

No.	Name.	Crime.	From where sent.
1	Charles Bone.....	Larceny.....	Pictou, N.S.
2	Gilbert Gallant.....	House breaking and larceny.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
3	Richard Mansworth.....	Desertion.....	Halifax, N.S.
4	John Hopkins.....	Arson.....	Barrington, N.S.
5	James Collicutt.....	".....	Summerside, P.E.I.

ROBERT MITCHELL, M.D.,

*Surgeon.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

STONY MOUNTAIN, September 19, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

I regret to say the ventilation of the prison is still defective.

The general health of the convicts has, I am pleased to tell you, been fairly good. No accidents or injuries of any serious nature to report.

The prison and the hospital are always clean and orderly.

Mr. Beaupré, hospital overseer, has been very attentive to his duties, and I feel grateful for his assistance.

Usual reports appended.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

RODERICK MACDONALD, M.D.,

*Surgeon.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

## STATEMENT of Expenditure for the Hospital for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1899.

Drugs on hand June 30, 1898 .....	\$ 417 60½
Drugs received during the year .....	264 86
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$ 682 46½
Drugs, &c., on hand June 30, 1899 .....	367 49½
	<hr/>
Expended .....	\$ 314 97
Drugs supplied to officers on repayment .....	35 80
	<hr/>
Net expenditure .....	\$ 279 17

Per capita, \$2·71.

The increase of expenditure over last year is due to the following appliances which have been provided for convicts, viz:—

1 elastic stocking .....	\$ 3 50
1 knee cap .....	3 00
15 suspensories .....	6 90
6 trusses .....	15 34
27 brushes .....	3 26
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$32 00



CASES treated in Cell during the Fiscal Year 1898 and 1899.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Diseases.	Number of Cases.
Abscesses	31	Lumbago	27
Angina pectoris	2	Laryngitis	25
Aphonia	1	Neuralgia	1
Biliousness	39	Nervousness	2
Bladder troubles	14	Nocturnal emission	4
Boils	33	Orchitis	29
Bruises	17	Otitis	15
Burn	1	Palpitation of heart	3
Catarrh	13	Pemphigus	1
Colic	15	Pyrosis	1
Cold	128	Rheumatism	75
Cough	46	Sprain	24
Constipation	26	Scrofula	3
Conjunctivitis	27	Self abuse	2
Dandruff	4	Stricture	4
Debility	2	Styes	8
Diabetes	1	Syphilis	11
Diarrhoea	22	Toothache	7
Dyspepsia	27	Teeth extracted	5
Enuresis	2	Torpid liver	12
Erythema	1	Tumours	3
Eczema	10	Varicose veins	2
Frost bite	2	Vertigo	1
Gonorrhoea	9	Vomiting	1
Headache	2	Worms	2
Heartburn	1	Requested tobacco	1
Hernia	34	" change of diet	22
Hemorrhoids	2	" " work	7
Hydrocele	4	" extra diet	44
Indigestion	34	" " clothing	8
Influenza	1	" brushes	27
Insomnia	7		

RETURN of Deaths for the Fiscal Year 1898 and 1899.

No.	Name.	Age.	Country.	Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Number of days in Hospital.
56	John Wilson....	46	West India . . .	Aneurism....	Oct. 9, 1898....	Dec. 21, 1899.	72

RETURN of Insane Convicts for the Fiscal Year 1898 and 1899.

No.	Name.	Sentence.	Crime.	Remarks.
42	Paul Brown .....	Life.....	Murder .....	

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

CASES treated in the Hospital during the Fiscal Year 1898 and 1899.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number of days in the Hospital.
Aneurism.....		1	1	1		72
Angina pectoris.....		1	1			32
Abscesses.....	1	3	3		1	255
Bilious fever.....		1			1	122
Boils.....		2	2			9
Debility.....	2		2			223
Dementia.....	1		1			206
Diarrhœa.....		1	1			4
Hæmatemesis.....		1	1			6
Hernia.....		1	1			46
Hydrocele.....		4	4			215
Orchitis.....		3	2			129
Pemphigus.....		1	1			31
Rheumatism.....	1	3	3		1	457
Sprain.....		1	1			17
Total.....	5	23	24	1	3	1,824

RODERICK MACDONALD, M.D.,

*Surgeon.*

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., July 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as surgeon of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The health of the convicts has been about the average ; no serious illness has shown itself, nor have any deaths occurred. The number of cases treated in hospital is slightly larger than last year, viz., 34 as against 32 for last year. The cases have been of a much less severe nature, however, and the number of days spent in hospital is much less—346 as compared with 685 for last year. The usual number of cases were treated in the cells, the number of prescriptions given to convicts thus treated being about the same as last year, viz., 1,175.

I regret to have to record the death of one of the officers, Store-keeper Jackson, who died rather suddenly from uræmic poisoning.

We are still greatly in need of suitable hospital accommodation. The place at present used for that purpose is a disgrace to any institution, as has been pointed out in my reports for several years back. I regret to state that I see no effort being made to improve this condition of things.

The disadvantage of obtaining drugs from Montreal continues to be apparent. As stated last year, in order to avoid running short it is necessary to order large quantities of drugs, with the result that in some instances the article is spoilt before it can be used. In many cases, too, the article supplied has been of inferior quality. This also has been pointed out by me several times.

I wish to call your attention to the distinction drawn between the surgeon and the other officers in the matter of holidays. Other officers are allowed a matter of ten days holidays every year, but the surgeon never gets a holiday. During the twelve

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

years in which I have been surgeon of this penitentiary, I have never had a holiday—that is, I have never been away without having to provide a substitute at my own expense, which no other officer is called on to do. Even when ill, I have had to pay a man to take my place. I would call your attention to the good which would accrue were surgeons of the different prisons given an opportunity to meet with each other and with the rest of the profession occasionally, for instance at the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association.

The Hospital Overseer, Mr. Carroll, continues to perform his duties in a most satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. STEWART, Esq.  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

W. A. DEWOLF SMITH, M.D.,  
*Surgeon.*

CASES treated in Hospital.

Disease.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Accidents—							
Bruise of nose.....		1	1		1		
Bruise of thumb.....		1	1		1		
Cut foot.....		1	1		1		
Abscess.....		2	2		2		
Colds.....		14	14		14		
Diarrhoea.....		2	2		2		
Dyspepsia.....		2	2		2		
Lumbago.....		1	1		1		
Neuralgia.....		2	2		2		
Pain in back.....		3	3		3		
Pain in side.....		1	1		1		
Phthisis.....		1	1		1		
Quinsy.....		1	1		1		
Rheumatism.....		1	1		1		
Syphilis.....		1	1		1		
Totals.....	1	33	34		34		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

CASES treated in Cells.

	Number of Cases.		Number of Cases.
Abscess	4	Headache	37
Adenitis	3	Helminthiasis	1
Acne	1	Hernia	1
Biliousness	3	Herpes	1
Bronchitis	4	Indigestion	36
Bruise	6	Insomnia	4
Burn of arm	1	Lipoma	1
Catarrh	18	Lumbago	5
Chapped hands	10	Mastitis	1
Colds	87	Neuralgia	9
Colic	24	Otitis	1
Conjunctivitis	4	Pain in back	24
Constipation	344	Pediculix pubis	1
Coryze	10	Phthisis	1
Cough	57	Pleurodynia	10
Coxalgia	1	Rheumatism	44
Cut foot	2	Teeth extracted	50
Diarrhoea	11	Tonsilitis	14
Dyspepsia	5	Toothache	17
Exema	2	Urticaria	2
Epistaxis	1		
Gingivitis	3	Total	867
Hæmorrhoids	6		

STATEMENT of Drugs and Medicines 1898-99.

Drugs and medicines on hand June 30	\$237 65	
Value of drugs, &c., purchased 1898-9	205 19	
		\$442 84
Value of drugs on hand June 30, 1899	234 92	
Repayment of drugs, &c., by officers 1898-9	45 93	
		280 85
Value of drugs disbursed to convicts		161 99

Per capita cost per annum, \$1.75.

W. A. DEWOLF SMITH, M.D.,  
Surgeon.



APPENDIX D

CHAPLAINS' REPORTS



## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

KINGSTON, June 30, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The duties performed were much the same as last year except that the number of visits to hospital show an increase and those to isolation a falling off.

The chapel has been repainted by convict Andrew McGuire, who has taken great trouble both with the work and the design, which are nearly completed.

Besides the convicts confined in insane ward, I find a few imbeciles, also a few with epilepsy in their past history, and a certain proportion of the users of mind poisons such as alcohol or opium. "Included in the foregoing are a few cases of injury to the head. As Mandsley says, insanity, epilepsy, fever or an injury to the head have transformed a man's moral nature." Again a large proportion of our criminals,—a moiety I believe, have from one cause or another lost their homes at an early age. Many tell such a story as this: "My mother died when I was five, my father when I was thirteen, I could not get on with my step-mother and left home then," or "I was first arrested for vagrancy when I was ten years old, my step-mother having turned me out."

Besides the insane and the homeless there remain two classes, the accidental criminal and the professional. By accidental I mean the man who once in a life time gives way to strong temptation and is arrested. The professional is mentally sound and his obliquity is wholly moral.

Although believing that the bulk of our criminals are rendered such by causes over which they have little control, such as heredity and the environment of their childhood, I recognize that the criminal must be subject to restraint. The question to be decided is the nature of the restraint and its duration.

First as to its duration. What I have learned of the connection of crime and insanity leads me to say until cured, but the decision should be governed by facts. The performance of a definite task for a definite time might be taken as an evidence of cure. This, however, would not meet the case of a professional thief, whose acuteness would lead him to perform his task in order to resume his plundering and in such cases cumulative sentences increasing with each repetition of the offence might prove effective.

What we have observed of the connection of crime and insanity, may justify a suspicion that any crime may be the result of paresis or other form of insanity. The treatment of criminals should therefore move on the lines of up-to-date management of the insane, modified by the fear of making crime attractive to the slothful, self-indulgent or vicious. Work should be found for them and motives why they should perform it supplied. "Employment, nature's universal law of health, is specially beneficial to the insane." Tukes Dictionary, and St. Paul recommends it for the cure of the thief. By granting a small money payment for the completion of a task, and allowing the man a certain choice in the expenditure, a desire to learn the more profitable occupations and an eagerness to fulfil his task would be incited in most prisoners. With proper oversight to guard against scamped work, such a mode would be an effectual cure of idleness and therefore in many cases of theft.

For mental recreation during their waking hours, not employed in labour, a well selected library issued frequently affords not merely amusement, but a means of counter-acting vicious and unwholesome thoughts by supplying better mental food.

Frequent communication with their friends by letter is, as Major Arthur Griffeths, one of the English Prison Inspectors, recently pronounced it a means of humanizing the felon and lessening his hostility to society.



I submit the following table of religions :

CONVICTS on June 30, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Roman Catholic .....	201	9	
Church of England .....	116	5	
Methodist .....	126	4	
Presbyterian .....	67	1	
Baptist .....	31		
Lutheran .....	4		
Disciple .....	1		
Christian Science .....	1		
Free Thinker .....	1		
Mennonite .....	1		
Latter Day Saints .....	1		
Pagan .....	1		
Total .....	551	19	570

C. E. CARTWRIGHT,  
*Protestant Chaplain.*

J. M. PLATT, Esq.,  
*Warden.*

KINGSTON, November 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report as Catholic chaplain at the Kingston penitentiary.

At the close of the fiscal year I find that we had inscribed on the register the names of 200 men and 2 women. During the last twelve months the angel of death was more or less busy in the ranks, having cut off two life convicts and an inmate of the insane department. Executive clemency had been extended to one of the life prisoners, but the pardon came, unfortunately, to hand twenty-four hours after his demise.

The 'ticket of leave' system is the one topic of conversation at the present time among the convicts in general, and the vast majority of them are anxiously looking forward to the day when same will be put into operation hoping to be greatly benefited thereby.

The conduct of the men is most satisfactory, and I have nothing but words of praise to say in their behalf.

Permit me to bear testimony to the kindness and courtesy of our new warden, Dr. Platt, and all the officers of the penitentiary with whom I so often come in contact in the discharge of my duties as chaplain.

I am, sir,

Yours most respectfully,

M. McDONALD,  
*Roman Catholic Chaplain.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, June 30, 1899.

SIR,—I beg to forward my annual report about the Roman Catholic chapel, the library and school concerns.

There are now 336 men in our chapel. During the elapsed year 170 men were received from the court-houses; 1 was transferred from the Protestant chapel; 1 was sent from Kingston; 111 were released; 7 transferred to Kingston; 21 were pardoned; 1 died.

The number of communions during the past year was proportionally greater than before, and this fact shows the tenor of the congregation.

I profit by this occasion to return thanks to Rev. Father Brault, parish priest of St. Vincent de Paul, and to Rev. Father Leonard, his assistant, for their kind help at Easter time.

Our organist proves a zealous artist, and in no way inferior to his predecessor, and quite worthy of an increase of salary, which I most earnestly claim for him.

The librarians are more satisfied with the readers as to the care taken of the books, which are sufficiently abundant and interesting for them all.

The school meets many and laborious pupils, whom the schoolmaster teaches with the ever same zeal and success.

The social training of every class, consequential to such bad examples as abuse of liquor, sloth, feverish craving for enjoyment which require money obtained in whatever way, more and more rapidly fills the prisons, and sanctions for all the warning of the Holy Ghost: 'Serve the Lord with fear and rejoice unto Him with trembling.' Ps. II. The newspaper lightning notoriety presently attached to the least particulars of public or private life is, for all men naturally imitating each other, a constant pull at least in some points and most commonly for the worse.

The first step for a general reformation is for the conspicuous men and classes the putting into practice of the words of St. Paul: 'Be ye followers of me, as I also am of Christ.' I. Cor., iv. XVI.

To our worthy warden, and to his fresh but skilful and devoted deputy, and to the whole staff, I am happy to express my sincere thanks.

Renewing, sir, inspector, my profound gratitude to you for your benevolent help, I subscribe,

Your humble servant,

L. O. HAREL, Priest,

*R. C. Chaplain.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, August 31, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Convicts remaining June 30, 1898.....		76	
Received during the year.....		28	
		104	
Total for the year.....			
Movement during the year :—			
Discharged.....		23	
Pardoned.....		6	
Transferred.....		1	
Died.....		0	
Remaining June 30, 1899.....		74	
<i>Creeds :—</i>			
Church of England.....	64	Baptist.....	2
Methodist.....	15	Universalist.....	1
Presbyterian.....	14	Unitarian.....	1
Congregationalist.....	3	No religion.....	1
Lutheran.....	3		
<i>Nationality :—</i>			
Canada.....	51	Australia.....	1
England.....	19	U.S.A.....	15
Scotland.....	7	Sweden.....	2
Ireland.....	6	France.....	1
Wales.....	2		

The behaviour of the men in chapel is exemplary, a large and increasing number joining in the services, while the singing is more general and hearty, showing, I hope, a growing interest in, and appreciation of, their religious privileges.

Fourteen of the convicts under my care have availed themselves of the advantages offered by the school, and the good progress which some of these have made in their studies shows that they are really desirous of improvement. If I may offer a suggestion in regard to the school, I would recommend that the attendance of all the convicts who cannot read be made compulsory.

The library, under the careful management of Mr. Dorais, has been well patronized by the men. Considerable additions of new books have been made during the year, while many of the old, worn, books have been neatly and substantially re-bound by the convicts in the bindery, and thus preserved for further use. Advantage has been taken of the excellent work done in this department, by having a large number of discarded prayer and hymn books and Bibles belonging to the chapel, re-bound, thus saving the cost of new books.

Since leaving the house belonging to the government I have been unable to hold a service for the benefit of the families of the Protestant officials. As they are the only Protestants in the place, and would not be here were it not for their connection with the prison, I beg to submit for your consideration the necessity of such arrangements as may give them the privilege of attending divine service at least once on Sundays.

In closing, I wish to place on record my deep appreciation of the kindness and courtesy of the warden, the deputy, and the officials generally.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. ROLLIT,

*Protestant Chaplain.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

DORCHESTER, July 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as Protestant Chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1899.

On that day I had 131 convicts under my spiritual care, as against 114 on the corresponding day of 1898.

During the year three of the prisoners under my charge died ; but we had only one funeral, as the remains in two of the three cases were returned to friends.

Whatever departure from the normally quiet working of this institution necessarily arose out of a long continued inquiry into its secular management, the religious atmosphere remained undisturbed. There, at least, the Prince of Peace reigned. The chapel services during the year have been marked by what I may call the usual order and decency. The conduct of the congregation was above reproach ; and the singing and all other responsive parts of the service were entered into as heartily and, as far as man can judge, as reverently and devoutly as in any parish church in the land.

After a year's experience of the change, I am well satisfied that where he may be had, a male organist is to be preferred.

My bible class continues to give me much comfortable hopefulness. Last year I reported that forty men attended ; without any increase of prison population to explain the fact, I am glad to be able to report that nearly fifty have during the past year, availed themselves of this means of grace.

I have nothing but good words for the manner in which Mr. Papineau discharges the duties of schoolmaster and librarian. Whilst needing constant watching, the condition of the library is more satisfactory than for some time past.

Whilst I much regret the resignation in the month of May last of the courteous matron Mrs. Bartlett ; it is a great pleasure in dealing with female convicts, to be assisted in that duty by so competent a successor as Miss McMahon.

To sum up. Amidst disappointments in individual cases, I have very good grounds for believing that, as the men go out from us *some* of them learn practically the meaning of that beautiful word 'penitentiary'—a place of repentance.

The following table shows the number of convicts who were on June 30 last past, attached to the following denominations :—

Church of England . . . . .	46
Baptists . . . . .	44
Methodists . . . . .	23
Presbyterians . . . . .	15
Adventist . . . . .	1
Lutheran . . . . .	1
Protestant . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	131

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your very obedient servant,

J. ROY CAMPBELL,

*Protestant Chaplain.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

DORCHESTER, October 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report as Roman Catholic Chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1899.

At the close of the fiscal year I had inscribed on my register the names of 92 male and 3 female convicts, a total of 95, as against 111 figuring thereon twelve months previously.

During the year four deaths occurred, three from natural causes and one from suicide.

I must again render good testimony as to the excellent conduct of prisoners under my charge at Divine service, and in all my dealings with them.

I continue to deplore the fact that a large proportion of young boys have to be incarcerated with old and hardened criminals, and that in consequence germs of passions, which in these youths could under more favourable circumstances very generally be stifled, are through daily and unavoidable contact with thoroughly corrupt natures, developed into settled criminal habits. I again take the liberty therefore of humbly calling the attention of the Department of Justice to this important point.

I have much pleasure in stating that both school and library are, as far as I can ascertain, well looked after.

In conclusion I wish to convey my cordial thanks to all the officers of the prison for their uniform courtesies to me in the discharge of my official duties.

RELIGIOUS creed of prisoners in custody on June 30, 1899.

Roman Catholic . . . . .	95
Church of England . . . . .	46
Baptist . . . . .	44
Methodist . . . . .	23
Presbyterian . . . . .	15
Lutheran . . . . .	1
Adventist . . . . .	1
Protestant . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 226

A. D. CORMIER,

*Roman Catholic Chaplain.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY,

STONY MOUNTAIN, MAN., August, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as Protestant Chaplain of the Manitoba Penitentiary for the year ended the 30th June, 1899.

Convicts on register on the 1st July, 1898 .....	64
Transferred here from B. C. Penitentiary .....	6
do Roman Catholic church .....	1
Received from Courts of Justice .....	23

Total received during the year..... 30 30

Making in all..... 94

Discharged—

By expiration of sentence .....	13
By pardon .....	4
By death .....	1
Transferred to R. C. church.....	1

Total discharged..... 19 19

Number remaining under my care on the 1st July, 1899.. 75

These are placed according to their own statement on their entrance in connection with the different churches as follows :—

Church of England .....	37
Methodist .....	14
Presbyterian .....	14
Baptist .....	4
Lutheran .....	3
Heathen .....	1
No church .....	2

Total..... 75

I have attended to my duties to the best of my ability, and found our Sabbath service characterized by reverent attention and deep solemnity as in the past.

We are placed at a very great disadvantage in our service of song in having no music and seeing our beautiful organ untouched by a skilful hand; for over a year we have had no music, and in this isolated place it is difficult to secure gentlemen who can play. Guard Ward continues to render valuable aid in training our choir and leading the singing.

One of our convicts passed away in the faith and hope of the Gospel, and was reverently committed to the tomb in the sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection.

I devote the Sabbath afternoon to close personal application of the truth to those under my charge, and find my labours highly appreciated by many.

Mr. Beaupré and his excellent staff of monitors are doing good work in the school.

Our library needs replenishing as many of the convicts assure me that they have read every book in it.

I am heartily in accord with the idea of a general library free from sectarian bitterness and helpful in the mental and moral uplifting of humanity.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

I wish to convey my thanks to the Bible Institute Colportage Association of Chicago, of which D. L. Moody is the honoured president, for the helpful literature sent me free of charge for the use of those under my care; the convicts highly appreciate the same, and I am sure they are benefited by it.

My warmest thanks is due and is hereby tendered to the Warden and his staff of officers for their uniform kindness and valuable assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

Religious Creeds--

Roman Catholic .....	37
Church of England .....	37
Presbyterian .....	14
Methodist .....	14
Baptist .....	4
Lutheran .....	3
Heathen .....	1
No religion .....	2
Total .....	112

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. M. FINN,

*Protestant Chaplain.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

STONY MOUNTAIN, MAN., July 2, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended the 30th day of June last.

Thirty-seven convicts were under my charge at the above date. I may state that they have given me satisfaction in a general way. Some have done very well and their conduct is very good.

I hope every thing will pass smoothly in the course of this year.

I have the honour to be, dear sir,

Yours truly,

G. CLOUTIER,

*Roman Catholic Chaplain.*

D. STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

July, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Number of convicts under my care June 30, 1898.....	63
"    received during the year.....	24
"    discharged during the year.....	23
"    by remission of sentence.....	1
Transferred to Manitoba penitentiary.....	6
"    Kingston penitentiary.....	2
Remaining June 30, 1899.....	55
Recommitments, 3 ; from other prisons, 5.	

Religious belief—

Church of England.....	17
Methodists . . . . .	11
Presbyterians . . . . .	9
Baptists . . . . .	4
Lutherans . . . . .	2
No religion.....	12

The Sunday and Wednesday services have been regularly held, and the conduct of the convicts in the church has been all that could be desired. Most of the men enjoy the services, and we hope many of them have been spiritually benefited. I continue to meet some of the young men for religious instruction, at the close of the regular service on Sabbath morning. I am hopeful that good results will attend this effort.

I spend some time every Sabbath morning conversing with the convicts. They are brought into the chapel separately where we are free to speak about matters of a spiritual and sacred nature. This part of my work I deem very important, and am satisfied that much good is done by these earnest conversations. I am grateful to the department for supplying me with copies of the scriptures to give the convicts as they leave the institution ; some of them have never had a Bible, and they seem pleased to carry away with them the Book of Life, which they promise to read.

Some of the convicts have read nearly all the books in the library, and as it is nearly three years since we had our last addition, it would be well to have a few more added soon.

The new rule which permits convicts to write to their friends only once in two months, seems to press very hard on some of them, especially the married men, and the young men who have mothers and fathers, anxious to hear from them. No doubt this rule has been made for some good purpose, but if the warden had discretionary power to grant permission in special cases, in my opinion it would be beneficial and highly appreciated. No person can have such influence over a husband, as a good wife, or over a son, as a wise mother. My thanks are due to all the officers for the uniform kindness and help, which they readily give to me in my work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SCOULER,

*Protestant Chaplain.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., August 14, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

I assumed office as Roman Catholic Chaplain on January 8, of this year. I had then 40 convicts under my spiritual care. Since then several have been discharged and 4 new ones received.

My first care on entering office was to become acquainted with my new men, to learn as much as possible the cause and circumstances of their present troubles in order to apply to each suitable remedies. This private and earnest conversation with the convicts is a powerful means in the hands of the chaplain ; by it he soothes, advises and encourages them. Some have given great consolation, those in this class would have been more numerous perhaps could I have succeeded in convincing them of the justice of their sentence. The difference between sentences pronounced on convicts by our judges and those of Eastern Canada is the principal reason why no more have yielded to my entreaties.

Some of the convicts behave in an exemplary manner. At Divine service, all of them are attentive and listen with reverence to the various instructions given in common. The catechism classes in particular have been well attended to.

I am well pleased with the convicts ; with the exception of one or two all conduct themselves well, at least externally, and all appeared to have an earnest desire to do well.

The school under the direction of Mr. W. Carroll is doing good work, most of my Indian convicts are now able to read and speak English fairly well, while the imparting of primary instruction in arithmetic etc, to convicts of other nationalities will be of great help to them when they leave this institution.

I must also pay a tribute of gratitude to Mr. Carroll for his zeal in assisting the organist Miss Bourke with the choir.

In conclusion I wish to tender my best thanks to the warden, deputy warden and other officers for their undeviating courtesy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CH. L. DE VRIENDT,

*R. C. Chaplain.*

APPENDIX E

SCHOOLMASTERS' REPORTS



KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

PORTSMOUTH, July 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report of the school in this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The total number enrolled during the year was eighty-five.

Of this number nineteen passed out capable of reading and writing intelligently and with a fair knowledge of the elementary rules of arithmetic.

Sixteen retired, some owing to expiration of sentence and a few from lack of application.

The present attendance is fifty, and the studies of these are divided as follows:—

Reading in Part I.....	5
"    II.....	10
Reading in 2nd book and writing.....	24
"    3rd book, writing and arithmetic.....	11

I may state that those attending school have been most studious and evince a great desire to take every advantage of the opportunities afforded for instruction both in the school room and in their cells during the evening.

Conduct and discipline while attending school are most exemplary.

Mr. Thompson, assistant schoolmaster, has been most assiduous in the discharge of his duties.

I have the honour, to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GUNN,

*Schoolmaster*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

LIBRARY RETURN for Year ended June 30, 1899.

	Total Number of Volumes in Library.	Number Added during Year.	Average Number of Convicts who used Works.	Total Number of Issues during year.
General library.....	4,110	42	509	23,318
Protestant library.....	350	None.	120	1,040
Roman Catholic library.....	500	None.	100	5,680
Totals.....				

The 42 volumes added to general library during the year consisted of copies of monthly magazines bound in the prison.

## EDUCATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write. . . . .	438	19	457	Cannot read or write. . . . .	94	.....	94
Can read only. . . . .	19	.....	19	Total. . . . .	.....	.....	570

W. A. GUNN.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, June 30, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to present you my seventeenth report, as schoolmaster and librarian of this institution for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The number of convicts admitted to school during the present year was 91, and the average daily attendance 46.

The school has been attended during the year by 124 pupils distributed as follows :

French pupils having learned French. . . . .	57
“ “ “ English. . . . .	41
English “ “ “ . . . . .	10
“ “ “ French. . . . .	18

Number of pupils on the school register at this date, 60.

Nine learning French grammar, parsing and writing dictation : fourteen reading in third reader and writing exercises ; eight spelling and learning how to shape letters on blackboard ; nine reading in the fifth reader and translating French into English and writing English dictation ; fourteen reading in the first reader and writing small exercises on the slate ; and finally six English speaking, reading French and translating in both languages.

I am much pleased to report favourably of the school whose return to its former system has been so beneficial to the scholars and so gratifying to the schoolmaster. The system of going around visiting the men in their cells, during the dinner hour, was very inconvenient to the scholars, as the noise occasioned by the instructions given disturbed the men in their cells while taking their rest and caused frequent shoutings from men around the scholars receiving instructions.

Owing to the warden's encouraging visits to school, a larger number of men have sought admission, and I am happy to express my satisfaction with the progress achieved by most of them. The conduct of men, while at school, is generally very good.

The library is in very good condition. A good supply of new books has just been added, giving general satisfaction to the readers.

Owing to the exiguity of the schoolroom and the disturbance it occasioned to the pupils, the bookbindery has been removed to the shoemaker's department.

Allow me, Mr. Inspector, before concluding this report, to tender you my sincere thanks for your kindness in dispensing me with the care of collecting and distributing the scholars to their respective departments.

I beg to express my thanks to the chaplain and superior officers for their aid in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

J. T. DORAIS,  
Schoolmaster.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## EDUCATION.

	Number.		Number.
Can read and write .....	313	Cannot read or write.....	90
Can read only.....	44	Total.....	447

## STATEMENT of the Library for fiscal year 1898-9.

Number of volumes in library.....	3,301
“ “ added during the year.....	233
Total outlay for the year.....	\$150.00
Number of convicts who have used books.....	327
Total number of issues during the year.....	34,008

J. T. DORAIS,  
*Librarian.*

## DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

DORCHESTER, N. B., October 16, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report as schoolmaster of this institution for the year ended June 30, 1899.

One hundred and forty-eight convicts were registered as pupils during the year. The highest number enrolled during any one month was eighty-seven, and the average daily attendance was sixty-three.

At the close of the year the school was attended by seventy-eight pupils, classified as follows:—

Reading, writing and arithmetic.....	46
Reading and writing.....	22
Reading only.....	10

Fourteen were reading in the 5th reader, seventeen in the 4th, ten in the 3rd, twenty in the 2nd, seven in the 1st, and ten in the primers.

During the past year the convicts attending school have behaved very well, and the attention they paid to their lessons has been most satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

G. B. PAPINEAU,  
*Schoolmaster.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## STATE of education of prisoners in custody June 30, 1899.

	Number.		Number.
Cannot read.....	41	Can read and write.....	148
Can read only.....	37	Total.....	226

## LIBRARY returns, year ended June 30, 1899.

	Total number of volumes in Library.	Number added during year.	Average number of convicts who used books.	Total number of issues during the year.
General library .....	603	164	170	8,840
Protestant library .....	112		55	1,430
Roman Catholic library.....	289		65	1,690
	1,004	164	290	11,960

G. B. PAPINEAU,

*Librarian.*

## MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

STONY MOUNTAIN, August 10, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you my seventh annual report of the school and libraries of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The same number of convicts as last year; twenty-nine were on the school roll this year, and were, on admission, classified as follows: one (a Chinaman) had to learn the alphabet; ten were put in the first book; four in the second reader and three in the third. Nine studied elementary arithmetic and two the commercial.

The following promotions from one division to another took place during the year: eight from the first book to the second reader; six from the second reader to the third. Nine studied reading, spelling and arithmetic; three arithmetic and grammar, alternately, and all practiced penmanship in their cells.

Fair progress was made by the majority of them and their conduct, while at school, was most satisfactory.

The daily average attendance was 12.48.

Fifty-three convicts were supplied with school books to study in their cells, and much improvement was made by some of them.

During the year, 339 library books and 49 school books were rebound or repaired in the bookbindery department, beside other works done for the several departments.

I beg to express my gratitude to my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duty.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. BEAUPRÉ,

*Schoolmaster.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

STATE of education of convicts June 30, 1899.

Can read and write.....	95
Can read only.....	9
Cannot read or write.....	8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>112</b>

LIBRARY return for the year ended June 30, 1899.

	Number of volumes in the library	Number added during the year	Number of convicts who used books.	Total of issue during the year.
General library.....	395	.....	133	3,352
Protestant library.....	240	.....	89	2,514
Roman Catholic library.....	236	53	44	596
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>6,462</b>

185 volumes of the Protestant library and 66 volumes of the Roman Catholic were transferred to the general library, during the year.

J. O. BEAUPRÉ,  
*Librarian.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., July 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school of this penitentiary for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

I am pleased to be able to state that the pupils who attended school during the past year have made good progress. The conduct of the prisoners during the school hours is all I could wish for.

Twenty convicts were admitted to the school during the year, and the average daily attendance was 23·65. Of the 20 convicts admitted to the school 10 had to learn the alphabet.

I have now attending school 21 convicts, of the following nationalities :—  
Indians, 10 ; Japanese, 2 ; Chinese, 3 ; Whites, 4 ; Negroes, 2.

The following are the different branches taught, with the number of pupils studying each :—

READING.

Primer.....	7	2nd Reader.....	4
Reader, part 2.....	5	3rd Reader.....	2

ARITHMETIC.

Addition.....	6	Spelling.....	2
Subtraction.....	2	Writing.....	2
Multiplication.....	6		
Division.....	2		



A large number of those who do not attend school are supplied with school books and slates for study in their cells.

In conclusion, I must thank my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duty.

EDUCATION, 1898-99.

Can read and write.....	66
Cannot read or write.....	21
Can read only.....	1
Can read and write in Japanese.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>90</b>

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

W. J. CARROLL,  
*Schoolmaster.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

LIBRARY Returns for Year ended June 30, 1899.

	General Library.	Protestant Library.	Catholic Library.
Number of volumes in each library.....	682	354	164
" " added during year.....	27	None	11
" Convicts using libraries.....	70	30	25
Circulation.....	7,280	2,100	555

H. McKEE,  
*Librarian.*

APPENDIX F

MATRONS' REPORTS



## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

KINGSTON, June 30, 1899.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with the usual returns for the year ended June 30, 1899.

During the year there were 7 women discharged, 4 received, 1 pardoned and 1 died; 2 were transferred to Dorchester, leaving 19 female prisoners at present in this institution.

The conduct and industry of the female prisoners have been with few exceptions very satisfactory.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

R. A. FAHEY,  
*Matron.*

## RETURN of Work done in Female Prison, year ended June 30, 1899.

No. of Articles.	Work Done for Male Prison.	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.		Amount.	Total.
			\$	cts.		
164	Discharge shirts.....	164	0	20	32 80	
540	Flannel ".....	540	0	20	108 00	
140	Cotton ".....	140	0	20	28 00	
89	Contract ".....	89	0	20	17 80	
86	Pairs drawers.....	86	0	20	17 20	
268	" sleeves.....	268	0	20	53 60	
566	" socks.....	566	0	20	113 20	
306	Sheets.....	31	0	20	6 20	
620	Handkerchiefs.....	62	0	20	12 40	
2,139	Towels.....	213	0	20	42 60	
258	Pillowslips.....	53	0	20	10 60	
130	Bandages.....	10	0	20	2 00	
16	Bedticks.....	16	0	20	3 20	
2	Aprons.....	1	0	20	0 20	
806	Dozen pairs socks mended at 5c.....		0	20	40 30	
	Washing for officials.....		0	20		488 10
	Washing and housework.....	3,730	0	20		116 50
						746 00
	<i>Sewing for Female Prison.</i>					
15	Pairs stockings.....	30	0	20	6 00	
28	Linen aprons.....	14	0	20	2 80	
32	Coloured ".....	16	0	20	3 20	
6	Caps and 25 towels.....	6	0	20	1 20	
24	Chemises.....	24	0	20	4 80	
6	Waists and 18 B. dresses.....	24	0	20	4 80	
2	Jackets and 13 pairs drawers.....	15	0	20	3 00	
7	Flannel skirts.....	3	0	20	0 60	
4	Pillowslips, 4 sheets.....	2	0	20	0 40	
						26 80
						1,377 40

## DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

DORCHESTER, June 30, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report of the female department of this institution.

I was promoted to the office of matron on May 1, 1899, for some months previous to that date I held the position of deputy matron.

On June 30, 1898, there remained five convicts, received from Kingston Penitentiary, two, discharged during the year, three, leaving four at present in the prison.

The conduct and industry of the women have been very satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir, yours very respectfully,

E. McMAHON,

*Matron.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

No. of Articles.	Work Done.	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
	<i>Male Prison.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
18	Pairs socks .....	36	0 20	7 20	
1,794	Pairs socks repaired .....	150	0 20	30 00	
472	Table linen for officers' dining hall .....	52	0 20	10 40	
26	Linen for chapel .....	5	0 20	1 00	
	<i>Female Prison.</i>				48 60
4	Dresses .....	4	0 20	0 80	
10	Aprons .....	5	0 20	1 00	
4	Skirts .....	2	0 20	0 40	
6	Pairs drawers .....	3	0 20	0 60	
4	Pairs stockings .....	8	0 20	1 60	
6	Chemises .....	6	0 20	1 20	
4	Sheets .....	2	0 20	0 40	
4	Pillowslips .....	1	0 20	0 20	
4	Towels .....	1	0 20	0 20	
2	Women washing, cooking, &c .....	730	0 20	146 00	
					152 40
					201 00

APPENDIX G

CRIME STATISTICS



## MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS.

## KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1898.....				579	26	605
Received since—						
From common jails.....	151	1	152			
" other penitentiaries.....	11	3	14	162	4	166
Discharged since—				741	30	771
By expiration of sentence.....	149	7	156			
" pardon.....	32	1	33			
" transfers.....	3	2	5			
* " death.....	5	1	6			
Removed by order of court.....	1	.....	1	190	11	201
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1899.....				551	19	570

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight on June 30, 1898.....				418	.....	418
Received from common jails.....	198	1	199			
" Kingston Penitentiary.....	3	.....	3	201	1	202
Discharged since—				619	1	620
By expiration of sentence.....	134	.....	134			
" pardon.....	25	.....	25			
" transfer to Kingston Penitentiary.....	9	1	10			
" death.....	4	.....	4	172	1	173
Remaining at midnight on June 30, 1899.....						447



## DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining on hand, June 30, 1898 .....	220	5	225			
Received since—						
From common jails .....	93		93			
" military prison. ....	15		15			
" Kingston Penitentiary .....		2	2	328	7	335
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence.....	82	3	85			
" pardon.....	17		17			
" suicide.....	1		1			
" death .....	4		4			
" sent to Kingston Penitentiary.....	2		2	106	3	109
Remaining on June 30, 1899.....				222	4	226

## MANITOBA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1898 .....				88		88
Received since—						
From common jails .....	33		33			
" British Columbia Penitentiary .....	15		15	48		48
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence .....	18		18			
" pardon.....	4		4			
" released by order of the court.....	1		1			
" death .....	1		1	24		24
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1899 .....						112

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining on June 30, 1898.....	109	1	110			
Received since—						
From common jails.....	36	1	37	145	2	147
Discharged—						
By expiration of sentence.....	39					
" remission of sentence.....	1					
" transfer.....	15	2	17	55	2	57
Remaining at midnight on June 30, 1899.....				90		*90

\*This includes one insane convict at provincial lunatic asylum.

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS FOR PAST TEN YEARS.  
KINGSTON.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.														Remaining at end of year.			Daily Average.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Expiry of Sentence.		Pardons.		Deaths.		Suicide.	Sent to Asylum.		Escapes.	Other Penitentiaries.	Removed by Order of Court.	Total.			Male.	Female.		Total.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	Total.				
1889-90.....	180	8	188	113	6	17	5	7	1	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	146	12	158	565	21	586	577½
1890-1.....	156	14	170	126	9	17	1	8	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	158	11	169	562	24	586	577
1891-2.....	108	8	116	121	2	32	2	8	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	164	6	170	506	26	532	562½
1892-3.....	107	11	118	137	3	17	1	7	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	4	169	448	33	481	513½
1893-4.....	166	7	173	121	7	14	.....	14	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	152	8	160	462	32	494	472½
1894-5.....	160	10	170	95	12	19	3	6	.....	.....	6	.....	2	1	.....	129	15	144	493	27	520	510½
1895-6.....	221	9	230	104	10	25	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	135	10	145	579	26	605	560½
1896-7.....	183	12	195	139	10	25	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	179	10	189	583	28	611	612½
1897-8.....	157	3	160	130	3	20	1	3	.....	1	2	1	2	2	1	161	5	166	679	26	605	615½
1898-9.....	162	4	166	149	7	32	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	190	11	201	551	19	570	596½

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.										DISCHARGES.										Daily Average.
	Common Jails.		Recaptured.	Total.			Expiry of Sentence.	Pardoned.	Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	Escapes.	Deaths.	Other Penitens.		Total.		Remaining at end of year.					
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	
1889-90.....	119	4	1	120	4	124	89	4	.....	2	1	4	4	100	4	104	342	342	337		
1890-1.....	180	6	.....	180	6	186	112	6	.....	.....	4	.....	6	122	6	128	350	350	343		
1891-2.....	148	1	.....	138	1	139	104	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1	114	1	115	374	374	363		
1892-3.....	99	6	.....	99	6	105	84	10	.....	.....	3	2	6	99	6	105	374	374	380		
1893-4.....	131	2	1	132	2	134	131	12	1	1	2	1	2	147	2	149	359	359	358		
1894-5.....	150	2	.....	150	2	152	96	13	.....	.....	3	1	2	113	2	115	396	396	376		
1895-6.....	115	5	.....	115	5	120	114	10	.....	.....	1	3	5	128	5	133	383	383	397		
1896-7.....	149	6	.....	149	6	155	114	17	.....	.....	2	3	6	136	6	142	396	396	379		
1897-8.....	163	3	.....	163	3	166	112	15	.....	.....	1	13	3	141	3	144	418	418	402		
1898-9.....	198	1	.....	198	1	199	134	25	.....	.....	4	9	1	172	1	173	447	447	421		
	Remaining at 12 p.m. on June 30, 1899.																				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

DORCHESTER.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.				DISCHARGES.										Remaining at end of year.			Daily Average.		
	Common Jails.		Kingson Penitentiary.		Total.		Expiry of Sentence.		Pardon.	Suicide.	Death.	Escape.	Kingson Penitentiary.		Total.		Male.		Female.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.
1889-90.....	70	2	70	2	72	2	33	22	1	1	1	1	1	2	58	2	60	174	174	173
1890-91.....	46	2	46	2	48	2	41	9	1	1	1	1	2	51	2	53	168	169	175	
1891-92.....	72	4	72	4	76	4	54	13	1	1	1	1	4	69	4	73	172	172	170	
1892-93.....	66	4	66	4	70	4	40	20	1	1	1	1	3	61	3	64	177	178	175	
1893-94.....	62	1	62	1	63	1	37	16	1	1	1	1	1	54	1	55	185	186	179	
1894-95.....	75	3	75	3	78	3	50	29	8	7	3	3	7	94	3	97	166	167	180	
1895-96.....	77	3	77	3	80	3	37	16	2	2	2	2	56	55	55	188	4	192	181	
1896-97.....	76	2	76	2	78	2	61	16	4	4	4	4	71	71	71	193	5	198	188½	
1897-98.....	96	2	96	2	98	2	54	12	1	2	1	2	69	69	69	220	5	225	217	
1898-99.....	108	2	108	2	110	2	82	17	4	4	4	4	106	106	106	222	4	226	234½	

MANITOBA.

Years.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.								Remaining at end of year.		Daily Average
	Common Jails.		B. C. Penitentiary.		Total.		Expiry of Sentence	Pardon.		Transfer to Kingston.		Transfer to B.C. Penitentiary.	Death.	Escape.	Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1889-90	34	..	..	..	34	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	73	694
1890-91	27	1	..	..	28	1	13	12	2	1	..	1	..	1	29	71	72
1891-2	34	2	..	..	36	2	28	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	31	74	70
1892-3	20	..	..	..	20	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	71	73
1893-4	32	..	..	..	32	..	21	5	1	..	..	1	..	1	27	76	704
1894-5	30	..	..	12	42	..	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	96	824
1895-6	14	..	..	..	14	..	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	80	89
1896-7	25	..	..	..	25	..	25	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	28	77	754
1897-8	22	..	..	13	35	..	19	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	86	80
1898-9	33	..	..	15	48	..	16	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	24	112	1084



## CONVICTS RECEIVED.

## KINGSTON.

When Received.	Name.	Age.	From where sent.	Crime	When Sentenced.	Sentence.
1898—July	4. Walter Talbot.	24	Sandwich	Horse stealing.	1898—June 30	4 years.
"	5. Patrick Burke	60	Brampton	Breaking and entering with intent.	" 30	" 3
"	6. John Houghton	19	Pembroke	Forgery and lettering forged document.	" July	" 3
"	7. Samuel Allison.	65	Ottawa	Attempt to commit suicide.	" 5	" 2
"	8. Thomas Loughway	21	Owen Sound	Theft.	" 5	" 2
"	8. John Sanford	55	Sudbury	Burglary and having burglar's tools	" 6	" 5
"	14. Louis Viau.	55	Dist. of Montreal, Que.	Receiving stolen goods and shooting with intent to kill and murder	" 6	" 25
"	14. James Kane	40	"	Wounding with intent	1886—Mar. 6	" 10
"	14. Charles Bishop.	43	Dist. of St. Francis, Q.	Stealing	1898—Mar. 25	" 2
"	14. Frank DeSilveau	55	Sudbury.	Buggery.	1897—Oct. 15	" 2
"	18. Albert Chandler	22	Chatham.	Stealing a bicycle.	1898—July 9	" 5
"	18. Adam Loudon	44	Brampton	"	" 11	" 3
"	18. James Small	43	"	"	" 7	" 2
"	18. James Sammons.	51	"	"	" 7	" 2
"	21. Thomas Dolan	30	Kingston.	Stealing with violence and threats.	" 16	" 7
"	26. John Parr	53	Stratford.	Arson.	" 25	" 5
"	29. James Stevens	28	St. Thomas.	Shopbreaking and theft.	" 26	" 7
"	29. James Dorsey	24	"	"	" 26	" 7
"	29. John Monihan	27	"	"	" 26	" 7
"	29. Edward Egan	27	Guelph.	"	" 15	" 3
Aug.	6. Edward McKenna	26	London	Retaining stolen goods	" 19	" 2½
"	9. Robert Norton	38	Owen Sound	Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years.	" 19	" 2½
"	10. Thomas Carlyle	28	Toronto	Attempt to shoot and attempt to escape.	Aug. 1	20 y. & 20 lshs.
"	19. Samuel W. Betts.	21	"	Housebreaking and stealing.	July 20	12 years.
"	15. Timothy Dolansy	28	"	Attempt to maim with a razor	Aug. 12	5 y.
"	16. William Coe	21	Pembroke	Burglary and escape.	Aug. 12	" 2
"	17. Ira Fields	23	Chatham.	Breaking, entering and stealing.	" 5	" 3
"	17. William Butler	19	"	"	" 5	" 3
"	19. Eugene Owins	36	Barrie	Housebreaking and stealing.	" 15	" 3
"	22. George Ganbareau.	44	Pembroke	Wounding with intent	" 16	" 2
"	22. E. Laundrie	20	"	Shopbreaking and stealing	" 15	" 4
Sept.	1. George Taylor	26	London.	Theft	" 18	" 2
"	3. George Hibbett	21	Toronto	Shopbreaking and stealing.	" 31	" 3
"	3. George Webber	19	"	"	" 31	" 3
"	3. William Madden	21	Windsor.	Housebreaking with intent to steal.	" 30	" 4

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

"	"	3	William Carroll.	"	Owen Sound.	"	Arson.	"	30	"	4
"	"	7	Charles Hamilton.	"	Belleville.	"	Shopbreaking with intent.	"	Sept.	"	7
"	"	8	Fred Renfrey.	"	Saratford.	"	Rape.	"	6	"	2
"	"	12	Thomas Donaldson.	"	Fort William.	"	Shopbreaking and stealing.	"	8	"	15
"	"	14	John Smith.	"	Montreal.	"	Theft.	"	5	"	2
"	"	14	Charles Lawlor.	"	Sandwich.	"	Carnally knowing a female idiot.	"	16	"	2
"	"	16	W. m. Goodchild.	"	Guelph.	"	Arson.	"	Sept.	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	20	Alonso Sutherland.	"	St. Thomas.	"	Shopbreaking.	"	12	"	10
"	"	23	Frank Osier.	"	Saratford.	"	Theft.	"	"	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	23	Thomas Campbell.	"	Berlin.	"	"	"	19	"	3
"	"	24	Albert Edw. Lyons.	"	Toronto.	"	Bigamy.	"	20	"	2
"	"	24	Henry O'Brien.	"	Toronto.	"	Stealing.	"	22	"	5
"	"	24	John Franklin.	"	Cayuga.	"	Shooting with intent.	"	21	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	26	Wellington Thompson.	"	Woodstock.	"	"	"	23	"	3
"	"	30	R. L. Middleton.	"	Brockville.	"	Bigamy.	"	28	"	7
Oct.	"	3	R. W. Davis.	"	Brampton.	"	Arson.	"	Oct.	"	5
"	"	3	John Hamilton.	"	Victoria, B.C.	"	Perjury.	"	Sept.	"	2
"	"	10	Martha Wolfe.	"	Pembroke.	"	Murder.	"	May	"	5
"	"	19	James Ledgerwood.	"	Rimouski.	"	Arson.	"	Oct.	"	7
"	"	24	Edw. Letourneau.	"	Dist. of Montreal.	"	Theft.	"	April	"	13
"	"	24	Napoleon Roy.	"	Studbury.	"	Stealing.	"	1897-Sept.	"	3
"	"	26	Charles Coulombe.	"	Toronto.	"	Housebreaking with intent, &c.	"	Aug.	"	4
"	"	26	Isaac Arnold.	"	Toronto.	"	Burglary.	"	Oct.	"	7
"	"	26	Charles Cotter.	"	Barrie.	"	Arson.	"	14	"	3
"	"	29	William Freeman.	"	Perth.	"	"	"	27	"	5
"	"	30	Daniel Daniels.	"	Ottawa.	"	"	"	27	"	3
Nov.	"	2	David B. Johnston.	"	Pembroke.	"	Rape.	"	25	"	5
"	"	4	Joseph Johnreau.	"	Welland.	"	Theft.	"	29	"	4
"	"	4	James Ferguson.	"	Toronto.	"	Larceny.	"	Aug.	"	2
"	"	4	Michael McQuade.	"	Ottawa.	"	"	"	Nov.	"	2
"	"	7	Austin Bowen.	"	Peterborough.	"	Conspiracy.	"	Oct.	"	3
"	"	7	Baptiste Leduc.	"	Toronto.	"	Stealing horse, buggy and harness.	"	28	"	7
"	"	9	Joseph Quinlan.	"	Welland.	"	Forgery and uttering.	"	Nov.	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	11	Samuel Washington.	"	Ottawa.	"	Theft.	"	"	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	12	Sidney Slocum.	"	Montreal.	"	Inciting to commit perjury.	"	"	"	5
"	"	14	William Webster.	"	Hamilton.	"	Breaking, entering and stealing.	"	10	"	3
"	"	14	Nellie Thurstan.	"	Peterborough.	"	Stealing.	"	7	"	3
"	"	16	James McInerney.	"	Toronto.	"	Burgery.	"	3	"	3
"	"	17	Joseph Smith.	"	Welland.	"	Stealing.	"	15	"	6
"	"	19	William White.	"	North Bay.	"	Burglary.	"	9	"	5
"	"	19	James Brady.	"	St. Catharines.	"	"	"	18	"	3
"	"	23	Albert Reese.	"	Chatham.	"	"	"	21	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	23	Antoine Renaud.	"	Toronto.	"	Theft.	"	18	"	4
"	"	24	Gerald Link.	"	London, B.C.	"	Robbery from the person.	"	21	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	26	William McKishney.	"	Victoria, B.C.	"	Supplying noxious drugs.	"	19	"	5
"	"	26	Alexander P. Burnett.	"	Ottawa.	"	Forgery.	"	21	"	2
"	"	26	James Wilson.	"	North Bay.	"	Stealing.	"	16	"	3
"	"	26	Belle Adams.	"	Studbury.	"	Stealing.	"	23	"	3
"	"	26	Christian Olsen.	"	Welland.	"	Manlaughter.	"	16	"	3
"	"	29	Mathias Haley.	"	North Bay.	"	Stealing horse, carriage and harness.	"	June	"	27
"	"	29		"	North Bay.	"	Burglary.	"	Nov.	"	5
"	"	29		"	North Bay.	"	"	"	25	"	3
"	"	29		"	North Bay.	"	"	"	23	"	3



## KINGSTON.—Concluded.

When Received.	Name.	Age.	From where sent.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Sentence.
1898—Dec.	1. Charles Charters	22	Toronto	Breaking, entry and stealing.	1898—Nov. 29	3 years.
"	1. Henry May	22	"	"	" " 30	3 "
"	1. John Thacker	32	"	"	" " 30	3 "
"	6. Robert Mackie	36	Napanees	"	" " 30	3 "
"	10. Louis Martell	32	Sault Ste. Marie	Burglary	Dec. 3	10 "
"	13. J. T. Niblock	31	Ottawa	Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14.	" 1	7 "
"	13. G. O. Mann	28	"	Forgery	" 12	3 "
"	19. William Ross	38	Peterborough	Stealing	" 1	2 "
"	20. James Curley	32	Welland	Forgery	" 14	3 "
"	20. Stanley Darce	35	Cornwall	Burglary	" 14	4 "
"	21. Louis Moses	27	Port Arthur	Theft.	" 19	2 "
"	21. Joseph Moses	32	"	"	" 5	10 "
"	22. William Carson	25	St. Catharines	"	" 5	10 "
"	24. Charles Dafce	39	Toronto	Burglary	" 17	7 "
"	27. Norman Staley	21	Toronto	Theft (3 cases)	" 17	7 "
"	28. Paul Dupuis	26	Barrie	Theft into and stealing.	1897—Jan. 5	5 "
"	3. William Ringer	26	Montreal	Stealing.	" Aug. 6	2½ "
1899—Jan.	3. Joseph Augustine	42	Hamilton	Housebreaking and theft	1898—Dec. 31	3 "
"	6. Raffale Semone	40	Toronto	Uttering counterfeit coin.	1899—Jan. 5	2½ "
"	13. Samuel Currie	37	Ottawa	"	" 5	2½ "
"	19. James Beaverstock	50	Belleville	Assault with intent to commit rape	" 11	7 "
"	21. Michael Duffy	25	Toronto	Incest.	" 13	3 "
"	24. Miles Parker	26	Woodstock	Burglary	" 19	2½ "
"	24. John L. Bredshaw	42	Cobourg	Larceny	" 20	4 "
"	25. Albert Webber	27	Sandwich	Forgery	" 18	3 "
"	25. Henry Ronald	24	"	Horse stealing	" 23	5 "
"	2. John Brooks	20	Chatham	"	" 23	5 "
"	3. Thos. J. Kearney	31	Kingston	Burglary	" 23	3 "
"	3. Charles Phillips	21	Cornwall	Escape from prison.	Feb. 31	2 "
"	3. Joseph Luc Boucher	20	Sault Ste. Marie	Burglary	Jan. 21	5 "
"	17. James Williams	24	Ottawa	Stealing Her Majesty's mail.	" 30	2 "
"	18. Louis Umbach	22	Berlin	Horse stealing	" 16	4 "
"	18. George Hilker	20	"	Stealing.	Neb. 15	3 "
"	18. Ruben Hilker	17	"	Theft.	" 15	3 "
"	23. Michael Kosch	43	Cayuga	"	" 15	3 "
"	25. Wm. James McHarg	28	London	Burglary.	" 16	2 "
"	6. William Anthony	21	Chatham	Postoffice robbery	" 22	3 "
"				Burglary.	" 27	2½ "

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

"	6.	John McGregor.	47	"	Stealing.	"	Mar.	2	"
"	6.	Albert W. Brown.	42	"	Burglary.	"	Feb.	27	"
"	9.	Frank Lewis.	38	Rat Portage	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	"	Mar.	2	3
"	10.	Frank Harrison.	39	Chatham.	Forging Dominion notes.	"	"	7	15
"	10.	Charles Kivell.	30	Hanilton	Forgery.	"	"	9	24
"	11.	Daniel Stevens.	23	Brantford	Manslaughter.	"	"	8	20
"	11.	John W. Prior.	33	Windsor.	Perjury.	"	"	9	4
"	11.	George Slack.	24	Toronto.	Assault with intent to rob.	"	"	10	12
"	11.	Fred. Chambers.	18	"	"	"	"	10	10
"	30.	James A. Valley.	32	Cornwall.	Receiving and retaining stolen goods.	"	"	29	5
"	31.	Geo. W. Cline.	56	St. Catharines	Shooting with intent to kill.	1898—May	17	6	3
"	31.	Charles LeBar.	38	Toronto.	Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years.	1899—Mar.	21	3	"
"	31.	John Watts.	40	"	Horse stealing and theft.	"	"	21	5
"	31.	James Spring.	30	"	"	"	"	21	5
April	6.	Richard Thompson.	38	Guelph.	Having explosives in his possession.	"	April	6	10
"	18.	Elizabeth Kettles.	37	Toronto	Stealing from the person.	"	"	13	24
"	19.	Stanley Cassels.	43	Kingston.	Indecent assault.	"	"	19	2
"	20.	Joseph Stanley.	23	Toronto	Burglary.	"	"	18	4
"	20.	Thomas O'Connor.	18	"	"	"	"	18	3
"	22.	Alexander Fraser.	"	Halifax, N.S.	Setting fire to Her Majesty's postoffice and stealing post letter bag.	"	"	18	"
"	22.	Joseph Handley.	"	"	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	1898—Aug.	18	10	"
May	1.	Michael J. Doyle.	44	Perth	Carnally knowing an insane woman	1897—Mar.	20	10	"
"	3.	John Dunn.	30	Montreal.	Theft.	1899—April	29	3	"
"	3.	Joseph B. Duff.	25	Sault Ste. Marie	"	1898—May	10	4	"
"	6.	William White.	25	Windsor.	Stealing.	1899—April	25	2	"
"	12.	Joseph St. Lawrence.	26	Rat Portage	Obtaining money under false pretences and uttering a forged bill	"	May	4	3
"	"	William Stradwick	23	Toronto	Wounding	"	"	4	3
"	13.	John Doudy	25	"	"	"	"	11	24
"	20.	William Phillips	20	Kingston.	Attempt at suicide.	"	"	19	24
"	23.	George Kendrick	19	Toronto	Theft and receiving.	"	"	17	5
"	24.	Joseph I. Vipond	41	Bracebridge.	Rape.	"	"	18	10
"	29.	Harry Anderson.	35	Perth	Arson	"	"	26	5
June	3.	Fristbrook E. Clark.	23	Toronto	Stealing bicycles.	June	1	3	"
"	3.	Frederick Joyce	20	"	Stealing from the person.	"	2	3	"
"	6.	William Jas. Ball.	20	Brookville	Stealing from the mail bags.	"	"	5	3
"	7.	Henry Cameron	30	St. Catharines	Theft.	"	"	2	2
"	7.	Joseph West.	24	Toronto	Stealing from the person	"	"	5	3
"	20.	William Brownlee	17	Sudbury	Stealing.	"	May	27	2
"	21.	Gregory Roessler	54	Ottawa.	"	"	June	16	3
"	22.	John Copeland.	42	Napanee.	Theft.	"	"	21	5
"	27.	Henry Oaten.	43	Bracebridge	"	"	"	20	3
"	30.	John Mullin	78	Toronto	"	"	"	27	3
"	30.	William Courtney	28	Rat Portage.	Attempt to commit burglary	"	"	9	5

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

When received.	Name.	Age.	From where sent	Crime.	When sentenced.	Sentence.
1898—July	4. Théophile Boutin . . . . .	21	St. Francis . . . . .	Shop breaking . . . . .	1898—June 28 . . . . .	4 years.
" "	4. Joseph Patenaude . . . . .	19	" " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 28 . . . . .	3 "
" "	4. W. H. Brisette . . . . .	19	" " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 28 . . . . .	3 "
" "	4. Alexandre Rouleau . . . . .	22	" " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 28 . . . . .	4 "
" "	6. Michel Gribault, dit Grandbois . . . . .	16	Richelieu . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	July 5 . . . . .	4 "
" "	6. Frans. X. v. Desrosiers . . . . .	26	" " . . . . .	Assault and theft . . . . .	" " 7 . . . . .	4 "
" "	11. Alexandre Lachapelle . . . . .	45	Bedford . . . . .	Theft and breaking in . . . . .	" " 12 . . . . .	5 "
" "	12. Avila Bourdeau . . . . .	36	Montreal . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" " 15 . . . . .	2 "
" "	16. Eliza Vermette . . . . .	45	Quebec . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 16 . . . . .	2 "
" "	16. Eugene Desmarceau . . . . .	20	Montreal . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 14 . . . . .	3 "
" "	18. Alexis Laurent . . . . .	17	" " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 15 . . . . .	2 "
" "	18. Omer Jacques . . . . .	33	" " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 15 . . . . .	5 "
" "	21. Alexis Manseau . . . . .	33	Bedford . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 19 . . . . .	2 "
" "	30. Adolphe Moquin . . . . .	30	Montreal . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 28 . . . . .	4 "
Aug.	2. Ovila Gamache . . . . .	19	Iberville . . . . .	Horse stealing . . . . .	Aug. 1 . . . . .	5 "
" "	5. Honoré Frappier . . . . .	54	Joliette . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" " 4 . . . . .	2 "
" "	5. Octavien Brisette . . . . .	34	" " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 4 . . . . .	2 "
" "	13. Chas. Coulombe alias Colon . . . . .	49	Montreal . . . . .	Shop breaking . . . . .	" " 12 . . . . .	4 "
" "	13. Aimé Léonard . . . . .	34	" " . . . . .	Stealing post letter . . . . .	" " 12 . . . . .	2 "
" "	15. Ovila Lachapelle . . . . .	26	" " . . . . .	Burglary . . . . .	" " 23 . . . . .	4 "
" "	24. Oscar Gagné . . . . .	16	Trois Rivières . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 23 . . . . .	6 "
" "	24. Joseph Fontaine . . . . .	20	" " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" " 25 . . . . .	3 "
" "	29. George Ainsworth . . . . .	19	St. Francis . . . . .	Horse stealing . . . . .	" " 31 . . . . .	2 "
Sept.	2. Joseph Métivier . . . . .	37	Joliette . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" " 29 . . . . .	2 "
" "	5. Urbain Maldemay . . . . .	39	Quebec . . . . .	Perjury . . . . .	" " 29 . . . . .	2 "
" "	10. Isidore Caron . . . . .	32	" " . . . . .	Horse stealing . . . . .	" " 29 . . . . .	2 "
" "	12. John F. Cunningham . . . . .	27	Kingston . . . . .	Breaking in . . . . .	Sept. 8 . . . . .	5 "
" "	12. William Dease . . . . .	45	" " . . . . .	Receiving stolen goods . . . . .	1894—Sept. 4 . . . . .	7 "
" "	14. Mathew Crowe . . . . .	31	Montreal . . . . .	Shop breaking . . . . .	1896—June 11 . . . . .	7 "
" "	14. Arthur Gravel . . . . .	51	" " . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	1898—Sept. 13 . . . . .	3 "
" "	17. Robert Curtis . . . . .	38	Iberville . . . . .	Illegally possessing burglar's tools . . . . .	" " 13 . . . . .	5 "
" "	26. John Nesbitt . . . . .	31	Montreal . . . . .	Unlawfully wounding, intending bodily harm . . . . .	" " 16 . . . . .	2 "
" "	26. William Wallace . . . . .	30	" " . . . . .	Unlawfully shooting with intent to do bodily harm . . . . .	" " 22 . . . . .	5 "
" "	26. Arthur Dechene alias Portelance . . . . .	38	" " . . . . .	Theft . . . . .	" " 23 . . . . .	5 "
" "	27. J. Bte. Guillemin . . . . .	18	St. Hyacinthe . . . . .	Murder . . . . .	" " 19 . . . . .	4 "
" "					" " July 11 . . . . .	Life.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

"	28.	William Laroque	28	Montreal	Theft.	"	Sept.	13	2
"	30.	Patrick Lacey	31	Quebec	Stealing money	"	"	28	"
"	4.	Raoul Gareau	19	Montreal	Shop breaking	"	Oct.	4	7
"	4.	Gaudias Fournier	18	"	"	"	"	4	7
"	4.	Chas. Grainger	18	"	"	"	"	4	7
"	4.	Louis Giguère	17	"	"	"	"	4	7
"	4.	Ernest Héroux	19	"	"	"	"	4	7
"	6.	Peter Ray	17	"	"	"	"	6	2
"	6.	Séraphin Clouthier	48	"	"	"	"	6	2
"	6.	Henri Lafonde	21	"	"	"	"	6	3
"	6.	Alfred Addy	21	"	"	"	"	6	3
"	12.	William St. Martin	25	Bedford	Attempt to cause gross indecency	"	"	11	4
"	13.	Wilfred Landreville	22	Montreal	Breaking into house	"	"	12	4
"	13.	John McMullen	30	"	Shooting with intent to do bodily harm.	"	"	13	2
"	13.	John McGuire	28	"	Theft	"	"	13	2
"	20.	Ernest Thériault	17	"	Robbery	"	"	19	4
"	25.	Adélaïd Vezeau	40	"	"	"	"	25	5
"	7.	Nellie Thurston	37	"	Theft.	"	Nov.	3	8
"	7.	Chas. Kilemens	26	"	Shop breaking	"	"	7	3
"	8.	George Ham	19	"	Stealing a letter	"	"	8	2
"	12.	John Cole	28	"	Theft.	"	"	10	3
"	12.	Narcisse Picard	53	"	Receiving stolen goods	"	"	11	5
"	12.	André Larrivée	37	"	Theft.	"	"	11	8 <sup>3</sup>
"	16.	John Stewart	62	"	"	"	"	12	2
"	17.	Raphaël Duteuple	45	St. Francis	Indecent assault	"	"	15	2
"	18.	Raoul Bédard	46	Montreal	Shop breaking	"	"	17	3
"	18.	Leslie Lasbonnière	42	"	Stealing P. O. letter	"	"	17	3
"	21.	John Landry	45	Montreal	Theft.	"	"	16	5
"	21.	Chas. alias Jos. Lajoie	22	Richelieu	"	"	"	19	7
"	21.	Frank South	17	Montreal	Shop breaking	"	"	19	3
"	21.	Alfred Gosselin	35	"	"	"	"	21	3
"	21.	Edward Lamoureux	40	"	Receiving stolen goods	"	"	21	3
"	21.	William McDonough	28	"	Forgery	"	"	21	3
"	22.	Joseph Labrie	29	"	Receiving stolen goods	"	"	22	3
"	26.	Arthur Dagenais alias Vezeau	55	"	Shop breaking	"	"	25	2
"	26.	Zénonille Riopel	55	Quebec	Rape	"	"	26	10
"	26.	Pierre Godin	23	Bedford	Theft.	"	"	25	2
"	28.	Edmond Daigle	19	Bedford	Shop breaking	"	"	26	10
"	28.	Edgar Daigle	16	"	"	"	"	26	3
"	29.	Stanislas Vallée	31	Montreal	Theft.	"	"	29	3
"	1.	Isidore Therrien	20	"	Incest	"	Dec.	1	5
"	9.	David Rousseau	44	Bedford	Theft.	"	"	7	2
"	9.	Joseph Haba	29	Montreal	Shop breaking	"	"	7	2
"	10.	Elzear Mann	27	"	Theft.	"	Nov.	4	Life.
"	14.	James Hunt	30	St. Francis	Murder	"	Dec.	10	2 years.
"	14.	Charles Ébrier	20 <sup>3</sup>	Montreal	Bigamy	"	"	13	5
"	15.	Arthur Gauthier	24	"	Shop breaking	"	"	15	5
"	15.	Henri Levesque	23	"	"	"	"	15	5
"	15.	Augustus Joly	48	"	Theft.	"	"	15	7
"	15.	Armand Legault	19	"	"	"	"	15	5

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

When received.	Names.	Age.	From where sent.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Sentence.
1898—Dec. 15.	Adolphe Houle.....	19	Montreal.....	Theft.....	15—Dec.	4 years.
" " 20.	J. Edouard Garry.....	25½	" " " " " " " "	Shop breaking.....	" " "	5 " "
" " 21.	Charles Desormeau.....	34	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " "	3 " "
" " 23.	Israël Robillard.....	30	" " " " " " " "	Theft.....	" " "	2 " "
" " 23.	Albert Marcheterre.....	25	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " "	2 " "
" " 23.	Joseph Gagné <i>alias</i> Tardif.....	27	" " " " " " " "	Shop breaking.....	" " "	7 " "
" " 27.	Arthur Lavallée <i>alias</i> Paquette.....	23	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " "	7 " "
" " 27.	Ed. P. Decubellis.....	23	" " " " " " " "	Counterfeiting.....	" " "	5 " "
" " 27.	Angelo Decubellis.....	32	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " "	5 " "
" " 27.	Ferdinand Decubellis.....	25	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " "	5 " "
" " 30.	André Ropelle.....	23	Ottawa.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "	5 " "
" " 30.	E. J. S. Stackhouse.....	29	" " " " " " " "	Manslaughter.....	" " "	4 " "
" " 30.	Valmore Dufréne.....	23	Quebec.....	Using drugs with intent to procure miscarriage.....	" " "	4 " "
1899—Jan. 2.	Adolphe Champoux.....	23	Montreal.....	Wounding with intent.....	" " "	2 " "
" " 10.	Jules Massey.....	17	" " " " " " " "	Theft.....	1899—Jan.	10 " "
" " 12.	Pierre Liard.....	48	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " "	2 " "
" " 12.	Félix Dupont.....	21	" " " " " " " "	Indecent assault.....	" " "	2 " "
" " 12.	Henri Lalonde.....	35	" " " " " " " "	Shop breaking.....	" " "	7 " "
" " 12.	Alphonse Vallière.....	16	" " " " " " " "	Wounding with intent.....	" " "	7 " "
" " 17.	Francis Deslauriers.....	18	" " " " " " " "	Shop breaking.....	" " "	5 " "
" " 18.	Edouard Boucher.....	46	Richelieu.....	Shop breaking.....	" " "	5 " "
" " 19.	André Panneton.....	17	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " "	2 " "
" " 23.	Ls. David A. Ducharme.....	25	Richelieu.....	Theft.....	" " "	2 " "
" " 23.	Louis Langlade.....	18	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " "	2 " "
" " 26.	Edmond Racette.....	19	Three Rivers.....	Wounding with intent to do bodily harm.....	" " "	15 " "
" " 26.	Alphonse Pelletier.....	19	Richelieu.....	Theft.....	" " "	3 " "
" " 27.	Edouard Nolin.....	44	Montreal.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "	3 " "
" " 27.	Adolphe Sauvageau.....	23	Iberville.....	Shop breaking.....	" " "	3 " "
" " 27.	Pacifique Marcal.....	23	" " " " " " " "	Receiving stolen goods.....	" " "	3 " "
" " 28.	Albert Denis <i>alias</i> St. Martin.....	21	" " " " " " " "	Theft.....	" " "	2 " "
" " 30.	David Godin.....	20	St. Francis.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	" " "	3 " "
" " 30.	Louis Godin.....	20	Montreal.....	Shooting with intent.....	" " "	3 " "
" " 31.	Henry Ford.....	24	" " " " " " " "	Theft.....	" " "	2 " "
" " Feb.	Joseph Brassard.....	17	St. Francis.....	Highway robbery.....	" " "	4 " "
" " 7.	William Hickman.....	28	Montreal.....	Shop breaking.....	Feb.	2 " "

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

"	9	Philias A. Laymans.	17	Richelieu	Theft.	"	8.
"	14	Arthur Lebesque.	23	Montreal	Receiving stolen goods	"	14.
"	14	John O'Loughlin.	27	"	Breaking in.	"	14.
"	14	John Larnay alias Molly Matches.	61	"	Stealing from the person	"	14.
"	15	George Benoit.	31	Ottawa	Theft.	"	9.
"	15	Jacques Léroux.	23	"	"	"	21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
"	18	Joseph Meilleur.	18	Montreal	"	"	17.
"	18	Alfred Kilmaine.	29	"	"	"	17.
"	22	Wilfred Lejour.	19	"	"	"	21.
Mar.	1.	Alfred Marín.	21	Bedford	Shop breaking	"	28.
"	2.	Adolphe Sénécal.	31	Montreal	Theft from person	"	28.
"	8.	Carl John Bendson	46	"	Receiving stolen goods.	Mar.	7.
"	13	J. Bea. Pouliot.	30	"	Highway robbery	"	13.
"	13	Almayor Lefebvre	28	"	"	"	13.
"	13	Chas. Bruneau.	40	"	Theft.	"	13.
"	13	Jean Chevalier.	24	"	"	"	13.
"	13	Henri Larose.	28	"	"	"	13.
"	13	Urgèle Legault.	25	"	Receiving stolen goods.	"	13.
"	13	Albert Legault.	25	"	"	"	13.
"	13	Louis Archambault.	35	"	Stealing from person.	"	13.
"	17	Ernest Boulanger.	22	"	"	"	17.
"	17	Edouard Chartrand.	24	"	"	"	16.
"	17	Frank Norinburg alias Shewn.	37	"	"	"	16.
"	17	William O'Hara.	22	"	Theft.	"	16.
"	18	William L'Heureux	18	St. Francis	Shop breaking.	"	14.
"	22	Léon Lalonde.	18	Montreal	Highway robbery.	"	22.
"	23	John Peebles.	23	St. Francis	Theft from the person	"	22.
"	27	Carl Brown.	18	"	Horse stealing	"	25.
"	27	John Farrell.	30	Montreal	Forgery	"	27.
"	27	Stanislas Dhronze	25	"	Attempt to break shop.	"	27.
"	29	William Ryan.	24	"	Shooting with intent to kill and murder.	"	28.
"	29	Xavier Bonni.	29	Beauharnois	Receiving stolen goods	"	28.
April	4	Alphonse Bélisle	29	Montreal	Theft.	April	4.
"	4	Archie Demers.	19	"	Shop breaking	"	4.
"	4	William Harris.	17	"	"	"	4.
"	5	Homidès Sénécal	40	Iberville	Incest.	"	1.
"	8	Joseph Couture	22	St. Francis	House breaking	"	6.
"	10	Victor Guérin	30	Montreal	Shop breaking	"	11.
"	17	Victor Coursol.	18	Terrebonne	Theft.	"	6.
"	18	Arthur Fiset.	33	Montreal	Theft and forgery	"	18.
"	18	Vincevo Parése	26	"	Theft from person.	"	18.
"	18	Michel de Tonio	30	"	"	"	18.
"	19	Allan Sandiland	26	"	Theft.	"	18.
"	21	Rocholph Camant.	23	Quebec	Shop breaking.	"	20.
"	24	John Dickson.	16	"	Manslaughter	"	21.
"	24	Léon Morin.	23	"	Aggravated robbery.	"	21.
"	25	Chas. Gagnon alias Remillard.	23	Montreal	Shop breaking.	"	25.
"	28	Annédée Doré.	60	"	"	"	20.
May	2.	Alfred Auger.	27	"	Theft.	May	2.
"	2.	William Downey	29	"	"	"	2.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

When received.	Name.	Age.	From where sent.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Sentence.
1899—May	4. Joseph Morrissette.....	22	St. Francis	Attempt to commit rape.....	1899—April 29.	2 years.
"	4. James Daniel Dunn.....	24	Montreal.	Forgery.....	" " May 4.	2 "
"	4. Joseph Champagne.....	32	"	Theft.....	" " " 2.	5 "
"	4. Xavier Champagne.....	40	"	"	" " " 2.	7 "
"	4. Ovila Lajoie.....	48	"	"	" " " 2.	5 "
"	6. Frank Rivers alias David Bernstein	20	"	"	1896—Sept. 24.	9 "
"	10. Herbert Eaton.....	20	"	Forgery.....	1899—May 9.	3 "
"	10. Thomas Jones.....	61	"	Theft from person.....	" " " 16.	3 "
"	10. Frank Nebbs.....	21	"	Shop breaking.....	" " " 16.	3 "
"	16. Thomas Lyons.....	26	"	"	" " " 18.	4 "
"	16. Patrick Griffen.....	31	"	Assault with intent to rob.....	" " " 18.	5 "
"	19. Thos. Jones.....	18	"	"	" " " 18.	2 "
"	19. William Crépeau alias Drapeau.....	21	"	Theft.....	" " " 22.	3 "
"	25. Henri Royer.....	24	Bedford.	"	" " " 22.	3 "
"	25. Isiah Royer.....	22	"	"	" " " 30.	5 "
"	31. Arthur coupil Dupuis.....	29	Montreal.	Robbery.....	" " " 30.	2 "
"	31. Stanley Cooper.....	20	"	Shop breaking.....	" " " 30.	2 "
June	2. Bruno Busseau.....	22	"	Theft.....	June 1.	3 "
"	2. Chas. Landreville.....	68	"	Shop breaking.....	" " 13.	4 "
"	14. Frank Lamb.....	32	"	Theft.....	" " 13.	5 "
"	14. Louis alias Paul Vermette.....	56	"	Indecent assault on a male.....	" " 16.	2 "
"	19. Alexis Beausejour.....	43	Richelieu	Public nuisance.....	" " 20.	2 "
"	20. Honoré Cassavant.....	36	Montreal.	Theft.....	" " 20.	4 "
"	20. Edward Shannon.....	26	"	Shop breaking.....	" " 20.	5 "
"	20. Joseph Denis.....	20	"	Manslaughter.....	" " 20.	3 "
"	20. Majouque Gagnon.....	34	"	Theft.....	" " 21.	3 "
"	23. Etienne Hug.....	41	"	"	" " 21.	3 "
"	28. Joseph Fizstephen.....	33	Ottawa.	Burglary.....	" " 27.	7 "
"	28. Sebastiano de Lucca.....	53	Montreal.	Wounding.....	" " 27.	2 "
"	28. George Guerrier.....	18	"	Theft.....	" " 27.	2 "
"	30. Henri Berci.....	19	"	Shop breaking.....	" " 29.	4 "
"	30. Edouard Chouinard.....	32	"	Forgery.....	" " 29.	4 "

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Term.	When Received.	Nationality.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Where Sentenced.	Age.	Occupation.	Crime.
George Robard	2½ years.	1898.	Canadian	Church of England	Married	Yarmouth, N.S.	40	Labourer	Wounding.
Joseph Robard	2½ "	July 5.	"	"	Single	Halifax, N.S.	17	"	"
Patrick Lennon	6 months.	" 5.	Irish	Roman Catholic	"	"	20	Soldier	Stealing money.
Thomas Jacobs	6 "	" 5.	"	"	"	"	23	Shoemaker	Injury to property.
Frederick Churchill.	2½ years.	" 11.	Canadian	Church of England	"	St. John, N.B.	17	"	Larceny.
Charles McMichael.	7 "	" 14.	"	"	Married	"	23	Labourer	"
Frank Morris.	3 "	" 14.	"	Roman Catholic	Single	Lunenburg, N.S.	24	Labourer	"
Alonzo Hawksworth.	6 "	" 18.	"	Methodist	"	Woodstock, N.B.	30	Blacksmith.	"
Charles Crabb.	10 "	" 22.	"	Baptist	"	"	22	Farmer	Arson.
Melvin Crabb.	10 "	" 22.	"	"	"	"	19	"	"
Daniel Kennedy	5 "	" 26.	"	Roman Catholic	Widower	Georgetown, P. E. I.	25	Labourer	House-breaking and larceny.
John A. Power.	3½ "	" 26.	"	"	Single	"	25	Tinsmith	"
Stanley Arneberg	5 "	Aug. 11.	"	Baptist	"	Shelburne, N.S.	18	Labourer	Breaking and larceny.
Charles Bone	2 "	" 12.	"	Presbyterian	Married	Prison, N.S.	41	Butcher	Larceny.
Eldon Rumbleton	2½ "	" 13.	"	Baptist	Single	Woodstock, N.B.	17	"	"
John Niles.	2½ "	" 13.	"	"	"	"	20	"	"
Reuben Niles.	2½ "	" 13.	"	"	"	"	20	"	"
Fred. Smith.	2½ "	" 13.	"	"	"	"	20	"	"
John McLeod.	2½ "	" 13.	"	"	"	"	17	"	"
Alexander Fraser.	10 "	" 17.	English	Church of England	"	Cape Breton N.S.	34	Sailor	" and arson.
Henry Birkenhead.	2½ "	" 19.	Canadian	Presbyterian	"	Halifax, N.S.	21	Blacksmith.	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Edward Connors.	2½ "	" 19.	"	Church of England	"	"	23	Mason	"
Thomas McCormack.	4 "	" 19.	"	Roman Catholic	Married	"	24	Hostler	"
James Mullins.	4½ "	" 19.	Irish	"	Single	"	25	Soldier	"
Richard Mansworth.	9 months.	" 17.	"	"	"	"	24	"	"
Edward Nickerson.	5 years.	Sept. 21.	English	"	Married	"	36	"	Desertion.
Peter Toney.	5 "	" 21.	Canadian	"	Single	Kentville, N.S.	18	Sailor	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Peter Touffit.	3 "	" 23.	French	"	"	"	20	Shoemaker	"
James Atkinson.	3 "	" 23.	Canadian	"	Married	Yarmouth, N.S.	21	Sailor	"
Arthur McLean.	3 "	" 23.	"	"	"	"	21	Carpenter	"
John Fox.	3 "	" 27.	"	Methodist	Single	Windsor, N.S.	24	"	Receiving stolen goods.
Thomas Lonergan.	112 days.	" 27.	Irish	"	"	"	23	Painter	"
James Ryan.	6 months.	" 27.	"	Roman Catholic	"	Halifax, N.S.	20	Soldier	Larceny.
John Arvidson.	2 years.	" 29.	Swedish	Lutheran	"	"	23	"	"
Francis Maher	6 months.	Oct. 1.	Canadian	Roman Catholic	"	Dalhousie, N. B.	28	Sailmaker	Indecent assault.
						Halifax, N.S.	19	Soldier	Larceny.



## DORCHESTER.

Name.	Term.	When Received.	Nationality.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Where Sentenced.	Age	Occupation.	Crim.
William Smith.....	3 years..	1896.	Canadian..	Presbyterian..	Married..	Guysboro', N. S.....	34	Labourer.....	Rape.
Lall Hill.....	3 "	Oct. 6.	"	Baptist.....	Single.....	Halifax, N. S.....	24	"	Larceny.
Andrew Beale.....	20 "	" 8.	"	"	Married..	"	38	"	Rape.
Henry Lavoicotte.....	3 "	" 11.	West Indian	"	Single..	Yarmouth, N. S.....	67	Blacksmith	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Michael Monaghan.....	5 "	" 11.	Irish	Roman Catholic	Widower..	Summerside, P. E. I..	22	Labourer.....	Wounding with intent.
John J. McDonald.....	2 "	" 11.	Canadian..	"	Single..	Digby, N. S.....	16	Farmer.....	Indecent assault.
Joseph Jarvis.....	5 "	" 18.	"	Church of England.	Married..	"	43	Labourer.....	Killing an ox.
Maynard Jenkins.....	2 1/2 "	" 18.	"	"	Single..	Hampton, N. B.....	32	Labourer.....	Receiving stolen goods.
Sydney Stockton.....	3 "	" 18.	"	Methodist.....	"	Guysboro', N. S.....	16	"	"
Vincent Desmond.....	3 "	" 20.	"	Baptist.....	Married..	"	25	"	"
William Jackson.....	3 "	" 20.	"	"	"	"	25	"	"
Richard Reid.....	3 "	" 20.	"	Methodist.....	Single..	"	65	"	"
Arthur Medley.....	3 "	" 22.	"	"	Single..	Bridgewater, N. S.....	16	Soldier.....	Stealing a horse.
John Lehane.....	9 months.	" 22.	"	Roman Catholic	"	Halifax, N. S.....	21	Labourer.....	Larceny.
Thomas McArthur.....	3 years..	" 25.	Canadian..	Presbyterian..	Widower..	Sydney, N. S.....	17	Laundryman	Forgery.
John Corby.....	9 "	Nov. 4.	"	Baptist.....	Married..	Halifax, N. S.....	63	Labourer.....	Larceny.
Edward Walsh.....	2 "	" 5.	"	Roman Catholic	Single..	Halifax, N. S.....	31	Painter.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Fred Downey.....	2 "	" 7.	Irish	Baptist.....	Married..	Dorchester, N. B.....	18	Labourer.....	"
Nicholas Power.....	6 months.	" 12.	Canadian..	Roman Catholic	Single..	Halifax, N. S.....	22	Soldier.....	"
Richard Church.....	3 years..	" 21.	Irish	Roman Catholic	"	Halifax, N. S.....	28	Labourer.....	"
Henry Davidson.....	Life.....	" 26.	"	Baptist.....	"	Hampton, N. B.....	35	Carpenter..	Murder.
James Cox.....	84 days..	" 30.	Irish	Roman Catholic	"	Antigonish, N. S.....	20	Soldier.....	Larceny.
Abner Keddy.....	2 1/2 years.	Dec. 14.	Canadian..	Church of England.	"	Halifax, N. S.....	23	Labourer.....	"
William Keddy.....	2 1/2 "	" 14.	"	"	"	Kentville, N. S.....	23	"	"
Henry Jessop.....	2 "	" 14.	"	"	"	"	20	"	"
		1899.							
Peter Gilbert.....	84 days..	Jan. 7.	Scotch.....	"	"	Halifax, N. S.....	23	Soldier.....	"
Richard Fennell.....	84 "	" 7.	Irish	Roman Catholic	"	"	25	"	"
Joseph Gaffney.....	84 "	" 7.	"	"	"	"	21	"	"
John Barry.....	84 "	" 7.	"	"	"	"	20	"	"
James Murphy.....	3 years..	" 11.	"	"	"	"	18	"	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Christopher O'Toole.....	5 "	" 11.	"	"	"	"	19	Cooper.....	"
Michael Baker.....	112 days..	" 11.	"	"	"	"	21	Shoemaker..	Larceny.
Samuel Churchill.....	3 years..	" 11.	Canadian..	Church of England.	"	"	21	"	Breaking, entering and stealing.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

James Ash.	2	"	"	Feb.	10.	"	Baptist.	"	"	(Guysboro', N.S.	21	Sailor	Larceny.
Alonzo Izzard.	2	"	"	"	10.	"	Church of England.	"	"	"	17	Labourer.	"
Frank Izzard.	3	"	"	"	10.	"	Roman Catholic	"	"	"	16	Blacksmith.	"
Stanley Izzard.	3	"	"	"	10.	"	Baptist.	"	"	"	17	Labourer.	"
Frank Butler.	2	years, 7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Norman Kelly.	3	days	"	"	24.	"	Roman Catholic	Married	"	Amherst, N. S.	22	Farmer.	"
William Doyle.	2	3 years	"	Mar.	27.	"	Baptist.	Single	"	Kentville, N. S.	22	Labourer.	"
George Donovan.	3	"	"	"	1.	"	Roman Catholic	Married	"	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	14	Labourer.	"
William LeBlanc.	8	"	"	"	9.	"	"	Married	"	"	26	Tobacco	Receiving stolen goods.
Frederick Day.	2	"	"	"	10.	"	Methodist.	Single	"	Dorchester, N. B.	24	Labourer.	Breaking and theft.
William Hudlin.	3	"	"	"	16.	"	Baptist.	"	"	Sunbury, N. B.	27	"	"
Frank Hachey.	5	"	"	"	21.	"	Church of England.	"	"	Restigouche, N. B.	20	"	Larceny.
Alexander McLellan.	2	"	"	"	31.	"	Church of England.	"	"	Annapolis, N. S.	21	"	Arson.
John Whitman.	4	"	"	"	31.	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	Breaking and theft.
Frederick Dixon.	5	"	"	April	3.	"	Baptist.	Married	"	Windsor, N. S.	35	Harn. m'k't.	Larceny and jail-breaking.
Joseph Legacy.	5	"	"	"	4.	"	Roman Catholic	Single	"	Restigouche, N. B.	20	Labourer.	Obstructing railway trains.
William Moore.	3	"	"	"	4.	"	Presbyterian.	"	"	Halifax, N. S.	25	"	Larceny.
James Dean.	2	2 1/2	"	"	4.	"	"	Married	"	"	56	"	Assault.
James Jackson.	2	"	"	"	4.	"	Church of England.	Single	"	"	45	"	Receiving stolen goods.
Louis Briceaux.	3	"	"	"	10.	"	Roman Catholic	Married	"	Newcastle, N. B.	20	"	Larceny.
Joseph Laplante.	3	"	"	"	10.	"	"	Single	"	"	18	"	"
John L. Brideaux.	3	"	"	"	10.	"	"	Single	"	"	36	"	"
Vincent Guy.	3	"	"	"	17.	"	Church of England.	Married	"	Sheilburne, N. S.	18	"	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Fisworth Atkins.	4	"	"	"	17.	"	Adventist.	Single	"	"	23	"	Larceny.
George Provo.	2	"	"	"	17.	"	Baptist.	"	"	"	22	"	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Patrick Keating.	4	"	"	"	17.	"	Roman Catholic	"	"	"	19	"	Larceny.
Reuben Goodick.	3	"	"	"	17.	"	Baptist.	"	"	"	31	"	Arson.
Peter Doucette.	3	"	"	"	19.	"	Roman Catholic	"	"	Restigouche, N. B.	43	"	Manslaughter.
Lavinia Lindsay.	Life	"	"	"	26.	"	Church of England.	"	"	St. John, N. B.	56	"	Wounding with intent.
Mary Ann Connolly.	14	years.	"	"	26.	Irish	Roman Catholic	Widow	"	Halifax, N. S.	18	"	Larceny.
John Murphy.	2 1/2	"	"	"	29.	Newfnd'nd	Church of England.	Single	"	Digby, N. S.	32	Currier.	Assault.
Thomas Donnelly.	2	"	"	May	4.	Canadian.	Presbyterian.	"	"	Dorchester, N. B.	27	Labourer.	Burglary and theft.
Martin Guthro.	5	"	"	"	13.	"	Roman Catholic	"	"	Victoria, N. S.	17	"	Wounding with intent.
Hugh Le Coutre.	5	"	"	"	15.	"	Presbyterian	"	"	Richmond, N. S.	16	"	Receiving stolen goods.
Charles Seaton.	10	"	"	"	23.	"	Roman Catholic	"	"	Dorchester, N. B.	16	"	Burglary and theft.
Anthony Gallant.	5	"	"	"	23.	"	"	"	"	"	16	"	Burglary and theft.
Edward Howe.	10	"	"	"	23.	"	Church of England.	"	"	"	16	"	Burglary and theft.
Howard M. Madison.	2	6 months.	"	"	23.	U'd States	Methodist	"	"	Queen's, N. S.	30	Soldier.	Fraudulent enlistment.
Thomas McAndrew.	3	years.	"	June	7.	English	Roman Catholic	Married	"	Halifax, N. S.	58	Sailor.	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Joseph Maurice.	4	"	"	"	15.	French	"	Single	"	Kent, N. B.	19	Labourer.	"
Fitz Shears.	4	"	"	"	15.	Canadian.	Methodist.	"	"	Cumberland, N. S.	19	"	"
William Bryanton.	5	"	"	"	22.	"	"	"	"	Prince, P. E. I.	22	"	Forgery.

## MANITOBA.

Name.	Term of Years.	When Received.	Nationality.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Where Sentenced.	Age.	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime.
Albert Pitts.....	2	1898.							
Chen In.....	3	July 12.	English.....	C. of E.....	Single.....	Winnipeg.....	17	Leather dress.....	Shop-breaking.
Edward Nelson.....	7	" 28.	Chinese.....	None.....	".....	Regina.....	46	Cook.....	Arson.
		Aug. 6.	Indian Half-breed.	C. of E.....	".....	".....	18	Labourer.....	Rape, and escape from custody.
Geo. Smith.....	4	" 11.	English.....	".....	".....	Winnipeg.....	24	Tailor.....	Receiving stolen goods.
Robt. Milson alias Linden..	5	" 11.	Irish.....	".....	".....	".....	24	Labourer.....	Shop-breaking, and theft.
Wm. Bennet.....	2	" 20.	English.....	R. C.....	".....	".....	22	Clerk.....	Theft.
Mike Gilboy.....	2	" 20.	Irish.....	".....	".....	".....	19	Sailor.....	"
Frank Dempsey.....	2	" 20.	".....	".....	".....	".....	24	Labourer.....	"
Thos. Brown alias Harrison..	3	" 27.	Canadian.....	Methodist.....	".....	".....	26	Machinist.....	Forgery, altering, and previous conviction.
Jos. Barata.....	7	Sept. 8.	Italian.....	R. C.....	Married.....	Victoria, B. C.....	47	Labourer.....	Wounding with intent.
Jimmy Courtehan.....	7	" 8.	Canadian.....	".....	".....	New Westminster, B. C.....	32	".....	Assault with intent; assault to do grievous harm.
Wm. Liddle.....	5	" 8.	Scotch.....	Presbyterian.....	Single.....	Kamloops, B. C.....	32	Farmer.....	Cattle stealing.
Johnny Alerteetyah.....	10	" 8.	Can. Indian.....	C. of E.....	Married.....	Clinton, B. C.....	37	Labourer.....	Rape.
Jachan.....	5½	" 8.	Canadian.....	".....	".....	New Westminster, B. C.....	27	".....	Robbery, 2 charges; escape from custody.
Hy. Wilkinson.....	10	" 8.	Amer. Negro.....	Methodist.....	Single.....	".....	33	Railroader.....	Shooting with intent.
Jos. Pelletier.....	5	" 8.	Canadian.....	R. C.....	Married.....	Kamloops, B. C.....	29	Labourer.....	Cattle stealing.
Matthew Shea.....	2	" 8.	Can. Indian.....	".....	Single.....	Nanaimo, B. C.....	30	Baker.....	Theft.
John Williams.....	7	" 8.	American.....	".....	Married.....	Victoria, B. C.....	33	Saloon keeper.....	Stealing money.
Wm. King.....	5	" 8.	Canadian.....	Methodist.....	Single.....	Cariboo, B. C.....	39	Rancher.....	Breaking and theft.
Julian Freitag.....	7	" 8.	German.....	R. C.....	".....	New Westminster, B. C.....	28	Labourer.....	Burglary.
Sonyer.....	Life.	" 8.	Can. Indian.....	".....	Married.....	Nanaimo, B. C.....	21	Farmer.....	Attempted murder.
Chas. Harris.....	5	" 8.	Canadian.....	Methodist.....	Single.....	Kamloops, B. C.....	41	Miner.....	Reftality.
Wm. Favel.....	5	" 8.	".....	C. of E.....	Married.....	Vernon, B. C.....	45	Millwright.....	Prostitution of daughter under 14.
Jimmy Page.....	15	" 8.	".....	R. C.....	Single.....	New Westminster, B. C.....	37	Tailor.....	Manslaughter.
Jas. Mulvaney.....	2	Oct. 4.	".....	".....	".....	Winnipeg.....	22	Labourer.....	Receiving stolen goods.
Jas. Black.....	3	Dec. 1.	American.....	Presbyterian.....	".....	Regina.....	22	".....	Stealing.
A. H. Long.....	2	1899.							
Jas. Dunn.....	2	Jan. 24.	English.....	C. of E.....	".....	Winnipeg.....	27	Teamster.....	Robbery.
Geo. Cameron.....	2	" 24.	Canadian.....	Presbyterian.....	".....	".....	22	Labourer.....	"
C. H. Costello.....	3	" 24.	".....	".....	".....	".....	28	Machinist.....	"
		" 24.	".....	".....	".....	".....	29	Labourer.....	Theft, 2 charges, and previous conviction.



## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Terms.	Date of Sentence.	Nationality.	Religion.	Civil State.	Where Sentenced.	Age.	Occupation.	Crime.
		1898.							
David Benson.	3 years.	Aug. 11.	English.	Presbyterian.	Single.	Revelstoke	21	Labourer.	Attempt at wrecking train.
James Weston.	2½ "	Oct. 14.	Canadian.	Church of England.	"	Victoria.	26	"	Breaking, entering and stealing.
Gin Sing.	3 "	Sept. 23.	Chinese.	Protestant.	"	"	19	"	"
Belle Adams.	5 "	June 27.	American.	Congregationalist.	Married.	"	23	Parlourmaid.	Manslaughter.
F. M. Preston.	2 "	Oct. 17.	"	Methodist.	Single.	New Westminster.	21	Labourer.	Breaking, entering and stealing.
James Murphy.	5 "	" 21.	English.	Roman Catholic.	"	Nanaimo.	25	Sailor.	"
Thos. Morrissey.	5 "	" 21.	Welsh.	"	"	"	19	"	"
Thos. Smith, alias Mansfield.	6 "	" 21.	English.	"	"	"	30	"	"
A. P. Williams.	2 "	" 25.	American.	Methodist.	"	Vancouver.	56	Barber.	Suffering a girl over 14 and under 16 years to be on his premises for the purpose of being carnally known by a man.
Samien.	Life.	May 30.	Canadian.	Roman Catholic.	"	Clinton	17	Labourer.	Murder.
Joseph R. Wilson.	14 years.	Nov. 1.	German.	Lutheran.	"	New Westminster.	49	Moulder.	Shop-breaking.
Robert Calhoun.	2 "	" 5.	"	"	"	"	40	"	Attempting to break jail.
Felix Benedict.	5 "	" 1.	Canadian.	Roman Catholic.	Married.	"	33	Water.	"
Roger Cheney.	2 "	" 1.	"	"	Widower.	"	21	Labourer.	Attempting to commit rape.
James Thompson.	7 "	" 14.	Barbadoes.	"	Single.	Vancouver.	52	"	Shop breaking.
Joseph Perry.	6 "	" 14.	Cape Verde Islands.	Church of England.	"	"	23	"	Attempt at rape.
O. Miura.	Life.	" 22.	Japanese.	Roman Catholic.	"	"	25	Sailor.	"
Alexander Duteau.	5 years.	" 21.	Canadian.	Roman Catholic.	Married.	Nanaimo.	29	Miner.	Manslaughter.
K. Finlayson.	2½ "	Dec. 19.	"	Presbyterian.	Single.	Victoria.	31	Labourer.	House-breaking.
Quee Duck.	3 "	" 30.	Chinese.	None.	"	Nanaimo.	21	Clerk.	Stealing.
Imai Kohai.	2 "	" 30.	Japanese.	Methodist.	"	New Westminster.	28	Labourer.	Assault causing actual bodily harm.
		1899.							
Henry Cherd.	2 "	Jan. 10.	Canadian.	Roman Catholic.	Married.	Victoria.	19	"	Uttering a forged cheque.
David Craigie.	3 "	" 27.	"	Presbyterian.	Single.	Vancouver.	27	"	Receiving stolen goods.
Lee-On-Queen.	4 "	Feb. 9.	Chinese.	None.	"	"	38	"	Being in possession of instruments of house-breaking.
Frederick Budden.	2 "	Jan. 26.	English.	Church of England.	"	Ashcroft.	20	"	Burglary.
William Robertson.	6 "	Feb. 21.	Canadian.	Baptist.	"	Victoria.	23	Blacksmith.	Breaking, entering and stealing.
George Rosson.	4 "	" 22.	"	"	"	"	19	Labourer.	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

W. C. Snider.....	4	"	24	English.....	Church of England..	"	Vernon.....	25	"	"
John J. Sweeney..	5	"	Mar. 11	American.....	Roman Catholic.....	"	"	30	"	"
F. W. Smith.....	5	"	" 11	"	"	"	Vancouver.....	40	"	"
Gin Far Giek.....	3½	"	April 16	Chinese.....	Protestant.....	Married.....	New Westminster..	22	Shoemaker.....	Burglary.
Ah Sam.....	2	"	" 24	"	None.....	Single.....	Victoria.....	47	Labourer.....	Theft.
Sin, alias Ling Sing.	2½	"	May 26	"	Church of England..	"	"	17	"	Attempt to break and enter shop.
George Varty.....	2	"	Jan. 5	Canadian.....	Roman Catholic.....	"	Nelson.....	18	"	Breaking, entering and stealing.
George Moraes.....	2	"	" 5	"	Baptist.....	"	"	41	"	"
Joseph Stenager..	6	"	May 30	Scotch.....	"	Married.....	"	41	Carpenter.....	Attempt to commit incest.
James Sinclair.....	2	"	" 30	"	"	"	"	47	Teleph. Opr.....	Theft.

RECOMMITMENTS.

KINGSTON.

Number.	Name.	Recom- mitment.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.	Remarks.
1	Samuel Allison.	1	Attempt to commit suicide.	Ottawa.	1898. July 5.	2 years	
2	Thomas Carlyle.	1	Attempt to shoot and attempt to escape	Toronto	Aug. 1	12 "	
3	Samuel W. Betts.	1	House-breaking and stealing.	"	July 29	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
4	Timothy Dohinsey	1	Attempt to maim with a razor.	"	July 12	5 "	
5	William Carroll	3	House-breaking with intent to steal	Windsor	Aug. 30	4 "	
6	Alonzo Sutherland	1	Arson.	Guelph.	Sept. 12	10 "	
7	Isaac Arnold	3	House-breaking with intent, &c.	Sudbury.	Oct. 12	7 "	
8	Michael McQuade.	1	Larceny.	Perth, Co. of Lanark.	Nov. 2	3 "	
9	Austin Bowen.	1	Conspiracy	Ottawa.	Oct. 28	7 "	
10	Samuel Currie.	2	Assault with intent to commit rape	"	1899. Jan. 11.	7 "	
11	John F. Harper.	1	Escape from prison.	Kingston.	Feb. 2	2 "	
12	Thomas J. Kearney.	1	Burglary	Cornwall	Jan. 31	5 "	
13	James Williams, alias Hughes.	1	Stealing	Ottawa.	Feb. 16	4 "	
14	Louis Umbach.	1	Theft	Berlin	Feb. 15	3 "	
15	Albert W. Brown.	1	Burglary	Chatham.	Feb. 27	7 "	
16	Frank Harrison, alias Stevens.	1	Forging Dominion notes.	"	Mar. 9.	15 "	
17	John Watts, alias Watson.	2	Horse stealing and theft.	Toronto	Mar. 21	5 "	
18	James Spring.	2	"	"	" 21	5 "	
19	John Copeland.	1	Theft.	Napanee.	June 21	5 "	

Number of convicts serving their first term in penitentiary.	466
second	69
third	20
fourth	12
fifth	2
sixth	1
Total	570

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Number.	Name.	1st Recommi- ment.	2nd Recommi- ment.	3rd Recommi- ment.	4th Recommi- ment.
1	Francis Xavier Desrosiers	1			
2	Elzear Vermette	1			
3	Adolphe Moquin	1			
4	Charles Colombe			1	
5	William Dease			1	
6	Mathew Crowe	1			
7	Arthur Gravel	1			
8	Robert Curtis		1		
9	Arthur Dechene			1	
10	William Larocque			1	
11	Adelard Vezeau	1			
12	Andre Larriver	1			
13	J. Lasobonnier	1			
14	Joseph Landry		1		
15	Ed. Lamoureux	1			
16	William McDonnough	1			
17	Pierre Godin	1			
18	Isidore Therien			1	
19	Arthur Gauthier	1			
20	Augustin Joly		1		
21	Israel Robillard		1		
22	Jos. Gagnon, dit Tardif		1		
23	A. Lavallee, dit Paquette	1			
24	Valmore Dufresne	1			
25	Henri Lalonde		1		
26	Alphonse Vallierre	1			
27	Edmond Racette	1			
28	Edouard Nolin	1			
29	Adolph Savageau	1			
30	David Godin	1			
31	John O'Loughlin	1			
32	Urgele Legault		1		
33	Albert Legault		1		
34	Ernest Belanger	1			
35	Alphonse Belisle		1		
36	Amedee Dore		1		
37	Joseph Champagne	1			
38	Xavier Champagne		1		
39	Chas. Landreville			1	
40	Louis Vermette	1			
41	Alexis Beausejour				1
42	Magonoqne Gagnon	1			
43	Joseph Fitzstephen	1			
44	Edouard Chouinard	1			
	Total	26	11	6	1

Number of convicts serving first term in penitentiary	326
" " second	80
" " third	30
" " fourth	6
" " fifth	3
" " sixth	1
" " seventh	1
Totals	447



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

## DORCHESTER.

Name.	Recom- mitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
				1898.	
Chas. McMichael.....	1st.....	Larceny.....	St. John, N. B.....	June 11..	7 years.
Frank Morris, alias Nixon...	".....	".....	".....	" 28..	3 "
John Fox, alias Carter.....	".....	Receiving stolen goods.....	Windsor, N. S.....	Sept. 26..	3 "
Andrew Beals.....	".....	Rape.....	Halifax.....	Oct. 7..	20 "
John Corbey.....	".....	Larceny.....	Liverpool.....	Aug. 30..	9 "
				1899.	
Wm. LeBlanc, alias Gould..	".....	Breaking and theft..	Dorchester, N. B.....	Mar. 8..	8 "
Alex. McLellan.....	".....	".....	Annapolis, N. S.....	" 18..	2 "

## MANITOBA.

Name.	Recom- mitment.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term of Years.
				1898.	
Sam. McCormick.....	1	Theft.....	Winnipeg.....	Jan. 30..	5
G. E. Dunsterville.....	1	Arson.....	Brandon.....	" 26..	5
				1899.	
Paul Brown.....	1	Murder.....	Winnipeg.....	Feb. 9..	Life.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Recom- mitment	Crime.	Where Sentenced	Date.	Term.
Thomas Smith, alias Thomas Mans- field.....	First	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	Nanaimo..	Oct. 21, '98	6 years
David Craigie.....	"	Receiving stolen goods..	Victoria..	Jan. 27, '99	3 "
Gue sar Gick.....	"	Burglary.....	Vancouv'r	Apr. 18, '99	3½ "
Sin, alias Ling Sing.....	"	Attempting to break and enter shop.....	Vancouv'r	May 26, '99	2½ "



## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Canadian Penitentiaries.	Central Prison.	Reformatory.	Other Penitentiaries.
	Men.	Men.	Men.	
Convicts serving 1st term .....	326	44	12	6
" 2nd " .....	80	15	1	
" 3rd " .....	30	9		
" 4th " .....	6	4		
" 5th " .....	3	1		
" 6th " .....	1	3		
" 7th " .....	1			
" 8th " .....				
" 10th " .....		2		
" 16th " .....		1		
	447	79	13	6

## DORCHESTER.

Serving a first term in prison .....	192
" second term in Dominion penitentiary .....	28
" third " " .....	4
" fourth " " .....	2
Served a previous term in foreign prisons .....	2
" 1 " " " .....	95
" 2 " terms " .....	30
" 3 " " " .....	5
" 4 " " " .....	4
" 5 " " " .....	1
" 6 " " " .....	3
" 9 " " " .....	3
" 40 " " " .....	1

## MANITOBA.

Number of convicts who have served a previous term or terms in prisons, jails or reformatories under provincial control .....	41
Number of convicts who have served a previous term or terms in prisons of foreign countries .....	11
Number of convicts who have served a previous term or terms in the Dominion penitentiaries .....	17
Number of convicts serving their term of imprisonment in Manitoba Penitentiary who never were in jail before .....	67

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.
Prisoners serving 1st term in penitentiary .....	85
" 2nd " " .....	4
" who served in foreign penitentiaries .....	1
" " provincial jails .....	4

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

WHERE SENTENCED.

KINGSTON.

County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	7		7	Parry Sound	1		1
Brant	6		6	Prescott and Russell	2		2
Carleton	29	1	30	Prince Edward	2		2
Dufferin	5		5	Perth	9		9
Elgin	5		5	Peterborough	3		3
Essex	27	1	28	Peel	10		10
Frontenac	14		14	Renfrew	15	1	16
Grey	10		10	Rainy River, District of	6		6
Haldimand	4		4	Simcoe	22		22
Halton	2		2	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	7		7
Huron	3	2	5	Thunder Bay, District of	6		6
Hastings	11		11	Victoria	5		5
Kent	29		29	Wentworth	30		30
Lennox and Addington	3		3	Waterloo	14		14
Lincoln	13	1	14	Welland	16		16
Lanark	7		7	Wellington	11		11
Lambton	7		7	York	106	3	109
Leeds and Grenville	12		12				
Muskoka, District of	3		3	British Columbia	4	2	6
Middlesex	18		18	Dorchester	6		6
Northumberland and Durham	5		5	Manitoba	1		1
Norfolk	3		3	St. Vincent de Paul	21	8	29
Nipissing, District of	13		13				
Oxford	7		7	Total	551	19	570
Ontario	1		1				

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

District or County.	Males.	District or County.	Males.
Montreal	305	Brought forward	427
Quebec	35	Arthabaska	4
Richelieu	14	Beaufarnois	3
St. Francis	10	Beauce	3
Rimouski	10	Sweetsburg	2
Bedford	9	Sorel	2
Iberville	10	Kamouraska	2
Three Rivers	9	Byson	1
Joliette	10	Chicoutimi	2
Montmagny	6	Ottawa	1
St. Hyacinthe	5		2
Sherbrooke	4		
Carried forward	427	Total	447

## DORCHESTER.

Province.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Province.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Nova Scotia.....	Halifax .....	33	3	36	N. Brunswick-Con.	York .....	7	...	7	
	Kings .....	11	...	11		King's.....	6	...	6	
	Guysboro' .....	10	...	10		Restigouche.....	7	...	7	
	Cumberland .....	9	...	9		Northumberland..	4	...	4	
	Hants.....	8	...	8		Albert .....	3	...	3	
	Shelburne.....	8	...	8		Sunbury.....	3	...	3	
	Antigonish.....	6	...	6		Kent .....	3	...	3	
	Digby.....	5	...	5		Victoria.....	2	...	2	
	Queen's.....	5	...	5		Madawaska.....	1	...	1	
	Pictou.....	5	...	5		Total .....	79	1	80	
	Yarmouth.....	5	...	5		P. E. Island .....	Queen's.....	15	...	15
	Lunenburg.....	3	...	3			Prince.....	6	...	6
	Colchester.....	3	...	3			King's.....	2	...	2
	Annapolis.....	3	...	3			Total .....	23	...	23
	Inverness.....	2	...	2			Total by Provinces	Nova Scotia.....	120	3
Cape Breton.....	2	...	2	New Brunswick..	79	1		80		
Victoria.....	1	...	1	P. E. Island .....	23	...		23		
Richmond.....	1	...	1	Total .....	222	4	226			
Total .....	120	3	123							
New Brunswick...	St John.....	20	1	21						
	Westmoreland.....	15	...	15						
	Carlton.....	8	...	8						

## MANITOBA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Manitoba—</i>			
Eastern Judicial District.....	51	...	51
Central " " .....	6	...	6
Western " " .....	3	...	3
<i>North-West Territories—</i>			
Edmonton .....	5	...	5
Calgary.....	7	...	7
Moosomin.....	3	...	3
Regina.....	1	...	1
Lethbridge.....	3	...	3
Whitewood.....	1	...	1
Grenfell.....	1	...	1
Prince Albert.....	1	...	1
<i>British Columbia—</i>			
Clinton.....	5	...	5
Vancouver.....	5	...	5
Nanaimo.....	2	...	2
Victoria.....	4	...	4
Kamloops.....	6	...	6
Vernon.....	2	...	2
New Westminster .....	5	...	5
Cariboo.....	1	...	1
Total.....	112	...	112

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

District.	Male.	Female.	Total.	District.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ashcroft .....	5	.....	5	Nanaimo.....	10	.....	10
Clinton .....	3	.....	3	Nelson.....	6	.....	6
Grand Forks.....	1	.....	1	New Westminster.....	22	.....	22
Greenwood.....	1	.....	1	Revelstoke.....	2	.....	2
Kamloops.....	6	.....	6	Vancouver.....	10	.....	10
Midway.....	1	.....	1	Vernon.....	5	.....	5
150 Mile House.....	2	.....	2	Victoria.....	16	.....	16
				Total.....	90	.....	90

## CRIMES.

## KINGSTON.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arson, shop-breaking, stealing and escape . . . . .	1		1	Horse stealing . . . . .	11		11
Administering poison with intent to murder . . . . .		1	1	House-breaking and carrying explosives . . . . .	2		2
Abduction . . . . .	1	1	2	Having explosives in his possession . . . . .	1		1
Accessory to murder . . . . .	1		1	Having counterfeit tools . . . . .	1		1
Aiding abortion . . . . .	1		1	Inflicting grievous bodily harm. Incest . . . . .	1	1	2
Arson . . . . .	31	2	33	Indecent assault . . . . .	5		5
Allowing prostitution in house . . . . .		2	2	Inciting to commit perjury . . . . .	1		1
Aggravated robbery . . . . .	4		4	Larceny . . . . .	17	1	18
Assault . . . . .	1		1	Murder . . . . .	18	1	19
" and robbery . . . . .	10		10	Manslaughter . . . . .	22	1	23
" and wounding . . . . .	2		2	Obstructing train and destroying property . . . . .	7		7
" with intent to rape . . . . .	2		2	Obtaining money under false pretenses . . . . .	2		2
" with intent to rob . . . . .	2		2	Obtaining money under false pretenses and uttering forged bill . . . . .	1		1
Attempt to commit suicide . . . . .	2		2	Post office robbery . . . . .	1		1
" " rape . . . . .	1		1	Poisoning cattle . . . . .	1		1
" to murder and rape . . . . .	1		1	Perjury . . . . .	6		6
" " " . . . . .	5	1	6	Picking pockets . . . . .	3		3
" at theft . . . . .	1	1	2	Retaining stolen goods . . . . .	2		2
" to shoot with intent to escape . . . . .	1		1	Receiving " " and shooting with intent to kill and murder . . . . .	3		3
" to maim with a razor . . . . .	1		1	Robbery from the person . . . . .	1		1
" to commit buggery . . . . .	1		1	Robbery . . . . .	12		12
" to shoot with intent to murder . . . . .	1		1	" " with violence . . . . .	2		2
Bigamy . . . . .	5	1	6	Rape . . . . .	13		13
Breaking, entering and stealing . . . . .	10		10	Stopping a mail . . . . .	1		1
Buggery . . . . .	9		9	Sodomy . . . . .	2		2
Burglary . . . . .	47		47	Shooting with intent " " to murder . . . . .	8		8
" and escape . . . . .	1		1	Shop-breaking . . . . .	2		2
" theft . . . . .	6		6	" " and theft . . . . .	15		15
" carrying offensive arms . . . . .	3		3	" " with intent to steal . . . . .	24		24
" carrying burglars' tools . . . . .	1		1	Stealing . . . . .	1		1
" theft and wounding with intent . . . . .	1		1	" a bicycle . . . . .	8	2	10
Breaking and entering with intent . . . . .	2		2	" horse, buggy and harness . . . . .	2		2
Carnal knowledge of a girl 4 years of age . . . . .	1		1	" with violence & threats . . . . .	1		1
Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years . . . . .	11		11	" Her Majesty's mail . . . . .	2		2
Carnal knowledge of an imbecile . . . . .	1		1	Supplying noxious drugs . . . . .	1		1
Carnal knowledge of an insane woman . . . . .	1		1	Setting fire to post office and stealing letters . . . . .	1		1
Counterfeiting . . . . .	4		4	Theft . . . . .	70	3	73
Conspiracy . . . . .	2		2	" from the person . . . . .	8		8
Cattle stealing . . . . .	7		7	" and fraud . . . . .	1		1
Escape from prison . . . . .	1		1	" receiving . . . . .	2		2
Forgery . . . . .	10		10	" forgery . . . . .	2		2
" and uttering forged documents . . . . .	2		2	" receiving stolen goods . . . . .	2		2
Fraudulent conversion of money . . . . .	1		1	" bringing goods into Canada . . . . .	1		1
False pretense and conspiracy . . . . .	2		2	Uttering forged bank note . . . . .	1		1
Gross indecency . . . . .	1		1	" counterfeit coin . . . . .	2		2
Grievous bodily harm and assault . . . . .		1	1	Wounding . . . . .	4		4
Highway robbery . . . . .	5		5	" with intent . . . . .	6		6
House-breaking and assault . . . . .	1		1				
" larceny . . . . .	21		21				
" " . . . . .	14		14				
House-breaking with intent . . . . .	2		2				
	242	10	252	Total . . . . .	551	19	570

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Crime.	Males	Crime.	Males
Theft . . . . .	171	Larceny . . . . .	3
Shop-breaking . . . . .	89	Attempt to rape . . . . .	2
Receiving stolen goods . . . . .	18	Incest . . . . .	3
House-breaking . . . . .	3	Having burglars tools in his possession . . . . .	1
Wounding with intent . . . . .	16	Poisoning cattle . . . . .	2
Stealing from the person . . . . .	9	Assaulting an officer on duty . . . . .	2
Robbery . . . . .	5	Stealing, with firearms in their possession . . . . .	2
Burglary . . . . .	7	Attempt to murder . . . . .	1
Rape . . . . .	5	Stealing post letter . . . . .	3
Arson . . . . .	5	Assault and theft . . . . .	2
Horse-stealing . . . . .	9	Theft and Breaking in . . . . .	1
Assault with intent . . . . .	6	Bringing stolen goods into Canada . . . . .	1
Manslaughter . . . . .	8	Highway robbery . . . . .	5
Shooting with intent . . . . .	6	Attempt to steal from the person . . . . .	1
Gross indecency . . . . .	5	Perjury . . . . .	1
Uttering a forged instrument . . . . .	4	Breaking in . . . . .	1
Forgery . . . . .	10	Unlawfully shooting with intent . . . . .	1
Murder . . . . .	5	Stealing money . . . . .	1
Attempt to commit rape . . . . .	3	Indecent assault . . . . .	1
Obtaining money under false pretences . . . . .	4	Counterfeiting . . . . .	3
Shooting with intent to kill and murder . . . . .	3	Using drugs to procure miscarriage . . . . .	1
Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years . . . . .	2	Theft and shop breaking . . . . .	1
Attempt to break shop . . . . .	2	Theft from the person . . . . .	1
Aggravated robbery . . . . .	3	Indecent assault upon a male . . . . .	1
Bigamy . . . . .	3	Public nuisance . . . . .	1
Unlawfully having explosives in their possession . . . . .	3	Total . . . . .	447

DORCHESTER.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arson . . . . .	11		11	Larceny and jail breaking . . . . .	1		1
Arson and burglary . . . . .	2		2	Murder . . . . .	2		2
Arson and larceny . . . . .	2		2	Manslaughter . . . . .	1	1	2
Assault . . . . .	4	2	6	Obstructing railway trains . . . . .	1		1
Attempt to murder . . . . .	2		2	Obtaining goods under false pretences . . . . .	1		1
Attempted rape . . . . .	2		2	Rape . . . . .	6		6
Bigamy . . . . .	1		1	Rape and robbery . . . . .	1		1
Breaking and entering . . . . .	10		10	Receiving stolen goods . . . . .	11		11
Breaking, entering and stealing . . . . .	40		40	Robbery . . . . .	1		1
Burglary . . . . .	1		1	Robbery and assault . . . . .	1		1
Burglary and larceny . . . . .	4		4	Seduction . . . . .	1		1
Forgery . . . . .	2		2	Shop-breaking . . . . .	3		3
Fraudulent enlistment . . . . .	1		1	Shooting and larceny . . . . .	1		1
Gross indecency . . . . .	1		1	Shooting with intent . . . . .	2		2
Horse-stealing . . . . .	5		5	Unlawfully knowing a girl under age . . . . .	1		1
House-breaking and larceny . . . . .	9		9	Wounding . . . . .	2		2
Indecent assault . . . . .	5		5	Wounding with intent . . . . .	4	1	5
Injury to horse . . . . .	1		1	Total . . . . .	222	4	226
Injury to property . . . . .	1		1				
Killing cattle . . . . .	2		2				
Larceny . . . . .	76		76				



MANITOBA.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arson	3		3	Rape	3		3
Arson and attempted murder	1		1	Rape and escape from custody	1		1
Assault with intent	1		1	Receiving stolen goods	2		2
Assault, shooting with intent and aggravated assault	1		1	"    3 charges, 3 previous convictions	1		1
Bestiality	1		1	Robbery	5		5
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	1		1	"    3 previous convictions	1		1
Burglary	2		2	"    2 " and escape	1		1
"    and theft	2		2	Robbery with violence	1		1
Carnally knowing girl under 14	2		2	Shooting with intent	4		4
Cattle stealing	5		5	Shop-breaking	1		1
Forgery and previous conviction	1		1	"    and larceny	5		5
"    uttering	2		2	"    and theft	10		10
Highway robbery	1		1	"    theft and previous conviction	4		4
Horse-stealing	1		1	Stealing	1		1
Horse-stealing and stealing harness, buggy and robes	1		1	"    mail bag	1		1
House-breaking and assault	1		1	"    money	1		1
House-breaking with intent	2		2	Theft	8		8
House-breaking instruments in possession	1		1	"    and forgery	1		1
Manslaughter	15		15	"    and previous convictions	4		4
Murder	7		7	Warehouse-breaking and theft	2		2
Perjury	1		1	Wounding with intent	2		2
Prostitution of daughter under 14	1		1				
				Total	112		112

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aggravated assault	1		1	Manslaughter	4		4
Assault causing bodily harm	3		3	Possession of counterfeit tools	1		1
Accessory to breaking into warehouse and theft	2		2	Possession of housebreaking tools	2		2
Attempting to wreck train	1		1	Receiving stolen goods	4		4
Attempting to break jail	1		1	Robbery with violence	1		1
Attempting to break and enter	1		1	Shooting with intent	4		4
Attempting to commit rape	3		3	Suffering a girl over 14 and under 16 to be on his premises for the purpose of being carnally known by a man	1		1
Attempting to commit incest	1		1	Theft of cattle	3		3
Breaking and entering	16		16	Theft in dwelling house	3		3
Breaking shop	5		5	Theft	12		12
Burglary	6		6	Uttering counterfeit coin	1		1
Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years	1		1	Uttering a forged cheque	1		1
Embezzlement	1		1	Wounding with intent	2		2
Forgery	2		2				
Horse stealing	2		2	Total	90		90
Indecent assault	1		1				
Murder	4		4				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS PREVIOUS TO CONVICTION.

KINGSTON.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male	Female.	Total.
Accountants .....	2		2	Brought forward .....	187	7	194
Agents .....	4		4	Labourers .....	234		234
Bartenders .....	6		6	Lawyers .....	3		3
Bakers .....	4		4	Masons .....	6		6
Basketmaker .....	1		1	Moulders .....	3		3
Barbers .....	7		7	Miller .....	1		1
Blacksmiths .....	5		5	Marble polisheer .....	1		1
Brickmakers .....	2		2	Machinists .....	5		5
Broker .....	1		1	Musician .....	1		1
Book-keepers .....	2		2	Mail carrier .....	1		1
Butchers .....	10		10	Newspaper man .....	1		1
Boilermakers .....	1		1	Optician .....	1		1
Brakeman .....	1		1	Publisher .....	1		1
Cigarmakers .....	2		2	Painters .....	13		13
Carpenters .....	14		14	Plumbers .....	3		3
Clerks .....	10		10	Pipe-fitters .....	1		1
Cowboy .....	1		1	Pattern maker .....	1		1
Cooper .....	1		1	Paper hangers .....	1		1
Coachman .....	1		1	Printers .....	2		2
Cooks .....	9		9	Postmaster .....	1		1
Coffin-trimmer .....	1		1	Photographer .....	1		1
Candlemaker .....	1		1	Railway man .....	1		1
Carder .....	1		1	Sailors .....	7		7
Dentists .....	2		2	Shoemakers .....	7		7
Detective .....	1		1	Steamfitters .....	6		6
Engineers .....	4		4	Stone-cutters .....	7		7
Fruit grower .....	1		1	Salesmen .....	2		2
Farmers .....	69		69	Stovemakers .....	3		3
Fishermen .....	1		1	Scenic artist .....	1		1
Firemen .....	5		5	Servants .....		11	11
Furrier .....	1		1	Shoelaster .....	1		1
Gardeners .....	3		3	Spring-turner .....	1		1
Gilders .....	1		1	School teacher .....	1		1
Glass blowers .....	1		1	Stage carpenter .....	1		1
Gambler .....	1		1	Tailors .....	20		20
Hotelman .....	1		1	Tailoress .....		1	1
Hotel clerk .....	1		1	Tinsmiths .....	7		7
Horse trainers .....	3		3	Teamsters .....	7		7
Harnessmaker .....	1		1	Telegraph operator .....	1		1
Hack driver .....	1		1	Upholsterer .....	1		1
Housekeepers .....		6	6	Waiters .....	4		4
House-maid .....	1	1	1	Weaver .....	1		1
Iron worker .....	1		1	Wood-turners .....	3		3
Jockeys .....	2		2	Watchmaker .....	1		1
Carried forward .....	187	7	194	Total .....	551	19	570

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Occupation.	Males	Occupation.	Males
Accountants .....	2	Brought forward.....	186
Agents.....	1	Labourers.....	132
Barbers.....	10	Leather cutters.....	5
Bartenders.....	3	Letter carriers.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	4	Glass blower.....	1
Bakers.....	3	Machinist.....	6
Bookkeepers.....	7	Masons.....	1
Boilermakers.....	2	Moulders.....	1
Brakemen.....	3	Marble cutter.....	1
Brass moulders.....	2	Merchants.....	2
Bricklayers.....	5	Motorman.....	1
Butchers.....	12	Notary.....	1
Carpenters.....	21	Nickle plater.....	1
Carters.....	25	Navigator.....	1
Cigarmakers.....	9	Painters.....	20
Confectioners.....	1	P. O. clerk.....	1
Compositors.....	1	Plumbers.....	3
Cooks.....	1	Plasterers.....	2
Clerks.....	7	Porters.....	2
Checker.....	15	Printers.....	2
Cape dyer.....	1	Quarrymen.....	1
Drover.....	1	Restaurant keeper.....	1
Dentist.....	1	Rope maker.....	1
Engineers.....	7	Roofer.....	1
Engravers.....	1	Student.....	1
Farmers.....	20	Sailors.....	2
Firemen.....	6	Saddlers.....	2
Gardeners.....	5	Shoemakers.....	25
Goldsmith.....	1	Stablemen.....	3
Grooms.....	2	Stone-cutters.....	6
Grocer.....	1	Steam-fitters.....	5
Hatter.....	1	Tailors.....	15
Herborist.....	1	Tinsmiths.....	6
Hotel-keeper.....	1	Traders.....	3
Hostlers.....	2	Waiters.....	2
Interpreter.....	1	No occupation.....	1
Carried forward.....	186	Total.....	447

## DORCHESTER.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Barbers.....	4	Printers.....	3
Blacksmiths.....	3	Shoemakers.....	10
Butchers.....	2	Stone cutters.....	2
Carpenters.....	7	Stone masons.....	2
Cook.....	1	Sailors.....	11
Currier.....	1	Sail maker.....	1
Engineer.....	1	Soldiers.....	6
Electrician.....	1	Telegraph operator.....	1
Farmers.....	5	Tailors.....	2
Harness maker.....	1	Tinsmith.....	1
Hostler.....	1	Tobacconist.....	1
Labourers.....	153	Veterinary surgeon.....	1
Laundryman.....	1	Total.....	226
Machinist.....	1		
Painters.....	3		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

MANITOBA.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Baker .....	2		2	Leather dresser .....	1		1
Barber .....	3		3	Machinist .....	2		2
Blacksmith .....	3		3	Millwright .....	1		1
Book-keeper .....	1		1	Miner .....	4		4
Brass founder .....	1		1	Painter .....	4		4
Bricklayer .....	1		1	Printer .....	1		1
Carpenter .....	4		4	Railroader .....	2		2
Clerk .....	1		1	Rancher .....	2		2
Cook .....	1		1	Sailor .....	3		3
Electro-plater .....	1		1	Saloon keeper .....	1		1
Engineer, locomotive .....	1		1	Tailor .....	4		4
"    steamboat .....	1		1	Teamster .....	2		2
Farmer .....	7		7	Upholsterer .....	1		1
Farm labourer .....	1		1	Waiter .....	2		2
Fireman .....	1		1	Watchmaker .....	1		1
Groom .....	1		1	No occupation .....	18		18
Hospital nurse .....	1		1				
Labourer .....	32		32	Total .....	112		112

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Accountant .....	1	Miner .....	3
Baker .....	2	Moulder .....	1
Barber .....	1	Painter .....	1
Blacksmith .....	1	Pumpmaker .....	1
Bricklayer .....	1	Saddler .....	1
Carpenter .....	2	Sailor .....	6
Cook .....	4	Shoemaker .....	3
Clerk .....	3	Telegraph operator .....	1
Fisherman .....	2	Tinsmith .....	1
Farmer .....	2	Waiter .....	1
Labourer .....	50		
Lather .....	2	Total .....	90

## DURATION OF SENTENCE.

## KINGSTON.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Two years ..	34	1	36	Twelve years ..	12		12
Over two and under three years	28	1	29	Thirteen years ..	1		1
Three years ..	112	5	117	Fourteen years ..	16		16
Over three and under four years	7		7	Fifteen years ..	15		15
Four years ..	41	4	45	Seventeen years ..	1		1
Over four and under five years	4		4	Twenty years ..	11		11
Five years ..	99	5	104	Twenty-one years ..	2		2
Over five and under six ..	1		1	Twenty-two years ..	1		1
Six years ..	18		18	Twenty-five years ..	3		3
Seven years ..	56	1	57	Life ..	30	1	31
Eight years ..	9		9				
Nine years ..	1		1		92	1	93
Ten years ..	48	1	49		459	18	477
Total ..	459	18	477	Total ..	551	19	570

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Sentence.	Males.	Sentence.	Males.
Two years ..	76	Ten years ..	13
Over two and under three years	4	Twelve years ..	1
Three years ..	120	Fourteen years ..	11
Over three years and under four	1	Fifteen years ..	2
Four years ..	47	Sixteen years ..	1
Five years ..	105	Twenty years ..	1
Six years ..	6	Thirty-three years ..	1
Seven years ..	47	Life ..	7
Eight years ..	1		
Nine years ..	3	Total ..	447

## DORCHESTER.

Sentence.	No.	Sentence.	No.
Six months ..	1	Five and one-half years ..	1
Nine months ..	1	Six years ..	7
Two years ..	34	Seven years ..	11
Two years and seven days ..	1	Eight years ..	1
Two and one-twelfth years ..	4	Nine years ..	1
Two and one-sixth years ..	4	Ten years ..	11
Two and one-quarter years ..	3	Twelve years ..	4
Two and one-third years ..	3	Thirteen years ..	1
Two and one-half years ..	5	Fourteen years ..	3
Two and three-quarter years ..	1	Fifteen years ..	4
Three years ..	54	Twenty years ..	2
Three and one-twelfth years ..	1	Twenty-five years ..	2
Three and one-half years ..	1	Thirty years ..	1
Four years ..	20	Life ..	6
Four and one-half years ..	1		
Five years ..	36	Total ..	226
Five and one-quarter years ..	1		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

MANITOBA.

Number of Years Sentence.	Male.	Number of Years Sentence.	Male.
Two .....	18	Nine .....	1
Two and one-sixth .....	1	Ten .....	11
Two and one-quarter .....	1	Eleven and one-half .....	2
Two and one-half .....	1	Twelve .....	1
Two and three-quarters .....	1	Fourteen .....	3
Three .....	15	Fifteen .....	4
Four .....	6	Twenty .....	2
Five .....	22	Life .....	9
Five and one-half .....	1		
Six .....	1	Total .....	112
Seven .....	12		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sentence.	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years .....	24	Five years and one month .....	1
Two years and a half .....	3	Six years .....	4
Two years and three-quarters .....	1	Seven years .....	1
Three years .....	19	Eight years .....	2
Three years and a half .....	2	Ten years .....	1
Four years .....	5	Fourteen years .....	1
Four years and three-quarters .....	1	Sixteen years .....	1
Five years .....	18	Life .....	6
		Total .....	90

NATIONALITY.

KINGSTON.

Where born.	Number	Where born.	Number
Canada .....	437	Sweden .....	1
Ireland .....	25	Denmark .....	2
England .....	48	Gibraltar .....	1
Scotland .....	8	France .....	1
United States .....	36	China .....	1
Germany .....	4	Italy .....	3
Finland .....	1		
Bavaria .....	1	Total .....	570
Bohemia .....	1		

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Where born.	Number	Where born.	Number
Canada.....	247	Italy.....	9
United States.....	34	Germany.....	5
England.....	20	Sweden.....	1
Ireland.....	11	Poland.....	3
Scotland.....	9	Greece.....	1
France.....	7	Total.....	447

## DORCHESTER.

Where born.	Number	Where born.	Number
Canada.....	196	Newfoundland.....	2
United States.....	10	France.....	1
England.....	8	Total.....	226
Ireland.....	9		

## MANITOBA.

Where born.	Male.	Where born.	Male.
Canada.....	50	Hungary.....	1
China.....	1	Norway.....	1
Denmark.....	1	Russia.....	1
England.....	26	Scotland.....	3
Ireland.....	8	United States of America.....	15
Italy.....	3	Total.....	112
Germany.....	2		

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Where born.	Number	Where born.	Number
Canada, White.....	22	Japan.....	3
" Halfbreed.....	7	Norway.....	1
" Indian.....	11	Italy.....	1
England.....	13	Germany.....	1
Scotland.....	6	Barbadoes.....	1
Ireland.....	2	Cape Verde Islands.....	1
United States.....	12	Total.....	90
China.....	9		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

AGE OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

Age.	Number	Age.	Number
Under 20 years .....	37	60 to 70 years .....	14
20 to 30 " .....	265	Over 70 " .....	3
30 to 40 " .....	143		
40 to 50 " .....	79	Total .....	570
50 to 60 " .....	29		

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Age.	Number	Age.	Number
Under 20 years .....	35	Brought forward .....	416
20 to 30 " .....	195	50 to 60 years .....	27
30 to 40 " .....	121	Over 60 " .....	4
40 to 50 " .....	65	Total .....	447
Carried forward .....	416		

DORCHESTER.

Age.	Number	Age.	Number
Under 20 years .....	53	50 to 60 years .....	9
20 to 30 " .....	107	60 to 70 " .....	5
30 to 40 " .....	36		
40 to 50 " .....	16	Total .....	226

MANITOBA.

Age.	Number	Age.	Number
Under 20 years .....	11	50 to 60 years .....	1
20 to 30 " .....	55	Over 60 years .....	
30 to 40 " .....	29		
40 to 50 " .....	16	Total .....	112



## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Under 20.....	18	40 to 50 .....	9
20 to 30.....	37	50 to 60 .....	4
30 to 40 .....	21	Over 60 .....	1
		Total.....	90

## MORAL HABITS.

## KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers.....	86	.....	86	Intemperate .....	69	12	81
Temperate.....	396	7	403	Total.....	551	19	570

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Males.		Males.
Temperate.....	233	Intemperate.....	214
		Total .....	447

## DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers.....	52	1	53	Intemperate.....	54	2	56
Temperate .....	116	1	117	Total .....	222	4	226

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

MANITOBA.

	Male.		Male.
Total abstainers.....	9	Intemperate.....	63
Temperate.....	40	Total.....	112

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.		Male.
Total abstainers.....	6	Intemperate.....	35
Temperate.....	49	Total.....	90

CIVIL CONDITION.

KINGSTON.

State.	Male.	Female.	Total.	State.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single.....	331	18	339	Married.....	220	11	231
				Total.....			570

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

State.	Males.	State.	Males.
Married.....	172	Single.....	275
		Total.....	447

DORCHESTER.

State.	Number	State.	Number
Married.....	43	Widowed.....	7
Single.....	176	Total.....	226

MANITOBA.

State.	Male.	State.	Male.
Single.....	87	Married.....	25
		Total.....	112

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

State.	Male.	State.	Male.
Married.....	17	Widower.....	1
Single.....	72	Total.....	90

RACIAL.

KINGSTON.

Race.	Number	Race.	Number
White.....	537	Indian.....	4
Coloured.....	29	Total.....	570

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Race.	Males.	Race.	Males.
White.....	444	Indian.....	1
Coloured.....	2	Total.....	447

DORCHESTER.

Race.	Number	Race.	Number
White.....	186	Indian.....	3
Coloured.....	37	Total.....	226

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

MANITOBA.

Race.	Male.	Race.	Male.
White .....	100	Mulatto .....	1
Indian half-breed..	3	Negro .....	2
Indian .....	5		
Mongolian .....	1	Total .....	112

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Race.	Number	Race.	Number
White .....	57	Mongolian .....	12
Indian half-breed..	7	Negro .....	3
Indian .....	11	Total .....	90

PARDONS.

KINGSTON.

No.	Name.	Crime.	From where sent.
1	John Dahen .....	Larceny and house-breaking .....	Thunder Bay.
2	David Moore .....	Larceny .....	Renfrew.
3	James Macey .....	Carrying explosives .....	Kent.
4	Harry Davey .....	Theft .....	Peterboro'.
5	Wm. Soome .....	Putting obstruction on railway track .....	Lincoln.
6	Wm. Orman .....	Attempt at theft .....	Frontenac.
7	Frank Conlin .....	Picking pockets .....	Wentworth.
8	Wm. Allen .....	Seduction .....	Grey.
9	Frank Dwyer .....	Attempt at buggery .....	York.
10	Ephraim Convey .....	Manslaughter .....	Oxford.
11	Daniel Forsythe .....	Burglary and theft .....	York.
12	Wm. Coolican .....	Perjury .....	Leeds and Grenville.
13	Allan Murphy .....	Counterfeiting .....	Waterloo.
14	Richard Murphy .....	" .....	"
15	Bridget Blasdell .....	Abortion .....	Wentworth.
16	L'Orpha Davis .....	Theft .....	Lincoln.
17	Chas. Storms .....	Horse-stealing .....	Waterloo.
18	Wm. Delaney .....	Arson .....	Dufferin.
19	Wellington Murphy .....	Counterfeiting .....	Waterloo.
20	Henry Woods .....	House-breaking and theft .....	Muskoka.
21	Morley Allison .....	Arson .....	Wentworth.
22	Harry Lester .....	Attempt at arson .....	"
23	John Gray .....	Rape .....	Muskoka.
24	John Hanold .....	Forgery .....	Lincoln.
25	Thos. Bringer .....	Theft and forgery .....	Waterloo.
26	Arthur Ouillette .....	Highway robbery .....	Carleton.
27	F. P. Williams .....	Theft .....	York.
28	Wm. McMillan .....	Arson .....	"
29	David Moore .....	Rape .....	Middlesex.
30	Wm. Murphy .....	Counterfeiting .....	Waterloo.
31	Adolph Gauthier .....	Forgery .....	Carleton.
32	James Frew .....	Breaking, entry and stealing .....	Lanark.
33	Matt Matson .....	Manslaughter .....	Algoma, District of.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	John Huddle	Theft	Montreal.
2	Henri Blanchard	Burglary	St. Hyacinthe.
3	C. A. Schiller	Stealing a letter	Bedford.
4	William Oliver	Stealing from person	Montreal.
5	Alex. Choquette	Burglary	St. Hyacinthe.
6	Damien Bonin	Rape	Montreal.
7	Alfred Piche	Theft	"
8	Michel Guibault	"	"
9	Antoine Prudhomme	Shooting with intent	"
10	Victor Chaput	Receiving stolen goods	"
11	Joseph Shon	Theft and shop-breaking	"
12	William McGovern	Shop-breaking	"
13	William Pellerain	"	Montmagny.
14	Donat Metivier	Theft	Montreal.
15	John Beiser	Arson	"
16	Louis Gagnon	Receiving stolen property	"
17	Romeo Dubois	Theft	"
18	John Fox	Rape	Rimouski.
19	Daniel Sheehan	Manlaughter	Montreal.
20	Angus Jacobs	"	"
21	Adolphe Choquette	Theft	"
22	William Higgins	Stealing from person	"
23	Frank Cunningham	Breaking in	Ludbury.
24	Adelard Demers	Attempted robbery and assault	Iberville.
25	Pierre Laurent	Theft	Montreal.

## DORCHESTER.

1	Michael Walker	Larceny	Halifax, N.S.
2	Norman Beals	Stealing an ox	Yarmouth, N.S.
3	Wm. Jarvis	"	"
4	James Jarvis	"	"
5	Wm. McDonald	Robbery and larceny	Bridgewater, N.S.
6	John Magee	Larceny	St. John, N.B.
7	John O'Brien	Stealing horse and wagon	Kentville, N.S.
8	Charles Brennan	Larceny	Halifax, N.S.
9	Frederick Webb	Bigamy	"
10	Jos. M. Gallant	House-breaking and larceny	Summerside, P.E.I.
11	John Evans	Larceny	Windsor, N.S.
12	Blair White	Forgery	Dorchester, N.B.
13	Geo. F. Craig	Assault	Woodstock, N.B.
14	John Fraser	Larceny	Halifax, N.S.
15	William Ross	Arson and larceny	Fredericton, N.B.
16	Murdoch Cameron	Horse-stealing	Pictou, N.S.
17	Wm. McKenzie	Larceny	Andover, N.B.

## MANITOBA.

Number	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Mulligan, Wm	House-breaking and larceny	Moosomin.
2	Shoults, Fred	Shop-breaking	Calgary.
3	Alderman, Alf	Carnally knowing girl under 14	Nanaimo, B.C.
4	Rodgers, Frank	Buggery and escape from B.C. Penitentiary	New Westminster, B.C.
5	Johnson, Chas	Receiving stolen goods	Brandon.
6	Scheibe, Kurt	Theft and previous conviction	Winnipeg.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(None).

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

DEATHS.

KINGSTON.

Number	Name.	Crime.	From where sent.
1	Geo. Cardinal .....	Forgery .....	Carleton.
2	Wm. Black .....	Rape .....	"
3	Wm. Cummings .....	House-breaking and indecent assault .....	Lincoln.
4	Oliver Prevost* .....	Larceny .....	Renfrew.
5	E. Boutet .....	Murder .....	Quebec.
6	Joseph. Stanefish .....	Larceny .....	Oxford.
7	John Kearney .....	Murder .....	Victoria.

\*Removed by order of court, and hanged at Port Arthur for murder.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Number	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Angus Jacobs .....	Theft .....	Canghnawaga.
2	Damasse Brunet .....	Murder .....	Plantagenet.
3	Edward Burgin .....	Theft .....	Montreal
4	Seraphin Cloutier .....	" .....	"

DORCHESTER.

Number	Name.	Crime.	From where sent.
1	Charles Bone .....	Larceny .....	Pictou, N.S.
2	Gilbert Gallant .....	House-breaking and larceny .....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
3	Richard Mansworth .....	Desertion .....	Halifax, N.S.
4	John Hopkin .....	Arson .....	Barrington, N.S.
5	James Collicutt .....	" .....	Summerside, P.E.I.

MANITOBA.

Number	Name.	Age.	Country.	Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Number of days in hospital.
56	John Wilson	46	West India.....	Aneurism.....	October 9, 1898.	Dec. 21, 1898.	72

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(None.)

LIST OF INSANE CONVICTS.  
KINGSTON.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission.	Discharged Cured.	Improved to Resume Work.	Remaining under Treatment, June 30, 1899.	Remarks.
1 {	Bishop, Ernest .....	July 4, '98 .....		1		Improved.
	" " .....	Sept 4, '98 .....		1		
	" " .....	March 23, '99 .....			1	
2 {	Bishop, Charles .....	Aug. 13, '98 .....		1		"
	" " .....	Sept. 21, '98 .....			1	
3 {	Gallagher, Charles .....	Aug. 4, '98 .....		1		
	" " .....	Sept. 6, '98 .....	1			
4	LeBar, Edward .....	Aug. 9, '98 .....	1			
5	Hoey, F. W. ....	Aug. 13, '98 .....	1			
6 {	Delair, John .....	Sept. 2, '98 .....		1		
	" " .....	Sept. 23, '98 .....	1			
7 {	Phillips, Harry .....	Sept. 8, '98 .....		1		Improved.
	" " .....	Sept. 22, '98 .....		1		
	" " .....	Feb. 1, '99 .....			1	
8	Chandler, John .....	Sept. 22, '98 .....		1		
9	McDonald, Wm .....	Sept. 24, '98 .....			1	"
10 {	Cram, Charles .....	Sept. 24, '98 .....		1		"
	" " .....	Dec. 2, '98 .....			1	
11 {	Shea, William .....	Oct. 24, '98 .....		1		
	" " .....	March 9, '98 .....	1			
12	Hughbanks, Charles .....	Nov. 23, '98 .....			1	"
13	Smith, John .....	Nov. 26, '98 .....			1	Incurable.
14	O'Connell, Bernard .....	Dec. 27, '98 .....	1			
15	Bowman, Adam .....	Dec. 14, '98 .....	1			
16	Duprey, Paul .....	Jan. 3, '99 .....			1	Incurable.
17	Bowker, Albert .....	Jan. 13, '99 .....			1	Improved.
18 {	Glassford, John .....	Jan. 18, '99 .....		1		"
	" " .....	Feb. 11, '99 .....			1	
19 {	Deverne, William .....	March 19, '99 .....		1		"
	" " .....	May 10, '99 .....			1	
20	Kahue, Edward .....	May 2, '99 .....			1	"
21	Henderson, John .....	May 17, '99 .....	1			
22	Phillips, William .....	May 23, '99 .....			1	"
23	Spellman, W. J. ....	June 13, '99 .....			1	"
24	Arnold, Isaac .....	June 19, '99 .....			1	"
25	Kelly, Edward .....	June 25, '99 .....			1	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

List of convicts sent to Kingston asylum during the year 1898-9 :—

Chs. Bishop,  
James Kane,  
Charles Lawlor,  
Charles Coulombe,  
Edouard Letourneau,  
Napoleon Roy,  
Paul Dupuis,  
John Dunn.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Patrick Dowling.....	Arson.....	15 years....	Transferred to Kingston, August 24, 1899.....

MANITOBA.

(None.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(None.)

SUMMARY OF PUNISHMENTS.

KINGSTON.

Punishment.	Num-ber.	Punishment.	Num-ber.
Sent to prison of isolation.....	41	On bread and water.....	47
Reduced in grade.....	8	Deprived of light and library.....	39
Dark cell on bread and water.....	131	Deprived of library.....	3
Dungeon on bread and water.....	181	Shackled to cell door.....	5
Flogged as per sentence....	4	Sent to stone pile.....	13
Lost remission.....	388	Admonished.....	135
Deprived of light.....	3		

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Deprived of light.....	330	On bread and water.....	73
On hard bed.....	372	Admonished.....	720
Dark cells on bread and water.....	396	Lost remission.....	614
Dungeon on bread and water.....	152		

DORCHESTER.

Dark cell on bread and water.....	167	Deprived of library books.....	30
Bread and water diet.....	195	Deprived of lamp.....	35
Deprived of remission time.....	182	Dismissed from school.....	6
Deprived of letters.....	32		



## MANITOBA.

	Number of times indicated punishment was administered.	Number of different prisoners to whom indicated punishment was administered.	Number of prisoners to whom indicated punishment was not administered.
Admonished.....	13	11	101
Reprimanded.....	53	35	77
Severely reprimanded.....	13	9	103
Bread and water.....	15	11	101
"                    and ball and chain.....	11	7	105
Penal cells.....	5	5	107
Loss of remission.....	11	8	104
	53	33	79

Number of prisoners who received one or more of the above punishments.....	66
"                    who have received no punishment.....	46
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>112</b>

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Punishments.	No.	Punishments.	No.
Bread and water.....	55	Confined in cell.....	6
Admonished.....	19	Loss of remission.....	25
Dark cell on bread and water.....	19		
		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>124</b>

## DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTS.

## KINGSTON.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Tailor shop.....	32	Chief keeper's department.....	10
Shoe shop.....	16	Carpenters.....	25
Blacksmith and machine.....	18	Hospital.....	19
Stone breakers.....	46	Prison of isolation.....	55
Stonecutters.....	31	Asylum.....	38
Stonemasons.....	26	Tin and paint shop.....	12
Bakery.....	7	Farm, gardens and stables.....	31
Chief Trade Instructor's department.....	2	Labour gang.....	11
Binder twine.....	38	Laundry.....	6
Boiler house, electric light and steamfitters.....	23	Store department.....	2
Quarry.....	23	Wood yard.....	11
Steward's department.....	20	Wings, library and offices.....	31
Change room.....	16	Female prison.....	19
North gate.....	1		
West gate.....	1	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>570</b>

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Piggery .....	6	Brought forward.....	352
Farm .....	26	Bakery .....	4
Cutting stone.....	39	Gate.....	1
Stone shed.....	37	Engineers.....	9
Excavation .....	27	Deputy warden's quarters.....	2
New road .....	19	"    office.....	1
Tailors.....	30	Accountant.....	1
Quarry .....	22	Chief trade instructor's office.....	1
Shoemakers.....	19	Chapels.....	2
Carpenters.....	28	Messengers.....	2
Change room.....	13	Hospital aids.....	4
Wardens garden.....	10	"    patients.....	4
Kitchen.....	28	Wings.....	33
Blacksmiths.....	11	Sick cells.....	8
Machine shop.....	4	New arrivals.....	6
Yard .....	5	Punishment cell.....	10
Mason's.....	13	Stablemen.....	5
Teamsters.....	5	School libraries.....	2
Tinsmiths.....	10		
Carried forward .....	352	Total.....	447

DORCHESTER.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Shoe shop .....	15	Brought forward.....	115
Tailor shop .....	20	Yard, breaking stone.....	52
Carpenter shop.....	4	Clearing land .....	10
Blacksmith shop.....	5	Kitchen.....	8
Machine shop.....	4	Mess room.....	15
Saw-mill.....	15	Prison stables.....	5
Bakery .....	4	Farm stables and piggery.....	3
Farm.....	7	Household work.....	4
Quarry.....	13	Orderlies.....	1
Stonecutters.....	22	In cells.....	5
Laundry.....	6	Sick.....	8
Carried forward .....	115	Total.....	226

## MANITOBA.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
		Brought forward.....	74
Carpenters, dept. warden's qrs.....	8	Engine room.....	3
Stone-cutting and wall.....	17	Surroundings.....	4
Quarry.....	7	Penal cells.....	3
Unloading stone.....	4	Laundry.....	4
Tailor shop.....	12	Chapel orderly.....	1
Shoe shop.....	7	Hospital orderly.....	1
Painting and barbers.....	3	" patients.....	5
Basement orderly.....	1	Garden.....	2
Kitchen.....	4	Farm, yard and stables and piggery.....	10
Bakers.....	2	Main hall orderly.....	1
Steward's orderly.....	1	Fence making.....	4
Prison orderlies.....	6		
In cells (crime 1, request 1).....	2		
Carried forward.....	74	Total.....	112

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
		Brought forward.....	43
Baking.....	2	Cutting wood.....	8
Blacksmith shop.....	3	Farm.....	16
Carpenter.....	5	Barber shop.....	8
Laundry.....	6	Prison orderlies.....	6
Shoe shop.....	6	Librarian and messenger.....	1
Tailor shop.....	8	Main hall orderly.....	1
Garden.....	2	Office.....	1
Farm.....	3	Surroundings.....	2
Stables.....	2	Warden's grounds and gardens.....	3
Piggery.....	1	Deputy warden's grounds and garden.....	
Basement orderlies.....	1	Provincial Asylum for the Insane.....	1
Kitchen.....	3		
Store room.....	1		
Carried forward.....	43	Total.....	90

## ACCIDENTS.

## KINGSTON.

None.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

None.

## DORCHESTER.

None.

## MANITOBA.

None.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Name.	Date.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	Days in Hospital.
94	Brodeur .....	July 28, '98.	Clearing land...	Cut foot.....	An axe .....	28
56	Seery.....	Sept. 30, '98.	Drilling rock...	Bruise of nose...	Inflicted by convict No. 91 with a stone.	16
17	Ah Quong.....	Feb. 1, '99.	Clearing land ..	Bruise of thumb.	By log falling .....	9

PRISON OF ISOLATION.

LIST OF CONVICTS Admitted into and Discharged from the Prison of Isolation, Kingston, during Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1899.

Date Received in Penitentiary.	Name.	Number of Times Committed.		Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times Isolated.	When Isolation was Imposed.	How Long.		Date Discharged from Prison of Isolation.
		Age.						Months.	Days.	
							1898.			1899.
July 14, 1898	Louis Viau.....	3	45	Receiving stolen goods, &c. ....	25 yrs.	1	July 14	10	7	June 1
" 14, 1898	François Dasyvoila	1	55	Bestiality .....	5 "	1	" 14	5	28	Jan. 12
May 27, 1896	Charles Gallagher.	2	25	Burglary .....	3 "	2	" 25	6	...	Feb. 19
Nov. 15, 1897	H. Dalton.....	1	21	Theft, assault, and attempt to do bodily harm .....	3 "	1	Aug. 5	7	26	April 1
Jan. 25, 1895	J. Connors.....	1	28	Picking pockets. ....	7 "	1	" 5	6	1	Feb. 6
Aug. 9, 1898	R. Norton.....	1	38	Seducing girl under age.	20 "	1	" 9	6	...	" 9
" 10, 1898	T. Carlyle .....	3	29	Shooting with intent to kill .....	12 "	1	" 13	6	...	" 13
April 16, 1894	H. Richardson...	1	58	Manslaughter .....	Life....	1	" 27	12	6	"
Sept. 3, 1898	W. Carroll.....	4	45	Burglary .....	4 yrs.	1	Sept. 6	6	...	Mar. 6
" 12, 1898	Thomas Donaldson	1	23	Rape .....	15 "	1	" 13	6	...	" 15
" 16, 1898	J. W. Goodchild..	1	60	Carnal knowledge of an imbecile .....	2 1/2 "	1	" 17	6	...	" 17
" 4, 1895	R. McCorkell....	2	29	House-breaking .....	7 "	1	Oct. 1	6	...	April 1
" 26, 1896	Jas. Anderson....	2	25	Larceny .....	3 "	1	" 1	6	...	" 1
April 7, 1897	W. H. Wilkinson.	4	33	Burglary .....	15 "	2	" 8	12	...	"
Oct. 26, 1898	Isaac Arnold.....	4	29	Theft.....	7 "	2	" 27	6	12	May 8
Nov. 2, 1898	D. B. Johnston...	1	29	Rape .....	3 "	1	Nov. 2	6	6	" 8
June 19, 1897	Chas. Leonard....	3	27	Burglary .....	7 "	2	" 3	6	6	" 8
Nov. 16, 1898	Jas. McInerney...	1	25	Assault .....	6 "	1	" 16	6	...	" 16
Dec. —, 1896	C. Hughbank.....	1	21	Theft.....	4 "	1	" 23	...	...	"
" 19, 1890	Louis Martel.....	1	32	Assault, and carnal knowledge .....	7 "	1	Dec. 10	6	...	June 10
May 25, 1896	John Henderson..	1	30	Shooting with intent to kill .....	15 "	1	1899.	Jan. 1	6	...
Jan. 13, 1899	Samuel Currie....	3	37	Assault, and carnal knowledge.....	7 "	1	" 14	6	...	"
" 19, 1899	James Beaverstock	1	49	Incest.....	3 "	1	" 19	6	...	"

LIST OF CONVICTS Admitted into and Discharged from the Prison of Isolation, &c.—*Con.*

Date Received in Penitentiary.	Name.	Number of Times Committed.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times Isolated.	When Isolation was Imposed.	How Long.		Date Discharged from Prison of Isolation.
								Months.	Days.	
							1899.			1899.
Oct. 8, 1897	P. S. Kennedy	1	19	Stealing	2½ yrs.	1	Jan. 27	12		
Jan. 3, 1898	T. Bell	1	21	Burglary	3 "	1	" 24	12		
" 3, 1898	S. J. Washington	1	25	Theft	2 "	1	" 24		3	Jan. 27
" 3, 1898	J. Curly	1	32	Burglary	4 "	1	" 24		2	" 26
June 9, 1896	J. Delaire	1	18	Robbery	5 "	2	" 24	12		
" 3, 1898	A. Powell	1	18	Burglary	3 "	1	" 24	12		
	R. Spencer	3	34	House-breaking	10 "	1	" 24		1	Jan. 25
Nov. 11, 1896	M. Crowley	2	35	Burglary	7 "	1	" 24	12		
May 24, 1896	C. McDonald	1	30	Shooting with intent to kill	15 "	1	" 24	6		
" 18, 1896	M. Horan	1	23	Highway robbery, and assault	12 "	1	" 24	6		
" 11, 1893	T. Wilson	1	32	Manslaughter	12 "	2	" 24	12		
July 24, 1895	J. O'Brien	3	32	Obstruction of railway	5 "	1	" 24	6		
" 24, 1895	C. McKnight	1	37	"	5 "	1	" 24	6		
Aug. 1, 1895	E. Biddle	2	25	Burglary	5 "	3	" 24	6		
	F. W. Hoey	1	16	Shop-breaking	4½ "	1	" 25		1	Jan. 26
Mar. 9, 1898	E. Jacques	1	23	Assault	3 "	1	" 25	6		
" 9, 1898	H. Harvey	1	21	House-breaking	9 "	1	" 25		2	Jan. 27
" 9, 1898	H. May	1	22	Burglary	3 "	1	" 25		2	" 27
Nov. 10, 1896	J. Robinson	1	24	"	5 "	1	" 25	12		
	L. Sutherland	2	19	Arson	10 "	1	" 25		1	Jan. 26
April 21, 1897	A. Angus	1	18	Pocket-picking	3 "	1	" 25	12		
Mar. 6, 1897	J. Lynner	2	27	Larceny	3 "	1	" 25	6		
June 15, 1897	H. Rimington	2	29	House-breaking	4 "	1	" 25	12		
May 25, 1898	R. Kennedy	1	38	Burglary	3 "	1	" 25	12		
" 16, 1896	M. Thomkins	1	25	Robbery	12 "	1	" 25	6		
" 26, 1896	J. Connors	1	25	Burglary	7 "	1	" 25	12		
	J. Fletcher	1	19	House-breaking, and theft	5 "	1	" 25		2	Jan. 27
Dec. 31, 1894	J. W. Kelly	1	21	Theft	5 "	2	" 25	12		
April 3, 1894	W. Wady	1	23	Abduction	7 "	1	" 25	12		
May 24, 1896	J. McMurry	1	27	Burglary	10 "	1	" 25	6		
July 26, 1898	J. Monahan	1	28	"	7 "	1	" 25	6		
June 21, 1897	E. Dyer	1	25	Highway robbery	7 "	1	" 25	6		
May 5, 1897	F. W. Hoey	2	18	Burglary	4½ "	2	" 28	12		
" 16, 1894	J. Harrigan	1	23	Attempt picking pockets	10 "	1	" 31	12		
Jan. 28, 1895	R. Morrison	1	26	Burglary	8 "	1	" 31	12		
Feb. 23, 1898	C. Edwards	1	20	"	7 "	1	" 31	12		
Jan. 1, 1898	J. Tighe	1	30	Theft	5 "	1	" 31	12		
Aug. 24, 1894	J. Brothers	2	37	House-breaking	15 "	2	" 31	12		
Oct. 5, 1897	E. Keely	1	22	"	5 "	1	" 31	12		
April 16, 1894	J. O'Brien	1	26	Burglary	7 "	1	" 31	12		
Feb. 3, 1899	J. F. Harper	2	23	Escape	2 "	1	Feb. 3	6		
Mar. 31, 1899	C. LeBar	1	38	Seduction	3 "	1	April 1	6		
" 31, 1899	J. Watts	3	30	Burglary	5 "	1	" 1	6		
" 31, 1899	J. Spring	3	40	"	5 "	1	" 1	6		
Sept. 1, 1898	Geo. Taylor	1	26	Larceny	2 "	1	" 11	6		
Dec. 3, 1897	W. O'Reilly	2	28	Burglary	7 "	1	" 11	6		
May 1, 1899	Michael Doyle	2	44	Carnal knowledge of an imbecile	3 "	1	May 1	6		
" 24, 1899	J. Vipond	1	41	Rape	10 "	1	" 25	6		
June 30, 1899	J. Mullins	4	71	Larceny	3 "	2	June 30	6		
" 30, 1899	W. Courtney	1	28	Attempt sodomy	5 "	1	" 30	6		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

Remaining on June 30, 1898 .....	35
Received up to June 30, 1899.....	73
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Discharged to June 30, 1899.....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Remaining on June 30, 1899.....</b>	<b>47</b>

Number of penal class convicts in Prison of Isolation ending June 30, 1899 ..	47
"    ordinary " " " " ..	53
"    hospital and insane patients received during year.....	23
"    " " " discharged during year.....	17
"    insane remaining June 30, 1899.....	6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>106</b>

SUMMARY of Work, &c., done in Prison of Isolation ended June 30, 1899.

	Days.		Days.
Knitting socks.....	1,241½	Repairing leather-faced mitts.....	192½
Darning " .....	16	"    clothing for change room.....	102½
Tailoring .....	579½	"    "    Prison of Isolation.....	200½
Picking manilla.....	679½	"    rope for the wing.....	1
Stenciling bags.....	179½	"    mattresses .....	4
Assorting tags.....	10	"    slippers, &c.....	1½
Tagging samples of binder twine .....	74½	Grinding brick dust.....	2
Buttonholes worked in suspenders .....	49	Unravelling socks.....	3
Knitting mitts.....	347	Cleaning.....	1,439½
Closing " .....	76	Orderlies.....	924½
Picking beans .....	61½	Messenger .....	303
Making baskets .....	6½		
Facing mitts.....	10	<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>6,504</b>



APPENDIX H

VALUE OF LABOUR AND DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTS





## VALUE OF LABOUR.

## KINGSTON.

Departments.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.		Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Carpenter .....	7,264 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 30	479 23	
Blacksmith and machine .....	6,603 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 30	1,981 05	
Masons .....	7,775 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 30	2,232 69	
Tin and paint .....	3,112 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 30	933 69	
Quarry .....	7,251 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 30	2,175 45	
Stone-cutting .....	35,334	.....	10,515 89	
Tailor .....	6,313 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 30	1,894 00	
Shoe .....	3,675 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 30	1,102 72	
Printing .....	102 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 30	30 68	
Bakery .....	2,178	0 30	653 40	
Laundry .....	1,853	0 30	555 90	
Binder twine .....	10,794	0 30	3,238 20	
Change and repairing room .....	6,002	0 30	1,800 60	
Wood yard .....	3,209	0 30	962 70	
Engineer's department .....	8,390	0 30	2,517 00	
Kitchen and mess .....	8,010	0 30	2,403 00	
Wing and cells .....	9,929	0 30	2,978 70	
Prison of isolation .....	12,216	0 30	3,664 80	
Hospital and asylum .....	2,388	0 30	716 40	
			40,836 10	

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Departments.	Number of Days.	Per Diem		Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Quarry .....	5,481	0 30	1,644 30	
Excavation .....	8,245 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 30	2,473 58	
Masons' boundary wall and new road .....	4,955	0 30	1,486 50	
Engineers .....	2,806	0 30	841 80	
Bakery .....	1,234	0 30	370 20	
Tailors .....	10,573 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 30	3,172 13	
Shoe shop .....	6,711	0 30	2,013 30	
Carpenters .....	9,639 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 30	2,891 85	
Farm .....	5,721 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 30	1,716 53	
Piggery .....	1,286	0 30	385 80	
Stables .....	1,005	0 30	301 50	
Teamsters .....	1,477	0 30	443 10	
Change room .....	4,680	0 30	1,404 00	
Stonecutters .....	10,517	0 30	3,173 10	
Blacksmiths .....	4,063 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 30	1,219 05	
Wood-shed and stonebreakers .....	11,911	0 30	3,573 30	
Tinsmiths .....	2,658 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 30	797 55	
Dome .....	9,402	0 30	2,820 60	
Steward .....	11,581	0 30	3,474 30	
Institution .....	106	0 30	31 80	
			34,234 29	

## DORCHESTER.

Employments.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.		Amount.
		\$	cts.	
Shoe shop .....	4,360	0	30	1,308 00
Tailor " .....	5,794	0	30	1,738 20
Carpenter shop .....	2,613	0	30	783 90
Blacksmith " .....	1,510	0	30	453 00
Machine " .....	1,082	0	30	324 60
Saw-mill .....	934	0	30	280 20
Bakery .....	966	0	30	289 80
Farm .....	4,133	0	30	1,239 90
Barns, stables and teamsters .....	3,172	0	30	951 60
Masons and stonecutters .....	3,632	0	30	1,089 60
Quarry .....	1,142	0	30	342 60
Repairing dyke .....	1,002	0	30	300 60
Washing .....	1,370	0	30	411 00
Kitchen .....	2,660	0	30	798 00
Waiters and cleaners .....	3,889	0	30	1,166 70
Barbers .....	604	0	30	181 20
Boilers .....	638	0	30	191 40
Breaking stone, &c., in yard .....	11,487	0	30	3,446 10
Woodenware .....	448	0	30	134 40
Library .....	573	0	30	171 90
Polishing cell doors .....	647	0	30	194 10
Lumbering .....	1,047	0	30	314 10
Hauling stone and coal .....	337	0	30	101 10
Shovelling snow .....	19	0	30	5 70
Gardening and whitewashing .....	71	0	30	21 30
Female prison, repairs, &c .....	1,005	0	20	201 00
				16,440 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

MANITOBA.

Employment.	Days.	Rate.		Total.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Farm .....	1,276	0	30	382	80
Piggery .....	318	0	30	95	40
Stables .....	559	0	30	167	60
Garden .....	431	0	30	129	30
Prison stables .....	296	0	30	88	80
Warden's quarters .....	431	0	30	129	30
Orderlies, main hall .....	441	0	30	132	30
"    prison .....	2,204	0	30	661	20
"    clothes room .....	328	0	30	98	40
"    stewards .....	325	0	30	97	50
"    basement .....	331	0	30	99	30
"    chapel .....	270	0	30	81	00
"    hospital .....	314	0	30	94	20
"    warden's office .....	87	0	30	26	10
"    deputy warden's office .....	76	0	30	22	80
General employ .....	3,240	0	30	972	00
Shaving .....	155	0	30	46	50
Bakery .....	613	0	30	183	90
Walls .....	4,910	0	30	1,473	00
Kitchen .....	1,196	0	30	358	80
Laundry .....	1,017	0	30	305	10
Boiler rooms .....	343	0	30	102	90
Maintenance of buildings .....	656	0	30	196	80
Book-binding .....	313	0	30	93	90
Deputy warden .....	55	0	30	16	50
Wood cutting .....	178	0	30	53	40
Shoe shop .....	1,100	0	30	329	98
Tailor " .....	2,005	0	30	601	46
Carpenter shop .....	1,314	0	30	393	90
Blacksmith " .....	369	0	30	110	68
Engineers' " .....	108	0	30	32	45
				7,577 27	

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Department.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Bakery.....	611½	0	30	183	45
Blacksmith.....	962	0	30	288	60
Brick-yard.....	1,208½	0	30	362	55
Building cellar, deputy warden's quarters.....	33	0	30	9	90
Carpenter.....	1,472½	0	30	441	75
Cell doors, cleaning.....	43	0	30	12	90
Coal, unloading.....	100	0	30	30	00
Farm and vegetable garden.....	3,831½	0	30	1,149	45
Fence, repairing.....	83	0	30	24	90
Grounds, warden's.....	304	0	30	91	20
"    deputy warden's.....	304	0	30	91	20
Hall orderly.....	517	0	30	155	10
Heating.....	357	0	30	107	10
Hospital orderly.....	296	0	30	88	80
Ice, cutting.....	32½	0	30	9	75
Kitchen orderly.....	998	0	30	299	40
Laundry orderly.....	1,439½	0	30	431	85
Library.....	310	0	30	93	00
Making mats.....	73	0	30	21	90
Making mattresses.....	42	0	30	12	60
Office orderly.....	339	0	30	101	70
Piggery, repairs.....	15½	0	30	4	65
Repair shop.....	609	0	30	182	70
Roads.....	370½	0	30	111	15
Root-house.....	133	0	30	39	90
Servants.....	766½	0	30	229	95
Shaving.....	216½	0	30	64	95
Shoe shop.....	1,947	0	30	584	10
Stables.....	308	0	30	92	40
Stone-cutting.....	829½	0	30	248	85
Store orderly.....	394	0	30	91	20
Surroundings.....	1,767	0	30	530	10
Tailor.....	2,386½	0	30	715	95
Teaming.....	1,264	0	30	379	20
Tending cows.....	308	0	30	92	40
Tending pigs.....	308½	0	30	92	55
Water works.....	14½	0	30	4	35
Wing orderly.....	1,332	0	30	399	60
Wood-cutting.....	71	0	30	21	30
	26,308			7,892	40

APPENDIX I

REVENUE STATEMENTS







ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

		1888.		1889.		1899.		Penitentiary Revenue.		Casual Revenue.	
		To draft to Hon. Receiver General No.	Receiver General No.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	By	June 30..	\$	cts.
Aug. 11.			589	39	79			shoe shop...		385	68
" 11.			686	149	85			Stonecutters		241	63
Sept. 9.			882	450	00			Carpenters		232	26
" 9.			883	48	60			Rent		170	56
" 9.			884	40	18			Tinsmiths.		88	54
Oct. 17.			1069	8	34			Tailors		83	99
" 17.			1100	124	46			Fines		61	00
" 17.			1101	2	82			Blacksmiths.		30	82
Nov. 15.			83	249	82			Farm		27	54
" 15.			84	84	13			Piggery		18	00
Dec. 12.	2		220	123	31			Farm stable		11	90
								Steward		7	50
								Bookbindery		6	38
								Engineers		5	06
								Prison stable		0	15
								Bakery		0	07
								<i>Refund of Expenditure.</i>			
								By steward		119	04
								Blacksmith		113	44
								Carpenters		53	64
								Salaries		23	34
								Bakery		22	72
								Tailors		21	03
								Shoe shop		15	33
								Tinsmiths		15	11
								Hospital		9	55
								Farm		5	38
								Prison stable		0	50
										400	08
								By Tailors		490	93
								Survey board		433	57
								Prison stable		350	25
								Farm stable		100	00
								Farm		5	82
										1,380	57
										3,151	73

G. S. MALEPART,  
Accountant.

J. A. DUCHESNEAU,  
Warden.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

1898.	To deposit to credit of Receiver General.	\$	cts.	1899.	June 30.	Penitentiary Revenue.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Aug. 5.	.....	103	72			By Woodenware manufactory . . . . .	448	28		
Sept. 3.	.....	99	77			Farm . . . . .	708	40		
Oct. 1.	.....	87	60			Shoe shop . . . . .	175	32		
Nov. 2.	.....	102	89			Tailor shop . . . . .	107	80		
Dec. 2.	.....	177	54			Machine shop . . . . .	52	70		
" 31.	.....	277	29			Carpenter shop . . . . .	15	58		
						Blacksmith shop . . . . .	3	35		
1899.						Convict labour . . . . .	31	75		
Jan. 31.	.....	186	72			Steward . . . . .	15	08		
March 3.	.....	203	17			Gate money . . . . .	9	00		
April 5.	.....	174	00			Keep of military prisoners . . . . .	1,058	50	2,625	85
May 1.	.....	222	15							
June 2.	.....	173	36			<i>Refund of Expenditure.</i>				
" 28.	.....	897	97			By Bakery . . . . .	62	28		
						Steward . . . . .	18	05		
									80	33
									2,706	18

JOHN A. GRAY,  
Accountant.

CHAS. ROSS,  
Acting Warden.

MANITOBA.

1898.		\$ cts.	1899.	Ordinary Revenue.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Aug. 5.	To deposit to credit of Receiver General No. 460.		June 30.			
Sept. 2.	"	7 33		By Farm.....	1,788 47	
Oct. 3.	"	34 75		Shoe shop.....	152 85	
Nov. 2.	"	27 80		Tailor shop.....	41 35	
Dec. 2.	"	980.		Hospital supplies.	18 64	
	"	1138.		Blacksmith shop.....	2 55	
1899.				Carpenter shop.....	26 71	
Jan. 4.	"	1305.		Laundry.....	4 52	
Feb. 3.	"	1489.		Maintenance of buildings.	30 00	
Mar. 3.	"	1643.		Book bindery.....	6 77	
Apr. 4.	"	1824.		Engineer's department.....	1 15	
May 3.	"	1996.		Bakery.....	1 03	
June 2.	"	2162.		Wood cutting.....	53 36	
July 7.	"	2361.		Fines.....	2 74	
	"			Convict labour.....	2 70	2,132 84
1898.						
Aug. 5.	"	460.		Casual Revenue.		
Sept. 2.	"	623.		By Heating.....	168 30	
Oct. 3.	"	817.		Rations.....	64 81	
Nov. 2.	"	980.		Prison utensils.....	7 00	
Dec. 2.	"	1138.		Farm implements.....	0 55	
	"			Furniture and furnishing.....	1 05	
1899.				Hospital supplies.....	17 37	
Jan. 4.	"	1301.		Lighting.....	4 05	
Feb. 3.	"	1489.				
Mar. 3.	"	1644.				
Apr. 4.	"	1825.				
May 3.	"	1997.				
June 2.	"	2163.				
					263 73	2,396 57

JNO. MUSTARD,  
Accountant.

A. G. IRVINE,  
Warden.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1898.	To deposit to credit of Receiver-General.	\$ cts.	1898.	Penitentiary Revenue.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Aug. 4.	"	96 64	June 30.	By Bakery.....	390 21	
Sept. 9.	"	162 26		Blacksmith.....	10 52	
Oct. 8.	"	104 99		Carpenter.....	248 09	
Nov. 7.	"	124 50		Farm.....	206 23	
" 7.	"	137 99		Land.....	75 00	
Dec. 7.	"	150 06		Piggery.....	22 75	
" 7.	"	94 21		Prison clothing.....	133 22	
1899.				Shoe shop.....	144 79	
Jan. 9.	"	72 00		Store.....	87 03	
Feb. 7.	"	132 29		Tailor.....	159 09	
Mar. 9.	"	225 61		Gate and fine fund.....	4 75	1,481 68
April 5.	"	113 79		<i>Casual Revenue.</i>		
" 5.	"	23 50		By Store.....	258 79	
May 10.	"	84 07		Shoe shop.....	15 00	
" 10.	"	5 00		Armoury.....	13 50	
June 6.	"	109 12		Transfers.....	86 55	373 84
" 6.	"	126 63				
July 10.	"	102 86				
						1,855 52
						1,855 52

JAS. W. HARVEY,  
Accountant.

J. C. WHYTE,  
Warden.



APPENDIX J

EXPENDITURE



DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

KINGSTON.

<i>Salaries—General.</i>		\$ cts.	<i>Salaries—Police.</i>		\$ cts.
Warden, J. H. Metcalfe, 10 m. 16 d. at \$2,000.		1,754	Deputy warden, D. O'Leary, 1 y. ....		1,500 00
Warden, J. M. Platt, 1 m. 15 d. at \$2,000		247 30	Chief keeper, &c., W. S. Hughes, 11 m. 26 d. at \$1,200		1,183 56
Surgeon, D. Phelan, 1 y. ....		1,800 00	Keepers, 2, each 1 y. at \$700		1,400 00
Chaplain, Protestant, Rev. C. E. Cartwright, 1 y. ....		1,200 00	" 6, each 1 y. at \$600		3,600 00
Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Rev. J. V. Neville, 1 y. ....		1,200 00	" 1, 8 m. at \$600		400 00
Accountant, Robt. R. Creighton, 6 m. at \$1,100, 6 m. at \$1,150		1,125 00	" 1, 4 m. at \$600		200 00
Engineer, Wm. H. Derry, 11 m. 26 d. at \$1,000		985 20	" 1, 6 m. at \$560 and 4 m. 6 d. at \$590		486 30
Warden's clerk, J. R. Forster, 1 y. ....		600 00	Guards, 33, each 1 y. at \$500		16,500 00
Storekeeper, Thos. W. Bowie, 1 y. ....		700 00	" 1, 11 m. 1 d. at \$500		459 15
Asst. storekeeper, T. A. Keenan, 1 y. ....		600 00	" 2, each 10 m. at \$500		832 32
Steward, C. H. Martin, 1 y. ....		700 00	" 1, 9 m. at \$500		374 94
Hospital overseer, W. H. Gunn, 1 y. ....		800 00	" 1, 8 m. at \$500		333 33
Asst. hospital overseer, Thos. Thompson, 1 y. ....		600 00	" 1, 2 m. 20 d. at \$500		110 72
Matron, Rose A. Fahey, 1 y. ....		600 00	" 1, 1 m. 12 d. at \$490		56 94
" temporary, Mary E. Walsh, 27 d. at \$600, 10 d. at \$500		58 08	" 2, each 6 m. at \$490 and 6 m. at \$500		990 00
Deputy matron, Mary Smith, 1 y. ....		400 00	" 2, each 6 m. at \$460 and 6 m. at \$490		950 00
" temporary, M. H. Smith, 16 d. at \$400		17 53	" 1, 1 m. 12 d. at \$400 and 10 m. 19 d. at \$500		489 17
Electrician, Chas. Baylie, 1 y. ....		800 00	" 1, 2 m. at \$400 and 10 m. at \$500		483 32
Asst. electrician, R. McDonald, 1 y. ....		500 00	" 1, 5 m. 18 d. at \$400 and 5 m. 22 d. at \$500		424 84
Overseer sewage works, C. A. Sullivan, 8 m. at \$500, 4 m. at \$550		516 66	" 1, 1 y. ....		400 00
Messenger, M. J. Kennedy, 1 y. ....		600 00	" 1, 11 m. 26 d. at \$400		394 52
Fireman, W. Coffey, 7 m. at \$500		291 62	" 1, 11 m. 21 d. at \$400		389 66
" P. Healy, 1 m. 25 d. at \$500		75 91	" 1, 10 m. 16 d. at \$400		350 86
" R. Irwin, 1 y. ....		500 00	" 1, 9 m. 11 d. at \$400		312 05
" I. Seymour, 9 m. 27 d. at \$500		413 36	" 1, 3 m. 24 d. at \$400		127 94
" temporary, W. Coffey, 5 d. at \$400		5 48	" 1, 3 m. at \$400		100 00
" " W. Gilmour, 2 m. 25 d. at \$400		94 25	" 1, 2 m. at \$400		66 66
" " C. H. Fenning, 1 m. 26 d. at \$400		62 37	" 1, 15 d. at \$400		16 44
		17,248 13			32,933 72
LESS—Refund from J. H. Metcalfe		1 57			
		17,246 56			
<i>Salaries—Industrial.</i>			<i>Uniforms.</i>		
Chief instructor, E. J. Adams, 1 y. ....		1,000 00	Pant buttons, 72 gross at 8c. ....		5 76
Supt. twine dept. T. P. Connor, 1 y. ....		1,500 00	Vest " 5 " 40c		2 00
Asst. supt. twine dept., John Price, 1 y. ....		900 00	Barrel " 2 " \$10.80		21 60
Trade instructors, 10, each 1 y. at \$700		7,000 00	Pant buckles, 1 " 12c		0 13
" 1, 6 m. at \$690, 6 m. at \$700		695 00	Silesia, 248½ y. at 8½c		21 74
" 1, 6 m. at \$660, 6 m. at \$690		675 00	" 497½ y. at 8½c		41 04
" 1, 1 m. 26 d. at \$500		77 28	Cheese bandage cloth, 1,043½ y. at 3c.		31 31
Stable guards, 4, each 1 y. at \$500		2,000 00	Farmers satin, 1,111 y. at 8c.		88 88
		13,847 28	French canvas, 450 y. at 6½c		30 38
			" 500 " 6½c		31 25
			Mohair sleeve lining, 73 y. at 25c.		18 25
			Drill, 474½ y. at 5½c		26 97
			Holland, 281½ y. at 10½c		29 56
			" 405½ y. at 9c		38 55
			Wadding, 6 bales at \$4.75		28 50
			Braid, 4 gross at \$5.10		20 40
			" 3½ " \$4		13 00
			" ½ " \$2.65		0 66
			" 3 " \$1.50		4 50
			Machine silk, 5 lbs. at \$5.62½		28 12



## Kingston—Continued.

<i>Uniforms—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Retiring Allowances.</i>	\$ cts.
Silk twist, 6 lbs. at \$4.25	25 50	William Coffey	444 45
Grey cotton, 1,086 y. at 4½c	52 94	Robert McCauley	1,307 63
Serge, 726½ y. at 85c	617 53	Michael Brennan	1,553 75
" 790 " 72½c	572 75	Thomas Conley	512 03
" 18 " 60c	10 80	James Evans	1,439 43
Jean, 334½ " 6½c	22 58	William Hurst	932 40
Scarlet cloth, 12½ y. at \$2.75	34 38	Edward Mooney	1,607 36
Duck, 202½ y. at 13½c	27 37	John Mills	1,123 46
Sewing silk, 1 lb.	10 00	J. B. P. Matthewson	2,148 55
Jacket hooks and eyes, 1 gross	0 12	William Newman	336 68
" 1 "	0 15	Alexander Spence	182 99
Elastic canvas, 450 y. at 4½c	28 12	Lawrence Walsh	827 77
Helmet plates, 5 doz.	27 15	Chester Woods	242 94
Mitts, 11 pairs at \$1.10	12 10	Isaac Houghton	204 74
" 1 "	0 75		
Lamb cap, 1	5 00		
Hair seal caps, 2 at \$2.25	4 50		
Peaks, 1 doz	2 50		
Rubber coat, 1	8 00		
Lamb skins, 2 at \$7	14 00		
Blanco, 5 doz. at \$1.25	6 25		
Lining, 15 y. at 12½c	1 88		
Silesia, 6 y. at 20c	1 20		
Canvas, 3 y. at 15c	0 45		
Braid, 15 y. at 2c	0 30		
Cotton spools, 3 at 5c	0 15		
Silk spools, 3 at 5c	0 15		
Steels, 3 sets at 15c	0 45		
Hooks and eyes	0 09		
Pattern	0 20		
French calf, 119½ lbs. at \$1	119 25		
Bridle leather, 26½ lbs. at 50c	13 38		
Pebble cow, 424 lbs. at 12c	50 88		
Polished kid, 8 skins at \$1.75	14 00		
French calf, 1 skin	3 50		
Patent " 4 " \$2.50	10 00		
French kips, 191½ lbs. at 70c	133 88		
Sheepskins, 1 doz.	4 00		
" blue, 44 lbs. at 10c	4 40		
Wetling leather, 119½ lbs. at 35c	41 84		
Pebble calf, 35½ lbs. at 20c	7 15		
No. 1 Spanish sole leather, 388½ lbs. at 21c	81 59		
Belt leather, 69½ lbs. at 25c	17 31		
Boot and gaiter web, 9 rolls at 25c	2 25		
Boot elastic, 3 y. at 35c	1 05		
Hardash, 2½ lbs. at \$5.50	13 75		
Iron nails, 170 lbs. at 4c	6 80		
Zinc " 40 lbs. at 11c	4 40		
Channel nails, 6 lbs. at 16c	0 96		
Lasting tacks, 40 lbs. at 15c	6 00		
Hooks, 6 boxes at 30c	1 80		
Eyelets, 12 boxes at 15c	1 80		
Steel shanks, ½ gross at 75c	0 63		
Leather cement, 1 box	1 00		
Boot ink, 5 galls. at 45c	2 25		
Ink can, 1 only	0 50		
Neatsfoot oil, 5 galls. at 75c	3 75		
Oil can, 1 only	0 50		
Yellow thread, 3 lbs. at 70c	2 10		
Shoe buckles, 3 doz. at 5c	0 15		
Linen laces, 8 gross at 50c	4 00		
Customs entry	0 25		
Freight	2 88		
Express charges	1 15		
Cartage	0 50		
	2,529 61		
LESS—Refund of expenditure.	120 57		
	2,409 04		
			12,864 28
		<i>Police Mess.</i>	
		Beef, 7,384 lbs. at \$5.89	434 91
		Mutton, 900 lbs. at \$5.89	53 01
		Flour, 304½ brls. at \$3.92	121 24
		Milk, 730 galls. at 12½c	97 83
		Evaporated apples, 120 lbs. at 7c	8 40
		Prunes, 50 lbs. at 8½c	4 25
		Cranberries, 1 brl.	6 00
		Lemons, 35 doz. at 15c	5 25
		Butter, 1,150½ lbs. at 15c	172 58
		Coffee, 210 lbs. at 15c	31 50
		Corn starch, 84 lbs. at 6c	5 04
		Eggs, 102 doz. at 16c	16 32
		Mustard, 56 lbs. at 19c	10 64
		Tapioca, 90 lbs. at 4c	3 60
		Sago, 70 lbs. at 4c	2 80
		Raisins, 168 lbs. at 5c	8 40
		Whitefish, 1,093 lbs. at 7c	76 51
		Pickles, 5 galls. at 45c	2 25
		Cream of tartar, 20 lbs. at 20c	4 00
		Nutmegs, 3 lbs. at 70c	2 10
		Essence of lemon and vanilla, 4 doz. at 60c	2 40
		Ground ginger, 1 lb.	0 15
		Mixed spice, 3 lbs. at 20c	0 60
		Granulated sugar, 294 lbs. at 4½c	13 97
			1,083 75
		<i>Rations.</i>	
		Flour, 1,563½ brls. at \$3.92	6,130 04
		Beef, 1,285 lbs. at \$5.90	75 82
		" 125,579 lbs. at \$5.89	7,396 61
		Mutton, 3,869 lbs. at \$5.89	227 89
		Oatmeal, 15,484 lbs. at 2c	309 68
		Rice, 13,000 lbs. at \$3.60	468 00
		Yeast, 32 lbs. at 32c	10 24
		" 364 lbs. at 30c	109 20
		Sugar, 21,968 lbs. at \$3.45	756 87
		Salt, 45,731 lbs. at 35c	160 05
		Salt, fine, 10 brls. at \$1.25	12 50
		" 10 " \$1.20	12 00
		" 10 " \$1.10	11 00
		Long clear bacon, 9,118 lbs. at 7½c	649 64
		Black tea, 4,964 lbs. at 10½c	531 71
		Japan " 63 lbs. at 11c	6 93
		" 90 " 20½c	18 45
		Beans, 13,216 " 1½c	165 21
		Split peas, 1,400 lbs. at 1½c	21 00
		Whole peas, 14,904 lbs. at 1½c	223 58
		Barley, 5,800 lbs. at 1½c	87 00
		Potatoes, 53,880 bags at \$1.10	58 41
		" 158,880 " 40c	63 24
		" 131,216 " \$1.12	146 98
		" 9,118 " \$1.00	9 78

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## Kingston—Continued.

<i>Rations—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Prison Clothing—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Potatoes, 49½ bags at 85c. ....	41 93	Tape, 9 gross at 45c. ....	4 05
" 9¾ bush. at 75c. ....	7 44	Linen thread No. 40, 9 lbs. at \$1.41. ....	12 69
" 348¼ bush. at 40c. ....	139 29	" " No. 60, 6 lbs. at \$1.96. ....	11 58
" 29,000 lbs. at 1c. ....	290 00	Yarn, 1,512 lbs. at 30½c. ....	461 16
Lard, 160 lbs. at 6½c. ....	10 40	Upper leather, 726½ lbs. at 33c. ....	239 68
Vinegar, 302 galls. at 14c. ....	42 28	Sheep skins, 5 doz. at \$4. ....	20 00
Molasses, 502½ galls. at 25c. ....	125 63	Spanish sole leather No. 1, 4,815 lbs. at 21c. ....	1,011 21
Cornmeal, 7,575 lbs. at 1c. ....	75 75	Canada kip, 186 lbs. at 45c. ....	83 70
Onions, 799 lbs. at 1½c. ....	9 99	Pebble cow, 43½ ft. at 15c. ....	6 49
" 710 lbs. at 1½c. ....	12 43	Slipper canvass, 64 yds. at 10c. ....	6 40
" 316 lbs. at 1½c. ....	4 74	Linen laces, 1 gross at. ....	0 50
" 156 lbs. at 2c. ....	3 12	Leather laces, 41 gross at \$1. ....	41 00
" 7 bbls. at \$3.25. ....	22 75	Pegs, 3 bush. at \$1.10. ....	3 30
" 12 lbs. at \$3.50. ....	42 00	Iron nails, 55 lbs. at 4c. ....	2 20
Turnips, 34¾ tons at \$7. ....	26 58	Zinc nails, 25 lbs. at 11c. ....	2 75
Cabbage, 255 heads at 6c. ....	15 30	Tacks, 10 lbs. at 15c. ....	1 50
" 268 heads at 7c. ....	18 76	" assorted, 3 gross at 25c. ....	0 75
" 96 heads at 8½c. ....	8 00	Eyelets, 2 boxes at 15c. ....	0 30
Carrots, 11 bags at 40c. ....	4 40	Hooks, 4 boxes at 30c. ....	1 20
Codfish, 3,445 lbs. at 3c. ....	103 35	Hemp, 10 lbs. at 70c. ....	7 00
Saltpetre, 20 lbs. at 2c. ....	2 00	Wax, 10 lbs. at 10c. ....	1 00
Pepper, 337½ lbs. at 9c. ....	30 38	Boot ink, 5 galls. at 45c. ....	2 25
Soda biscuits, 4 lbs. at 6c. ....	0 24	Ink can, 1 at 50c. ....	0 50
Granulated sugar, 3 lbs. at 5c. ....	0 15	Leather cement, 1 doz. at \$1. ....	1 00
Cartage of flour. ....	75 95	Printing ink, 6 lbs. at 37c. ....	2 22
Orphan's home, maintenance of Gertrude Nalis, Sept. 21, 1897, to Sept. 21, 1898, 12 m. at \$2. ....	24 00	Moth balls, 5 lbs. at 15c. ....	0 75
		Camphor, 3 lbs. at 30c. ....	0 90
		Men's rubber boots, 22 prs. at \$3. ....	66 00
		" " 6 prs. at \$2.50. ....	15 00
		Child's boots, 1 pr. at. ....	0 75
		" " 1 pr. at. ....	0 80
		" " 1 pr. at. ....	0 50
		Freight, cartage and express charges. ....	4 05
			3,042 49
		Less refund of expenditure. ....	148 98
			2,893 51
		<i>Hospital Supplies.</i>	
		Drugs, surgical instruments, &c. ....	448 62
		Methylated spirits, 5 galls. at 1.10. ....	5 50
		Can for methylated spirits, 1 gall. ....	1 25
		Freight on methylated spirits. ....	0 70
		Old rye whisky, 6 galls. at \$3. ....	18 00
		Keen's mustard, 2 lbs. at 50c. ....	1 00
		Batting, 12 lbs. at 8½c. ....	1 02
		Safety pins, 6 doz. at 5c. ....	0 30
		Milk, 1,532½ galls. at 13½c. ....	205 41
		Butter, 454 lbs. at 15c. ....	68 12
		Eggs, 67 doz. at 16c. ....	10 72
		Granulated sugar, 160 lbs. at 4½c. ....	7 62
		Soda biscuits, 126½ lbs. at 6c. ....	7 59
		Corn starch, 42 lbs. at 6c. ....	2 52
		Tobacco, 96 lbs. at 40c. ....	38 40
			816 77
		Less refund of expenditure. ....	29 82
			786 95
		<i>Freedom Suits.</i>	
		Ties, 17 doz. at \$1.20. ....	20 40
		Braces, 3 doz. at \$1.08. ....	3 24
		" 12 doz. at \$1. ....	12 00
		Felt hats, 2 doz. at \$5.50. ....	11 00
		" 1½ doz. at \$4.75. ....	54 63
		Undershirts and drawers, 10 doz. at \$2. ....	20 00
		" " 24 doz. at \$3.85. ....	92 40
		Handkerchiefs, 18 doz. at 45c. ....	8 10
		Gloves, 1 doz. at. ....	2 40
			18,906 62
		Less refund of expenditure. ....	63 84
			18,842 73
		<i>Prison Clothing.</i>	
		Straw hats, 550 at 7c. ....	38 50
		Pant buttons, 36 gross at 8c. ....	2 88
		Coat buttons, 15 gross at 65c. ....	9 75
		Vest buttons, 25 gross at 40c. ....	10 00
		Bone buttons, 4 gross at \$1.08. ....	4 32
		Pant buckles, 5 gross at 12½c. ....	0 63
		Cottonade, 279½ yds. at 13½c. ....	38 04
		Grey cotton, 311½ yds. at 5½c. ....	16 35
		" 400 yds. at 4½c. ....	19 50
		Kersey, 417½ yds. at 16½c. ....	68 93
		" 3,112½ yds. at 23½c. ....	739 28
		Shirting, 294½ yds. at 7½c. ....	22 85
		Drill, 470½ yds. at 5½c. ....	26 77
		Forfar linen, 190 yds. at 12c. ....	22 80
		Duck, 47½ yds. at 8½c. ....	4 15
		Holland, 48 yds. at 9½c. ....	4 56

## Kingston—Continued.

<i>Freedom Suits—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Heating—Con.</i>		\$	cts.
Capes, 4 at \$2.50		10	00	Valve for Toby heater, 1 at \$8.75		8	75
" 1 at			4 00	Oven grates, 3		7	50
Jacket, 1 at			2 50	Customs entries		2	25
Shawls, 4 at \$2.50		10	00	Freight			7 75
Hats, 7 at \$1.50		10	50			5,574	83
Bonnet, 1 at			2 00	Less refund of expenditure..			17 00
Collars, 4 doz. at \$1.15		4	60			5,557	83
Mufflers, 4 doz. at \$3.		12	00				
Dress goods, 64½ yds. at 25c		16	09	<i>Lighting.</i>			
Lining, 65 yds. at 10c		5	50	Coal screenings, 1,026½ tons at \$1.89		1,940	87
Tweed, 898 yds. at 30c		269	41	Grate coal, 534½ tons at \$3.14		1,677	75
Check shirting, 453½ yds. at 9c		40	79	Coal oil, 616½ galls. at 13c		80	12
Silesia, 323½ yds. at 5½c		18	21	Candles, 378 lbs. at 10c		37	80
Farmer's satin, 58½ yds. at 8c		4	66	Matches, 60 boxes at 9c		5	40
Holland, 95 yds. at 9½c		9	02	Wicks, 1 roll at		0	45
Drill, 118½ yds. at 5½c		6	74	" 1 roll at		0	60
Elastic canvas, 150 yds. at 6½c		9	38	" 1 roll at		0	65
Spools, 200 yds., ½ gross at \$3.60		0	60	Wire, No. 12 R. C., 2,000 ft. at \$1.44		28	80
Yarn, 100 lbs. at 30½c		30	50	" No. 14 " 2,022 ft. at \$1.04		21	03
" 12 lbs. at 30c		3	60	" No. 16 " 1,630 ft. at 95c		15	49
Coat buttons, 6 gross at 65c		3	90	" No. 16 " 1,000 ft. at \$1.		10	00
Bone collar buttons, 2 gross at 60c		1	20	" No. 18 ann., 14½ lbs. at 25c		3	66
Canada kip, 231½ lbs. at 45c		104	07	" No. 18 copper, 10½ lbs. at 21c		2	15
				" No. 18 amp. fuse, 5 lbs. at 21c		2	00
		803	94	Lamp cord, 100 yds. at 8c		8	00
<i>Convicts Travel Allowance.</i>				Lamps, 10 c. p., 105 v., 400 at 20c		80	00
Convicts, 1 at			5 00	" 16 " 105 v., 100 at 20c		20	00
" 2 at \$6			12 00	" 25 " 105 v., 100 at 23c		23	00
" 13 at \$8		104	00	" 32 " 105 v., 200 at 28c		56	00
" 4 at \$9			36 00	Lamp holders, 1 doz. at 45c		0	45
" 31 at \$10			310 00	Postage on lamp holders		0	12
" 50 at \$12			600 00	Lamp burners, 6 at 12½c		0	75
" 5 at \$13			65 00	Lantern, 1 at 75c		0	75
" 3 at \$14			42 00	Lantern globes, 1 at \$1.40		1	40
" 36 at \$15			540 00	" 1 doz. at		0	70
" 5 at \$16			80 00	" 1 doz. at		0	85
" 9 at \$17			153 00	" 1 doz. at		0	75
" 6 at \$18			108 00	Key sockets, 2,000 at 12c		24	00
" 14 at \$20			280 00	Packing sockets		0	20
" 2 at \$22			44 00	Carbons, 100 at \$2.85		2	85
" 1 at			24 50	Fuse blanks, 24 at 20c		4	80
" 3 at \$25			75 00	Fuses, 24 at 5c		1	20
" 1 at			30 00	Rolled tempered copper, 10 lbs. at 55c		5	50
				Street hood, 1 at		1	92
		2,508	50	Mica, 3 lbs. at \$5.40		16	20
<i>Transfers.</i>				Bic. potash, 1 lb. at		0	30
Travelling expenses		436	60	Fire bricks, 500 at \$32		16	00
Less refund of expenditure..		340	95	Refilling commutators, 2 at \$85		170	00
				Pure rubber hose, ½-in., 6 ft. at 20c		1	20
		95	65	Customs entries		2	75
<i>Interments</i>		40	70	Freight and cartage		5	22
Less refund of expenditure..		12	00	Express charges		9	00
						4,280	68
		28	70	<i>Water Supply.</i>			
<i>Heating.</i>				Bar iron, 506 lbs. at \$1.75		8	86
Grate coal, 1,431.350 tons at \$3.14		4,493	86	Iron water pipe, 752 lbs. at 2c		15	04
Chestnut coal, 21,700 tons at \$3.14		66	43	Cast iron soil pipe, 24 ft. at 80c		19	20
Soft coal, 20,700 tons at \$2.18		44	55	Medium soil pipe, 20 ft. at 20c		4	00
Hard wood, 105½ cords at \$3.97		419	33	Galvanized iron pipe, 38½ ft. at 15c		5	81
Soft wood, 205½ cords at \$2.47		506	97	" " 515½ ft. at 7½c		36	57
Gasoline, 5 galls at 20c		1	00	" " 522½ ft. at 5½c		26	76
Jenkin's discs, 12 at 8c		0	96	" " 724½ ft. at 4½c		30	78
Castings, 354 lbs. at 3½c		12	39	" " 462½ ft. at 3½c		17	34
Elbows, 6 at 16c		0	96	Lead pipe, 3 lengths at		2	64
" 6 at 2½c		0	15	Bends, 719 lbs. at 3c		21	57
" 6 at 3c		0	18	" 385 lbs. at 2½c		10	69
Stop cocks, 2 at 60c		1	20	" 1 only at		0	75
Tees, 1 at 60c		0	60	" 1 " "		1	25

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

Kingston—Continued.

<i>Water Supply—Con.</i>		¢	cts.	<i>Water Supply—Con.</i>		¢	cts.
Bends, 7 only at \$1.15		8	05	Globe valves, 1 doz. at		12	25
" 2 " 38c		0	76	" 2 doz. at \$8.75		17	50
" 1 " "		0	75	" 1 doz. at		6	00
Elbows, 7 " 5c		9	35	" 1 doz. at		4	55
" 3 " 6c		0	18	" 1 doz. at		3	40
" 2 " 10c		0	20	" 1 doz. at		2	50
" 7 " 7c		0	49	" 1 doz. at		1	25
" 30 " 4c		1	20	Angle valves, 3 only at 25c		0	75
" 12 " 12c		1	44	" 3 only at 40c		1	20
" 6 " 15c		0	90	" 1 only at		0	65
" 1 " "		1	17	" 2 only at \$2.30		4	60
" 4 " 45c		1	80	Gate valves, 1 only at		6	08
" 4 doz. at 32½c		1	30	" 1 only at		6	84
" 4 " 43½c		1	75	Unions, 3 only at 15c		0	45
" 3 " 66½c		2	00	" 24 only at 10½c		2	52
" 3 " 80c		2	40	" 24 only at 12c		2	88
" 3 " \$1.16½		3	50	" 24 only at 13c		3	12
Bibs, 1 " "		7	00	" 24 only at 16c		3	84
" 1 " "		5	50	" 24 only at 20c		4	20
" 1 only at		0	70	" 24 only at 27c		6	48
Washers, 2 " 10c		0	20	" 2 doz. at 70c		1	40
Crosses, 1 " "		0	12	" 2 doz. at 75c		1	50
Stop and waste cocks, 2 only at \$5.75		11	50	" 2 doz. at 85c		1	70
Buckles, 2 only at 7c		0	14	" 2 doz. at \$1		2	00
" 3 " 5c		0	15	" 2 doz. at \$1.37½		2	75
" 2 doz. at 20c		0	40	" 2 doz. at \$2.25		4	50
" 2 doz. at 25c		0	50	U's soil pipe, 4 only at 51c		2	04
" 2 doz. at 27½c		0	55	" screwed, 2 only at 37c		0	74
" 2 doz. at 40c		0	80	" " 2 only at 41c		0	82
Buckles, 2 doz. at 30c		0	60	N. P. brass closet hinge, 1 only at		0	25
" 2 doz. at 32½c		0	65	Hose, 4 ply, ¾-inch, 7 feet at 17c		1	19
" 2 doz. at 45c		0	90	" 4 ply, 1-inch, 150 feet at 23c		34	50
" 2 doz. at 60c		1	20	Nozzle, 1 only at		1	00
Faucets 3 at 85c		2	55	" cap for hydrant, 1 only at		1	00
Tees, 1 only at		1	75	Ceiling plates, 1-inch, 8 only at 9c		0	72
" 1 only at		0	11	" 1½-inch, 6 only at 12c		0	72
" 1 only at		0	45	Duck, 40-inch, 2 yards at 35c		0	70
" 3 only at 12c		0	36	Gasoline, 25 galls. at 20c		5	00
" 6 only at 6c		0	36	Deep well pump, 1 only at		23	00
" 1 only at		0	08	Pump rod, 48 lbs. at 2½c		1	20
" 1 only at		0	20	Rod couplings, 6 only at 6c		0	36
" 2 only at 20c		0	40	Threadings		0	50
" 1 only at		0	14	Customs entries		2	25
" 1 only at		0	53	Freight and express charges		10	78
" 2 doz. at 32½c		0	65				
" 2 " 47½c		0	95			518	38
" 2 " 35c		0	70	Less refund of expenditure		0	79
" 2 " 60c		1	20				
Junctions, 4 only at 90c		3	60			517	59
" 4 " \$2.65		10	60				
Plugs, 40 only at 3c		1	20	<i>Prison Stables and Vehicles.</i>			
" 1 only at		0	13	Rims, 1½ X, 1 set at		1	30
" 8 doz. at 10c		0	80	" carriage, ½ set at \$1.80		0	90
" 2 doz. at 15c		0	30	Spokes, 1½ X X, 1 set at		3	10
" 2 doz. at 17½c		0	35	" cart, 2½, 1 bdl. at		2	75
" 2 doz. at 20c		0	40	" 1½, 1 set at		2	50
" 2 doz. at 30c		0	60	Hubs, 7 x 9, No. 1, 1 set at		1	60
Bushings, 2 only at 18c		0	36	" carriage, ½ set at		0	03
" 1 only at		0	30	Axles, 1 set at		6	50
" 2 only at		1	10	Car knobs, 2 gross at 50c		1	00
" 6 doz. at 57½c		3	45	Harness leather, 70½ lbs. at 28c		19	74
" 2 doz. at 37½c		0	75	Japan buckles, 2 gross at \$1		2	00
" 2 doz. at 25c		0	50	Harness snaps, ½ gross at \$2.75		0	69
" 2 doz. at 20c		0	40	" rings, ½ gross at 80c		0	20
" 2 doz. at 17½c		0	35	" needles, 6 papers at 8c		0	48
Vents, 8 only at 85c		6	80	Whip, 1 only at		0	65
Y's, 1 only at		0	75	Oilcloth cover, 1 only at		3	00
" 2 only at 70c		1	40	Robes, 2 at \$7.50		15	00
Couplings, 12 only at 12½c		1	50	Moss, 25 lbs. at 10c		2	50
Reducer, 1 only at 30c		0	30	Sponges, course, ½ doz. at \$2		1	00
Globe valves, 1 only at		1	12	" fine, ½ doz. at \$2.50		1	25
" 1 doz. at		18	50	" carriage, 3 only at 40c		1	20

Kingston—Continued.

<i>Prison Stables and Vehicles—Con.</i>		\$ cts.	<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>		\$ cts.
Fibre horse brushes, 12 only at 25c		3 00	Bolts, carriage, 100 only at		0 62
Stable brooms, 3 only at 65c		1 95	" stove 100		0 19
Harness dressing, 6 qts. at 50 c.		3 00	" " 100 "		0 21
Axle grease, ½ gross at \$4.50		2 26	Butts, 4 doz. at 21c		0 84
Soft soap, 1 can at		0 60	" 6 " 27c		1 62
Castor oil, 10 lbs. at 12c.		1 20	Sash lifts 1 "		0 50
Salt petre, 10 lbs. at 10		1 00	Hinges, 76 lbs. at 4½c		3 23
Salt, 1 brl. at.		1 10	Locks, sash, 2 doz. at \$1.		2 00
Linseed meal, 100 lbs. at 3c.		3 00	" brass drawer, 1 doz at.		4 50
Bran, ½ ton at \$17		8 50	" cupboard, 1 only at.		0 50
Oats, 100 bushels at 36c		36 00	Latches, Yale, 6 only at \$1.60		9 60
Horse liniment.		1 00	" 2 " \$2		4 00
M. Dolan, covering dish with patent leather		7 00	Iron washers, 105 lbs. at 4½c		4 74
W. S. Nicholls, V.S., professional services.		13 00	Rings, 2 gross at 5½c.		1 06
		150 00	Hooks and eyes, 18 gross at 15c		2 70
			Jap. buttons, 4 dozen at 10c.		0 40
			Bends, 2 only at \$1.15.		2 30
			Reducer, 1 only at.		2 58
			Increaser, 1 only at.		1 10
			Iron pipe, 102 ft. at \$1.04		106 08
			Angle iron, 1,040 lbs. at \$1.10		11 44
			Iron, 9,230 lbs. at \$1.70.		156 92
			" 840 " \$1.75		14 71
			" 1,880 " \$1.85		34 78
			" 116 " \$2.15		2 49
			" 289 " \$2.45		5 06
			" 92½ " \$3.20		2 96
			" 143 " \$2.05		2 93
			" galvanized, 1,530 lbs. at \$4.25.		65 03
			Iron, galvanized, 3,043 lbs. at \$4.50		137 03
			Steel 488 lbs. at \$6.25		30 50
			Block tin, 296½ lbs. at 18c		53 19
			Zinc, 90 lbs. at 6½c		5 85
			Twisted fence wire, 602 lbs. at 4c.		24 08
			Screen wire, 125 ft. at 9c		11 25
			" 33½ yds. at 14c.		4 67
			" 3 yds. at 20c.		0 60
			Crimped wire, 148 sq. ft. at 12c.		17 76
			Flexible auger, 1 only.		31 50
			Metal ceilings, 1 "		41 50
			" 1 " "		17 50
			" 1 " "		16 00
			Pine, fine to clear, 1,200 ft. at \$25.		30 00
			" good common, 30,975 ft. at \$18.		557 61
			" t. and g., 16,560 ft. at \$18.		297 00
			" scantling, 2,317 ft. at \$15.		34 75
			Basswood, 4,000 ft. at \$15.		60 00
			Oak, 1,947 ft. at \$45.		87 62
			" 700 ft. at \$40.		98 00
			Elm, 1,500 ft. at \$10.		15 00
			Maple flooring, 1,000 ft.		28 00
			Ash, 2,000 ft. at \$15.		30 00
			Birch, 570 ft. at \$18.		10 26
			Spruce, 5,301 ft. at \$13.		68 91
			Hemlock, 3,664 ft. at \$13.		47 63
			Maple, 400 ft. at \$18		7 20
			Shingles, 4,000 only at \$2.40.		9 60
			Laths, 20,000 only at \$1.50.		30 00
			Sand, 22½ yds. at \$1.		22 33
			Portland cement, 50 brls. at \$2.17½		108 76
			C. V. brown stone, 3 pcs.		45 00
			White lead, dry, 10 lbs. at 8c.		0 80
			" Johnston's, 4,000 lbs. at \$5.25		210 00
			Alabastine, 100 lbs. at 7c.		7 00
			" 190 lbs. at 6c		11 40
			Yellow ochre, 59 lbs. at 1½c		0 75
			English vermilion, 10 lbs. at \$1.25		12 50
			American " 5 lbs. at 25c		1 25
			" " 5 lbs. at 30c		1 50
			Whiting, 336 lbs. at 90c		3 02
			Raw sienna, 50 lbs at 4c		2 00

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## Kingston—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>		\$ cts.	<i>Maintenance of Machinery—Con.</i>		\$ cts.
Venetian red, 650 lbs. at \$1.25	8	13	Rolled tempered copper, 90 lbs. at 55c.	49	50
Frankfort green, 100 lbs. at 8c.	8	00	Steel, 888 lbs. at \$2.15	\$19	09
Ultra marine blue, 145 lbs. at 10c.	14	50	Less 3 p.c.	0	57
Umber, 100 lbs. at 6c.	6	00		18	52
Red lead, 212 lbs. at \$4.50	9	54	Boiler tubes, 1,120 ft. at 14c.	156	80
Turpentine, 180 galls. at 45c.	81	00	Welding boiler tubes, 62 h. at 25c.	15	50
Paint, Prussian blue, 13 cans at 60c.	7	80	Pattern for bush for dynamo, 1 h.	0	30
" green, 1 can	0	30	Brass bush, 22 lbs. at 30c.	6	60
" " 1 can	0	20	Boring bush, 19 h. at 40c.	7	60
Chrome yellow paint, 12 cans at 22c.	2	64	Fitting bush, 3 h. at 30c.	0	15
" " 6 cans at 20c.	1	20	Repairing boilers, 616 h. at 30c.	184	80
Oak graining, 6 lbs. at 25c.	1	50	Welding tubes, 3 only at 85c.	2	55
Paint, wine colour, 6 cans at 30c.	1	80	Candles, 1 lb.	0	15
" " 6 cans at 35c.	2	10	Stay bolt, 1 only	0	30
" mist green, 3 cans at 20c.	0	60	Boring pulleys, 4 h. at 40c.	1	60
" " 6 cans at 45c.	2	70	Altering gears.	0	15
" raw umber in Japan, 6 cans at 35c.	2	10	Small gear, 1.	1	45
" burnt sienna in Japan, 6 cans at 35c.	2	10	Rollers for wringing machine, 2 only.	11	00
" assorted colours, 10 tubes at 10c.	1	00	Gauge glasses, 1 dozen.	1	50
Boiled oil, 86 galls. at 51c.	43	86	Dodge wood pulleys, 2 only at \$1.85.	3	70
Raw " 43½ galls. at 48c.	20	75	" " 1 only	4	00
Lighting dryer, 5 galls. at 55c.	2	75	Back pressure valve, 1 only	4	00
Surfacing varnish, 1 gall.	3	95	Rubber gaskets, 24 only.	0	55
Hard oil finish, 20 galls. at \$1.10	22	00	Rubber balls, ¾ doz. at \$15.	10	00
Muriatic acid, 5 galls. at 35c.	1	75	Air vents, 2 doz. at \$2.	4	00
Aluminum bronze, 1 lb.	2	50	Lubricators, 6 only at \$6.	36	00
Glue, 50 lbs. at 15c.	7	50	Brass screws, 1 gross.	0	38
" 111 lbs. at 10c.	11	10	Commutator screws, 3 gross at 40c.	1	20
Putty, 484 lbs. at \$2.25	10	89	Plug tap, 1 only	0	30
" 999 lbs. at \$1.85	18	47	Taper tap, 1 only	0	30
Borax, 100 lbs.	5	75	Copper wire, 5 lbs. at 19c.	0	95
Russia rope, 30½ lbs. at 13½c.	4	04	Sand paper, 6 qrs. at 15c.	0	90
Fire clay, ¼ ton at \$14.	3	50	Caustic soda, 25 lbs. at 4½c.	1	13
" 1½ tons at \$10.	10	20	" 120 lbs. at 6c.	7	20
Toilet paper, 4,000 bdles. at \$55	220	00	Sal ammoniac, 25 lbs. at 12c.	3	00
Coppers, 356 lbs. at 75c.	2	67	Gasoline, 5 galls. at 20c.	1	00
Alumino ferric, 23,258 lbs.	189	74	White cotton waste, 1,138 lbs. at 6½c.	73	97
Chloride of lime, 480 lbs. at 3c.	14	40	Garlock packing, 19½ lbs. at 65c.	12	38
" 25 lbs. at 5c.	1	25	" 11½ lbs. at 70c.	7	88
Hobbs' sanitary fluid, 472½ galls. at \$1.25	590	54	" 69½ lbs. at 60c.	41	77
Lessive phoenix, 784 lbs. at 7c.	54	88	Rubber packing, 15¼ lbs. at 45c.	69	53
" 3,445 lbs. at 5c.	172	25	Asbestos packing, 21 lbs. at 50c.	10	51
Barrels for lessive phoenix, 5 only at 30c.	1	50	Plumbago packing, 3 lbs. at 20c.	0	60
Phenyle, 367 only at 10c.	3	67	Candle wick packing, 5 lbs. at 20c.	1	00
Sal soda, 11,250 only at 95c.	106	87	Threading pipe	0	75
Soap, 12,985 only at 3c.	389	55	Fibre, 3½ lbs. at 30c.	1	05
Castile soap, 280 only at 8c.	22	40	Lace leather, 5 lbs. at 70c.	3	50
Silver dust washing powder, 14,339 only at 5c.	716	95	" 10½ lbs. at 57c.	5	84
Barrels for washing powder, 48 only at 10c.	4	80	Oak tan belting, 12-in., 80 ft. at \$1.24.	\$99	20
Sand paper, 15 qrs. at 14c.	2	10	Less 3 p.c.	2	98
Rubber, 8½ lbs. at 85c.	7	23	Oak tan belting, 5-in., 28 ft. at 60c.	16	80
Cyclons paper, 20 rolls at 50c.	10	00	" 3-in., 12 ft. at 14c.	1	68
Time burning kiln, 5 days at \$1.50	7	50	Repairing electric belt, 4½ d. at \$3.	13	50
Care of drains.	64	00	Cement for electric belt	4	25
Customs entries.	0	75	Fire extinguisher hose, ¾-in., 23 ft. at 30c.	6	90
Freight, cartage and express charges.	81	84	Steam hose, 1 in., 52 ft. at 35c.	17	50
	5,819	16	" 1 in., 100 ft. at 41c.	41	00
Less—Refund of expenditure.	3	44	Hose, 3-ply, ¾-in., 25 ft. at 17c.	4	25
	5,815	72	Wire flue cleaners, 1 only	1	75
			" " 6 at \$1.55.	9	30
			" " 2 at \$1.60.	3	20
			" " 6 at \$1.90.	11	40
			Brass ferrule, 1 only	0	24
			Brass grease and resin box, 1 only	1	10
			Washer cutter, 1 only	1	00
			Pump plunger, 1 only	0	50
			Speed indicator, 1 only	1	50
			Castor oil, 2 lbs. at 12c.	0	24
			Olive " 2½ galls. at 70c.	2	02

## Kingston—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Machinery—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Roman Catholic Chapel—Con.</i>		\$	cts.
Cylinder oil, 175 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls. at 50c.....		87	66	Gimp, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at 10c.....		0	55
Engine " 261 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 33c.....		86	41	Fibre, 15 lbs. at 5c.....		0	75
Sweet " $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. at 70c.....		0	35	Altar cloths, 2 only.....		4	00
Machine " 43 galls. at 22c.....		9	46	Under " 2 ".....		1	75
Coal " 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ galls. at 13c.....		5	45	Altar stone cover, 1 only.....		0	40
Vaseline, 25 lbs. at 20c.....		5	00	" lace, 1 only.....		2	50
Albany compound, 40 lbs. at 20c.....		8	00	" gimp, 1 only.....		1	40
Glycerine, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at 17c.....		2	27	Purple stole, 1 only.....		0	75
Customs entry.....		0	25	Linen rollers, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....		2	70
Freight, wharfage, cartage and express charges.....		26	83	Red ribbon, 4 yds. at 12c.....		0	48
		1,306	47	White ribbon, 4 yds. at 12c.....		0	48
Less Refund of Expenditure..		0	80	Artificial flowers.....		16	00
		1,305	67	Repairing albs, 3 only.....		1	35
<i>Maintenance of Armoury.</i>				Making purifactors, 4 only.....		1	58
Care of armoury, 12 m. at \$4.....		48	00	Vestment collars, 5 at 25c.....		1	25
Vaseline, 2 lbs. at 20c.....		0	40	Making red silk cuffs for alb.....		1	11
Repairing revolvers.....		0	75	Ribbons, 4 yds. at 15c.....		0	60
Firing pins, 12 only.....		4	81	Repairing cassocks.....		1	60
" 6 at 60c.....	\$	3	60	" chaplain's surplice.....		1	10
" springs, 6 at 5c.....	0	30		Benediction corporal.....		1	25
D. A. hammers, 6 at 50c.....	3	00		Chalice and paten covers, 2 only.....		0	50
		6	90	Washing & ironing small linens, 1 yr.....		10	00
Less 25 %..		1	72	Caring for altar, 1 year.....		14	00
		5	18	Butler's catechisms, 3 doz. at 38c.....		1	14
Postage on ".....		0	12	French prayer books, 3 only.....		0	85
Marlin cartridges, 4,000 only.....		92	40	Peter's sodality, 12 at 38c.....		4	56
Freight.....		1	50	Catholic youth's hymns, 12 at 52c.....		6	24
Customs entry.....		0	25	Gregorian chants, 12 at 70c.....		8	40
		153	41	Music paper, 4 quires at 40c.....		1	60
<i>Maintenance of Chapels—Protestant.</i>				Repairing and tuning organ.....		38	00
Carpet, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at \$1.35.....		84	88	Charcoal, 4 boxes at 50c.....		2	00
Crimson Rep, 12 at \$1.25.....		15	00	Olive oil, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls. at 70c.....		2	45
" Mats, 2 at \$1.50.....		3	00	Incense, 6 boxes at \$1.....		6	00
Gold silk, 1 yd.....		0	90	Floats, 12 " 10c.....		1	20
Baize, 6 yds. at 50c.....		3	00	" 12 " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....		1	50
Bullion fringe, 15 yds. at \$1.10.....		16	50	Candles, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at 50c.....		33	75
Cord, 4 yds. at 10c.....		0	40	Altar wine, 7 bottles at 50c.....		3	50
Paper, 50 yds. at 7c.....		3	50	Large altar breads, 200.....		0	70
Church choir manuals, 6 at 35c.....		2	10	Small " 1,000.....		2	00
" " 6 at 25c.....		1	50			248	54
Gospel hymn books, 12 at 90c.....		10	80	Protestant chapel.....	\$	199	89
Sacred songs, 12 only.....		3	75	Roman Catholic chapel.....	248	54	
Canticles, 12 at 30c.....		3	60			448	43
Music paper, 1 quire.....		0	40	<i>Maintenance of School.</i>			
Finnish Bible, 1 only.....		1	50	Geographies, 6 at 60c.....		3	60
White chalk, 1 box.....		0	06	First readers, part 1, 3 doz. at 96c.....		2	88
Repairing, tuning & regulating organ.....		20	00	" " 2, 3 doz. at \$1.44.....		4	32
Removing and recapping tuning caps of organ pipes.....		25	00	Public school arithmetics, 3 doz. at \$2.40.....		7	20
New metal organ pipe.....		3	00	Slates, 1 doz.....		0	72
Altar wine, 2 bottles at 50c.....		1	00	Slate pencils, 2 boxes at 11c.....		0	22
		199	89			18	94
<i>Roman Catholic Chapel.</i>				<i>Stationery.</i>			
Carpet, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at \$1.....		57	25	Sundries from Stationery Dept.....		276	39
Paper, 40 yds at 7c.....		2	80	" Queen's Printer.....		710	99
Cutting carpet.....		1	50	Freight and express charges.....		11	99
Vases, 1 pair.....		0	60			999	37
" 1 ".....		0	70				
Flower pots, 4 only at 30c.....		1	20	Postage.....	\$	127	00
Tumblers, 6 only at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....		0	75				
Brocade plush, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at \$2.50.....		3	75	Telegrams.....		66	74

Kingston—Continued.

<i>Telephones.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Furniture and Furnishing—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Warden's office, residence and store-keeper's office.....	30 50	Wood pushes, 6 only at 9c.....	0 54
Engineer's residence.....	25 00	Circuit batteries, 24 only at 40c.....	9 60
Hospital.....	28 75	Zincs for circuit batteries, 144 only at 5c.....	7 20
Message.....	0 30	Twine, 31 lbs. at 18c.....	5 58
	134 55	" 24 " 24c.....	5 76
	3 50	" 5 " 37c.....	1 85
<i>Truckage.</i> .....		" 3 " 40c.....	1 20
<i>Freight.</i> .....	1 75	Linen towels, 4 doz. at \$1.75.....	7 00
		" 13 " \$1.80.....	23 40
<i>Furniture and Furnishing.</i>		Crash towelling, 100 yds. at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	7 75
Office sundries from stationery department.....	106 51	" 1,995 " 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	134 67
Cork carpet, 45 yds. at \$1.....	45 00	White tape, 1 gross.....	0 45
Packing carpet.....	0 75	Beads, 6 doz. at \$1.20.....	7 20
Linoliium, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at 75c.....	34 00	Scapulars, 12 doz. at 60c.....	7 20
Oilcloth, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. \$1.10.....	32 27	Customs entry.....	0 25
" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at 30c.....	0 45	Freight, cartage and express charges.....	8 86
" 6 yds. at 25c.....	1 50	Tolls.....	0 40
Velvet, 2 yds. at 50c.....	1 00		1,190 31
Felt, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at 75c.....	0 84	Less Refund of Expenditure.....	4 80
Print, 12 yds. at 10c.....	1 20		1,185 51
Bunting, 10 yds. at 30c.....	3 00	<i>Machinery.</i>	
Blinds, 2 only at \$3.50.....	7 00	Mechanical stoker, 1 only.....	950 00
" 8 " at 65c.....	5 20	Paint mill, 1 only.....	8 00
" 1 ".....	1 45	Vertical Austin separator, 1 only.....	22 00
" 1 ".....	1 95	Heintz steam savers, 2 only at \$13.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	27 75
Cocoa mats, 2 only at \$2.....	4 00	Gordon press, 13 x 19, 1 only.....	180 00
" 1 ".....	1 50	Paper cutter, 1 only.....	50 00
" 1 ".....	2 50	Galley job press, 1 only.....	22 50
Mirrors, 3 only at 75c.....	2 25	Lead cutter, 1 only.....	2 00
Imitation leather, 2 yds. at 45c.....	0 90	Acme staple binder, 1 only.....	9 00
" 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds. at 50c.....	0 60	Freight.....	1 00
Leather trimming, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	9 53		1,272 25
" 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 18c.....	5 04	<i>Beds and Bedding.</i>	
Oak clock, 1 only.....	5 00	Castings, 289 lbs. at 6c.....	17 34
Repairing clocks.....	8 00	Barrel, 1 only.....	0 25
Clock dial forms, 1,000 only.....	8 00	Ticking, 332 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	42 22
Electric shades, 8 only at 50c.....	4 00	Twilled grey cotton, 1,606 yds. at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	110 41
" 3 " at 40c.....	1 20	Blankets, 150 only at \$1.60.....	240 00
" 2 " at 35c.....	0 70	Baling.....	0 80
" 1 ".....	0 75	Rubber sheets, 6 x 3, 6 only at \$1.50.....	9 00
Box for electric shades.....	0 15	Aug. hyd. fort, 5 lbs. at 40c.....	2 00
Cuspidors, 2 only at 25c.....	0 50	Freight, cartage and express.....	1 80
Water jug, 1 only.....	0 30		423 82
" 1 ".....	0 35	Less Refund of Expenditure.....	14 40
Tumblers, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at \$1.....	1 50		409 42
Marble washbasins, 2 only at \$14.50.....	29 00	<i>Prison Utensils.</i>	
Basin clamps, 3 only at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	0 38	Spoons, 1 gross.....	3 25
Rolled rimmed enamelled bath tub.....	28 50	" 2 doz. at \$1.25.....	2 50
N.P. double bath cocks.....	2 00	" 1 only.....	0 10
N.P. douche.....	3 00	Cups and saucers, 3 doz. at \$1.20.....	3 60
Automatic closet set.....	28 80	Agate cups, 1 doz.....	1 00
Boxing and cartage on ditto.....	1 00	Jug, 1 only.....	0 40
Automatic combination closet sets, 8 only at \$21.....	168 00	Butcher knives, 3 only at 50c.....	1 50
Closet bowl, 1 only.....	4 00	" " 3 " at 35c.....	1 05
Brass flushometers, 5 only at \$9.50.....	47 50	" " 1 ".....	3 50
Radiator tops and bases, 24 only at \$12.90.....	309 60	" saws, 1 " at \$1.75.....	3 50
Cupboard locks, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at \$11.75.....	5 88	Bread knives, 2 " at \$1.25.....	2 50
Drawer " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " at \$4.50.....	6 75	Large pot, 1 only.....	0 85
" handles, 1 doz.....	1 80	Steel rakes, 1 doz.....	3 49
" 2 doz. at \$4.50.....	9 00	Scoops, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. at \$7.80.....	11 70
Brass door pulls, 6 doz. at \$1.75.....	10 50	" 3 " \$8.35.....	4 18
Castors, 4 sets at 20c.....	0 80	Snow shovels, 2 doz. at \$3.....	6 00
Chair seats, 6 only at 20c.....	1 20	Sinker cord, 15 lbs. at 35c.....	5 25
" 6 " 25c.....	1 50		
I. B. bells, 4-in., 6 only at 55c.....	3 30		



## Kingston—Continued.

<i>Prison Utensils.—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Office Books.</i>		\$	cts.
Lawn mower, 1 only.....		6	00	Kingston Directory.....		2	00
" " 1 ".....		5	00	Sundries from Stationery Department		46	04
Scales, 1 only.....		7	00	Freight.....		2	11
" " 2 " at \$4.50.....		9	00				
Platform scale, 1 only.....		12	00				
Repairing scales.....		16	50				50 15
Inspecting ".....		2	25				
Flower pots, 98 only at 1½c.....		1	47	<i>Fire Protection.</i>			
" " 47 " 3½c.....		1	53	Spruce, 240 ft. at \$25.....		6	12
" " 47 " 5c.....		2	35	Axles, 1 set.....		3	00
" " 12 " 10c.....		1	20	Spokes, 1 set.....		1	75
Brooms, 104 doz. at \$1.45.....	150	80		Rims, 1 ".....		0	85
Whisks, 6 doz. \$1.....	6	00		Hubs, 1 ".....		0	70
Hair floor brushes, 6 only at \$1.50.....	9	00		Leather, 23½ lbs. at 30c.....		7	05
" " 1 ".....	1	25		" " 19 lbs. at 25c.....		4	75
Dust brooms, 6 only at 90c.....	5	40		Expander, 2½-inch, 1 only.....		8	00
Feather duster, 1 only.....	0	35		Expansion rings, 12 only at \$1.80.....		1	80
Scrubbing brushes, 15 doz. at 75c.....	11	25		Cotton hose straps, 12 only.....		7	50
Shoe brushes, 4 doz. at \$2.....	8	00		Fire-hose washers, 1½ doz. at \$1.50.....		2	25
Black lead brushes, 6 only at 20c.....	1	20		Brass reducers, 3 only at \$3.50.....		10	50
Deck scrubs, 4 doz. at \$5.....	20	00		G. P. Imp. nozzles, 3 only at \$10.....		30	00
Shaving brushes, ½ doz. at \$4.....	2	00		Fireman's axes, ½ doz. at \$22.....		11	00
Shaving brushes, 6 only at 20c.....	1	20		Baking soda, 5 lbs. at 4c.....		0	20
Hair brushes, 1 only at 85c.....	0	85		Case, 1 only.....		9	10
" " ½ doz. at \$3.....	0	75		Express charges.....		0	30
" combs, 4 only at 15c.....	0	60					
" " 1 doz. at \$1.50.....	1	50					95 88
" " 1 " at \$1.....	1	00		<i>Farm Crops.</i>			
Razors, 1 doz.....	9	00		Seed potatoes, 100½ bush. at 60c.....		60	22
Springs for clippers, ½ doz.....	0	25		Vegetable and garden seeds.....		36	99
Hones, 1 only.....	1	75		Paris green, 50 lbs. at 17c.....		8	50
" " 1 ".....	0	75		Manure.....		97	60
Williams shaving soap, 30 lbs. at 35c.....	10	50		Weighing barley.....		1	50
Hair-pins, 2 lbs. at 5c.....	0	10		Threshing grain, 2,628 bush. at 1½c.....		39	42
Bathbrick, 8 doz. at 45c.....	3	60		Freight and express charges on seeds.....		1	09
Putz polish, ½ gall.....	0	90					
" " 32 doz. pints at \$3.....	96	00					245 32
Blacking, 9 doz. at 75c.....	6	75		<i>Farm Implements.</i>			
Sapolic, 19½ doz. at \$1.20.....	23	40		Bush, 1 only.....		0	40
Black lead, ½ gross at \$2.25.....	1	13		Rake teeth, 4 only at 25c.....		1	00
Metal polish, 48 lbs. at 25c.....	12	00		Foot rest and ring, 1 only.....		1	00
Clothes-pins, 1 box.....	0	60		Casting, 1 only.....		0	30
Wash-boards, 3 only at 20c.....	0	60		Cam and ring, 1 only.....		2	75
" " 3 " at 25c.....	0	75		Points, 3 only at 25c.....		0	75
Rubber, 15 lbs. at 40c.....	6	00		Ploughshares, 21 only at 25c.....		5	25
Leather, 10½ lbs. at 25c.....	2	63		Landside and shoe, 1 only.....		1	15
Tinned iron, 309 lbs. at 6c.....	18	54		Manure forks, 3 only at 50c.....		1	50
I. X. X. tin, 20 boxes at \$4.75.....	95	00		" " 3 " 65c.....		1	95
Sheet copper, 74 lbs. at 45c.....	33	30		Shoe for plough, 1 only at 30c.....		0	30
Sundries from Stationery Department	25	33		Scythe stones, 1 doz.....		1	00
Express charges.....	0	60		Rake arm strings and rivets.....		1	22
		689	30				18 57
				<i>Piggery.</i>			
<i>Library.</i>				Boar pig, 1 only.....		14	00
Dr. Kingsford's History of Canada, 1 volume.....	3	00		Hose, ¾-inch, 75 ft. at 14c.....		10	50
Subscriptions to Plumber's Journal to October, 1899.....	2	00		Nozzle and coupling.....		1	00
Magazines.....	24	75		Express charges on hogs from Montreal		6	25
Allsopp's Practical Bell Fitting.....	1	25		J. A. McCaugherly, travelling expenses		1	66
Fahie's House Lighting by Electricity.....	0	80		W. Nicholls, V. S., professional services		1	00
Hawkins' Catechism of the Indicator.....	1	00		G. W. Bell, V. S. " ".....		2	00
Subscription to Daily "Globe".....	4	00					
" " "Whig".....	6	00					36 41
Black binding cloth, 10 yds.....	1	68		<i>Shops Generally.</i>			
Horn folders, 2 only at 10c.....	0	20		Castings, 1,107 lbs. at 3½c.....		38	76
Freight.....	0	70		Iron, 200 lbs. at \$1.85.....		3	70
				" " No. 22 black, 133 lbs. at \$2.75.....		3	66
		45	38	" " tinned, 276½ lbs. at \$8.....		22	28
				" " Russian, 284 lbs. at \$10.....		28	40

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

Kingston—Continued.

Shops Generally—Con.		\$	cts.	Shops Generally—Con.		\$	cts.
Iron, hoop, ¾-inch, 403 lbs. at \$2.90		11	69	Nuts, 50 lbs. at \$5.25		2	63
" " 1-inch, 695 lbs. at \$2.50		17	38	" 25 " \$6.75		1	69
" " 1½-inch, 200 lbs. at \$2.50		5	00	" 15 " \$8.25		1	24
Musket steel, 17½ lbs. at \$45		7	88	Rim taps, 1 only at		0	54
Steel, Black Diamond, 200 lbs. at \$6.35		12	70	Postage		0	06
" " 498 " \$6.25		31	13	Rim taps, 1 only at	45c.		
Badger blenders tin, 12 lbs. at 60c.		7	20	" " "	55c.		
Tinned copper, 34½ lbs. at \$30		10	35	" " "	60c.		
Copper bar, 15½ lbs. at \$22		3	41	" " "	90c.		
Canada plate, 3 boxes at \$2.25		6	75		2 50		
Cut tacks (papers), 2 doz. at 14½c.		0	29	Less 50 p. c.	1 25		
" " 4 " 13c.		0	52			1	25
" " 4 " 14c.		0	56	Rim dies, 1 pr. at	\$1 50		
" " 2 " 15½c.		0	31	" 2 " "	2 00		
" " 1 " 19c.		0	19	" 2 " "	2 50		
Gimp tacks, 6 pkgs. at 5c.		0	30	" 1 " "	1 75		
N. P. screws, 1 doz.		0	30	" 1 " "	2 00		
Brass screws, 1 gross		0	40		9 75		
" 1 " "		0	30	Less 25 p. c.	2 44		
" 1 " "		0	50			7	31
" 3 " at 60c.		1	80	Soc hoes, ¼ doz. at \$2.92		1	46
" 1 " "		0	55	Compass saws, ¼ doz. at \$2.		0	50
" 1 " "		0	75	Milk can handles, 12 prs. at		3	00
" 1 " "		0	20	" " "		2	75
Screw eyes, 1 doz.		0	30	Tinned Kettle ears, 50 lbs. at 14c.		7	00
" " 1 " "		0	30	Turn webs, ¾ doz. at \$1.25.		1	04
" hooks, 2 doz. at 8c.		0	16	Smoothing irons, 24 lbs. at 5c.		1	20
Hooks and eyes, 1 gross.		0	48	Snips, 6 prs. at \$2.25.		13	50
" " 1 " "		0	60	Callipers, 6 only at 35c.		2	10
" " 1 " "		0	72	Pliers, 2 prs. at \$1.20		2	40
Brass wire, 19½ lbs. at 25c.		4	88	Jaws for 14-in. Trimo wrench, 3 only		1	50
Iron " 100 " 2c.		2	00	at 50c.		0	90
Steel " 148 " \$3.65.		5	40	Jaws for 14-in. trimo wrench, 1 only at		7	00
" " 55 " \$2		1	10	Emery wheels, 2 only at \$3.50		0	88
Picture " 6 rolls at 10c.		0	60	Compasses, ½ doz. at \$1.75.		6	50
Files, 1 doz. at		2	56	Showels, 1 doz. at		0	07
" 4 " 69c.		2	56	Centre bit, 1 only at		2	10
" 1 " "		0	70	Boxwood rules, 3 doz. at 70c.		4	80
" 3 " 62c.		1	86	Gasoline blow torches, 2 only at \$2.40.		3	00
" 1 " "		1	03	Pincers, ½ doz. at \$6.		2	25
" 3 " \$1.14		2	33	" " \$4.50		13	13
" 1 " "		8	45	Coal scoops, 1½ doz. at \$8.75.		3	60
" 5 " \$1.69		4	80	Oil gates, 6 only at 60c.		1	80
" 2½ " \$1.92		1	34	" 6 " 30c.		7	50
" 1 " "		2	22	Buttons hole scissors, 3 doz. at \$2.50.		30	00
" 1 " "		2	90	Shears, 11 in., 2 doz. at \$15.		0	55
" 2 " \$1.11		10	20	Sash tools, 4 in., 1 doz. at		0	80
" 2 " \$1.45		1	79	" 6 in., 1 doz. at		4	80
" 3 " \$3.40		1	24	Sledge hammer handles, 2 doz. at \$2.40		5	25
" 1 " "		3	63	Shovel handles, 3 doz. at \$1.75.		1	00
Drills, ½ " \$2.47		3	78	" 1 doz. at		2	00
" 1 " "		3	78	Tailor's goose, 40 lbs. at 5c.		53	55
" 2 " \$1.89		7	70	Smithy coal, 8½ tons at \$6.		14	00
" ½ " \$15.39		5	62	Emery cloth, 40 quires at 35c.		31	24
" 1 " \$5.61		2	19	" 71 " 44c.		1	80
" 1 " \$2.19		10	26	Sand paper, 15 " 12c.		2	80
" 1 " "		5	94	" 20 " 14c.		1	31
" 1 " "		0	90	Emery flour, 25 lbs. at 5½c.		0	41
" 1 " "		0	80	" 15 " 2½c.		0	40
" 1 " "		5	28	Weight, 100 lb., 1 only at		6	00
" 1½ " \$3.51		2	16	Blacksmith's vice, 40 lbs. at 15c.		0	40
" ½ " \$4.32		4	25	Lock, 1 only at		0	02
Rivets, 85 lbs. at 5c.		4	69	Postage on lock.		3	23
" " 5½c.		0	80	Varnish brushes, 1½ doz. at \$2.15		1	46
Copper rivets, 2 lbs. at 40c.		4	38	" 1 doz. at		3	10
Coe's wrenches, 1½ doz. at \$3.75		3	07	" " "		1	60
" " 1½ " \$5.25		3	50	Artist fitches, 2 " 80c.		2	00
" " 1½ " \$14		1	42	Camel hair brushes, ½ doz. at \$4.		6	40
" " 1½ " \$8.50		1	63	Brushes, 5 oval, 1 doz. at		10	80
Nuts, 50 lbs. at \$3.25		3	83	" 4 x 4 wall bristle, 1½ doz. at			
" 90 " \$4.25		4	83	\$7.20			
" 105 " \$4.60							

Kingston—Continued.

Shops Generally—Con.		\$	cts.	Shops Generally—Con.		\$	cts.
Brushes, whitewash, 2 doz. at \$4.80		9	60	Zinc nails, 40 lbs. at 11c.		4	40
" kalsomine, 4 x 8, ½ doz. at \$11.20		5	60	Iron nails, 65 lbs. at 4c.		2	60
Brushes, kalsomine, 8 x 8, ½ doz. at \$22		11	00	Hooks, 6 boxes at 30c.		1	80
Clout nails, 2½ lbs. at 5½c.		1	19	Boston polish, 5 galls. at 75c.		3	75
Horse shoe nails, 2 boxes at \$2.66.		5	32	Can of polish, 1 only.		0	50
Horse shoes, 4 kegs at \$3.75.		15	00	Cement, 1 box.		1	00
D. T. fuse, 1,000 ft. at.		5	00	" 1 gall.		2	00
Blasting powder, 12 kegs at \$1.80.		21	60	Can of cement, 1 only.		0	25
Dynamite, 12 sticks at 20c.		2	40	Eyelets, 16 boxes at 15c.		2	40
Fire clay, 1,510 lbs. at \$10.		7	55	Boot webbing, 6 rolls at 25c.		1	50
Charcoal, 200 " 16c.		32	00	Sponges, 1 doz.		0	20
Sulphur, 45 " 3c.		1	35	Tape measures, 4 doz. at 35c.		1	40
Sharpening shears, 7 prs. at 25c.		1	75	Thimbles, 4 doz. at 20c.		0	80
Sundry repairs to sewing and knitting machines.		7	95	French calf, 6½ lbs. at \$1.		6	50
Sewing machine needles, 36 doz. at 25c.		12	60	Tape, 2 grs. at 45c.		0	50
Knitting " 500 doz. at 2½c.		12	50	Crown buttons, 2 grs. at \$5.37½.		10	75
Needles, 444 papers at 2½c.		11	11	Cotton spools, 6½ grs. at \$3.41.		21	03
Darning needles, 2 papers at 10c.		0	20	" 2 doz. at 34c.		0	68
" 5 " 4c.		0	20	Linen thread, 12 skeins at 25c.		3	00
Packing needles, 2 pkgs. at 6c.		0	12	" No. 40, 55 lbs. at \$1.42.		78	10
Tow, 35 lbs. at 5c.		1	75	" No. 60, 50 lbs. at \$1.83½.		91	75
Gum Traganath, 2 lbs. at 40c.		0	80	Lamb caps, 3 only, \$5.		15	00
Camphor, 5 lbs. at 30c.		1	50	Felt hats, 10 only at \$1.		10	00
Manilla rope, 547½ lbs. at \$12.41		71	30	" 1 only.		0	85
Mastodon manilla, 2 reams at \$8.		16	00	Mitts, 3 prs. at \$1.10.		3	30
" " \$7.50.		15	00	Gloves, 1 pr.		1	25
" " \$6.		12	00	Silk handkerchief, 9 only at 75c.		6	75
Laundry starch, 131 lbs. at 5c.		6	55	" 1 only.		0	80
Blue, 20 lbs. at 20c.		4	00	Socks, ¾ doz. at \$2.25.		1	69
Corn starch, 18 lbs. at 6c.		1	08	Printing, type and material.		87	94
Chalk, 25 lbs. at \$1.15.		0	29	Sundries from Stationery Department		61	09
Crayons, 3 boxes at 75c.		2	25	and Printing Department.		0	75
Japan, 388 galls. at 55c.		21	39	Customs entries.		10	36
Boiled oil, 868 galls. at 52c.		45	18	Freight, cartage and express charges.		1,661	20
" 44½ " 51c.		22	67			298	32
Resin, 354 lbs. at 1½c.		4	43	Less—Refund of expenditure.			
Liquid ammonia, 1 quart. at.		0	20			1,362	88
Sweet oil, ¼ gall. at 70c.		0	35				
Oxalic acid, 2 lbs. at 10c.		0	20				
White shellac, 20 lbs. at 16c.		3	20				
Benzine, 89.½ galls. at 20c.		17	87	<i>Binder Twine.</i>			
Shellac, 7 galls. at \$2.		14	00	New Zealand hemp, 2,149 cwt. 3 qrs.		13,078	96
Keg for shellac, 1 only at		0	50	25 lbs. at 25s. per cwt.			
Can "		0	40	New Zealand hemp, 589 cwt. 2 qrs. 18		2,941	43
Damar varnish, 1 gall. at		2	00	lbs. at £20 10s. per ton			
Gasoline, 26¾ galls. at 20c.		5	35	New Zealand hemp, 500 cwt. 11 lbs. at		2,509	86
" 10 galls. at 23c.		2	30	£20 12s. 6d. per ton			
Alum, 2 lbs. at 5c.		0	10	Manilla hemp " seconds," 62½ tons at		6,994	93
Gold leaf, 24 books at 32c.		7	68	£23 per ton			
Sal ammoniac, 100 lbs. at 12c.		12	00	Interest on \$5,214.77 for 61 days at 5			
Shoe rasps, 3 doz. at \$2.50.		7	50	p.c. per annum		43	57
F. W. C. skivers, 1 doz. at.		3	25	Cordage oil, 5,083 galls. at 9c.		457	47
" knives, 3 doz. at \$4.50.		4	50	" 9,557 " 7c.		668	99
Peg hafts, 2 doz. at \$75c.		1	50	Winter black oil, 870 " 10c.		88	00
Sewing hafts, 3 lbs. at 25c.		0	75	Oil barrels, 308 only at \$1.		308	00
Stabbing hafts, 1 at 25c.		0	25	Soft coal screenings, 684¾ tons at		1,293	92
Feather knives, ¼ doz. at \$3.		1	50	\$1.89.			
Shave blades, 1 doz.		5	00	Toes for jenny chain, 24 prs. at 10c.		2	40
Peg awls, 11 grs. at 80c.		8	80	Capstan driving gears for jenny, 40		16	00
Sewing awls, 2 grs. at \$1.50.		3	08	only at 40c.		0	75
Shanks, 1 grs.		0	75	Jenny pins, 500 only at 15c.		16	25
Wax, 30 lbs. at 10c.		3	00	Breaker pins, 500 only at \$3.25.		10	00
Beeswax, 5½ lbs. at 30c.		1	58	Coarse spreader pins, 7500 only at \$2.		8	00
" 25 lbs. at 60c.		15	00	Fine spreader pins, 500 only at \$1.60.		18	00
Emery straps, 1½ doz. at \$1.75.		2	63	83 teeth gears, 3 only at \$6.		22	50
Harness needles, 3 papers at 8c.		0	24	" 3 " \$7.50.		9	00
Lasts, 43 pairs at 30c.		12	90	Extra teeth gears, 3 only at \$3.		1	50
" plated, 30 pairs at 40c.		12	00	Boxing for gears.		30	00
Neatsfoot oil, 20 galls. at 75c.		15	00	R. & L. toes for breaker, 50 only at 80c.		0	30
Shoe thread, 21 lbs. at 70c.		14	70	Altering gear patterns.		10	35
				Cast iron gear pattern, 1 only.			

Kingston—Concluded.

<i>Binder Twine—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Buildings.</i>		\$	cts.
Jenny captans, bored and turned, 15 only at \$1.25		18	75	Cast iron pipe, 979 lbs. at 2½c		24	48
Steel gears, 2 only at \$3.25		6	50	Cantilevers, 4,620 lbs. at 2½c		127	06
" 2 " \$4.25		8	50	Double end vents, 400 lbs. 2½c		11	00
Plummer blocks and covers, 4 only		2	98	Single end vents, 1,047 lbs. at 2½c		28	80
Castings, 14 pieces at 40c		5	60	Iron, 5,003 cwt. at \$1.70		85	05
Box for castings		0	25	" 1,312 cwt. at \$1.50		19	68
Castings, 21½ lbs. at 7c		1	48	" 4,713 cwt. at \$1.15		54	20
" 1,108 lbs. at 3½c		38	80	" 317 cwt. at \$1.05		3	33
Boring cylinder, 21½ hrs. at 40c		8	60	Steel, 964 cwt. at \$2		19	28
Spool heads, 525 only at 5½c		29	42	" 1,335 cwt. at \$2.65½		35	61
Cases for spool heads, 2 only		1	00	Galvanized shingles, 16 sqres. at \$5.25		84	00
Machine steel, 120 lbs. at 3½c		3	90	Slaters' nails, 50 lbs. at 5c		2	50
Boiler plate, 109, lbs. at 2½c		2	45	Brass chain, 200 feet at 4c		8	00
Biederman coil springs, 8 only at \$1.25		10	00	" jack chain, 202 yds. at 15c		30	30
Bobbin washers, 71 lbs. at 13c		9	23	" S hooks, 174 only at ¾c		1	31
Steel spring wire, 25 lbs. at 5c		1	25	Iron wire screw hooks, 5 gross at 60c		3	00
Set screws, 3 doz. at 50c		1	50	Galvanized iron cleats, 3 doz. at \$3		9	00
Knives, 2 doz. at \$1.50		3	00	Screw eyes, 1 gross		0	50
Chip wax, 149 lbs. at 5c		7	45	Pine, 657 ft. at \$22		14	45
Tallow, 59½ lbs. at 5c		2	98	" 2,571 ft. at \$18		64	28
Leather belting, 1½, 150 ft. at 6c		9	00	" T. & G., 3,500 ft. at \$18		63	00
" 1½, 400 " 7½c		30	00	Cedar, 640 ft. at \$18		11	52
" 1½, 250 " 10c		25	00	" 144 l. ft. at 12c		17	28
" 2½, 288 " 13c		37	44	Sand, 233 c. yds. at 90c		209	70
" 3, 350 " 14c		49	00	Cement, 102 brls. at \$2.50		255	00
" 3, 296 " 15c		44	40	Freight and cartage		18	24
Belt fasteners, 100 only		2	50	Customs entries		0	75
" 100 " "		5	00			1,201	31
" 150 " at \$3		4	50				
Repairing belt, 1 day		3	00	<i>Advertising.</i>			
Cement for belt		0	25	Tenders for supplies		241	30
Stencil brushes, 12 only at 25c		3	00				
Rubber type, 3 sets at \$2.75		8	25	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>			
Numerals, 1 set		0	75	Douglas Stewart		275	06
Fancy twine, 12 balls		0	60	George L. Foster		155	95
Tags, 75,000 only at 20c		15	00	W. H. Derry		140	00
Linen bags, 5,000 only at 6½c		325	00	E. J. Adams		100	00
Wrapping paper, 22,234 lbs. at 2½, less, 4 p. c.		480	26	P. A. Moncrieff		50	00
H. N. Bate & Sons. Refund of amount overpaid on account of twine		1	00	J. R. Forster		42	05
T. J. Mathers, professional services, on account of John Connors		28	68	H. G. Smith		24	72
Kerr, Macdonald, Davidson & Paterson, professional services, on account of Ontario Twine Co.		3	31	Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataract Electric Railway, street car tickets		49	75
A. Ballantyne, services as arbitrator		500	00	British American Hotel, board of George L. Foster		601	17
Telegrams		23	44			1,438	64
Postage stamps		25	00	LESS—Refund of Expenditure.		341	11
Advertising for tenders for twine		497	00			1,097	53
Freight on hemp		453	13	<i>Miscellaneous Special.</i>			
Freight, cartage and express charges		289	71	Prizes for revolver practice		20	00
Customs entries		3	25				
		31,562	29				
LESS—Refund of Expenditure.		247	01				

## RECAPITULATION.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
<i>Staff :—</i>							
Salaries, general.....	\$	17,248	13				
Less refund of expenditure.....			1	57			
		17,246	56				
Salaries, industrial.....		13,847	28				
" police.....		32,933	72		64,027	56	
Uniforms.....		2,529	61				
Less refund of expenditure.....			120	57			
					2,409	04	
Retiring allowances.....					12,864	28	
Police mess.....					1,083	75	
						80,384	63
<i>Maintenance of Convicts :—</i>							
Rations.....		18,906	62				
Less refund of expenditure.....			63	89			
					18,842	73	
Prison clothing.....		3,042	49				
Less refund of expenditure.....			148	98			
Hospital supplies.....		816	77				
Less refund of expenditure.....			29	82			
					786	95	
						22,523	19
<i>Discharge Expenses :—</i>							
Freedom suits.....					803	94	
Travel allowance.....					2,508	50	
Transfers.....		436	60				
Less refund of expenditure.....			340	95			
					95	65	
Interments.....		40	70				
Less refund of expenditure.....			12	00			
					28	70	
						3,436	79
<i>Working Expenses :—</i>							
Heating.....		5,574	83				
Less refund of expenditure.....			17	00			
					5,557	83	
Lighting.....					4,280	68	
Water supply.....		518	38				
Less refund of expenditure.....			0	79			
					517	59	
Prison stables and vehicles.....					150	00	
Maintenance of buildings.....		5,819	16				
Less refund of expenditure.....			3	44			
					5,815	72	
Maintenance of machinery.....		1,306	47				
Less refund of expenditure.....			0	80			
					1,306	67	
Maintenance of armoury.....					153	41	
Maintenance of chapels—							
Protestant chapel.....		199	89				
Roman Catholic chapel.....		248	54				
					448	43	
Maintenance of school.....					18	94	
Stationery.....					999	37	
Postage.....					127	00	
Telegrams.....					66	74	
Telephones.....					134	55	
Truckage.....					3	50	
Freight.....					1	75	
						19,581	18
<i>Prison Equipment :—</i>							
Furniture and furnishing.....		1,190	31				
Less refund of expenditure.....			4	80			
					1,185	51	
Machinery.....					1,272	25	
Beds and bedding.....		423	82				
Less refund of expenditure.....			14	40			
					409	42	
Prison utensils.....					689	30	
Library.....					45	38	
Office books.....					50	15	
Fire protection.....					95	88	
						3,747	89

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

RECAPITULATION—*Concluded.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Industries :—</i>						
Farm.....			245	32		
Implements.....			18	57		
Piggery.....			35	41		
Shops—generally.....	1,661	20				
Less refund of expenditure.....		298		32		
			1,362	88		
Binder twine.....	31,562	29				
Less refund of expenditure.....		247		01		
			31,315	28		
<i>Capital :—</i>						
Buildings.....					32,978	46
<i>Miscellaneous :—</i>					1,201	31
Advertising.....			241	30		
Travelling expenses.....	1,438	64				
Less refund of expenditure.....		341		11		
			1,097	53		
					1,338	83
<i>Miscellaneous "Special" :—</i>						
Prizes for revolver practice.....					20	00
					165,212	28

ROBT. R. CREIGHTON,  
*Accountant.*

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Salaries.....	43,213	32	Brought forward.....	85,102	28
Officers' uniform.....	2,398	58	Queen's Printer and Stationery.....	1,171	32
Retiring allowance.....	695	00	Postage.....	81	80
Police mess.....	747	56	Furniture and furnishings.....	178	67
Rations.....	12,506	09	Machinery.....	1,873	67
Christmas extras.....	78	78	Beds and bedding.....	500	57
Prison clothing.....	2,447	95	Prison utensils.....	187	27
Hospital.....	1,345	67	Libraries.....	191	41
Freedom clothing.....	1,013	33	Office books.....	4	75
Travelling allowance.....	1,583	00	Fire protection.....	1,015	77
Transfers.....	153	25	Farm.....	443	27
Interments.....	11	25	stable.....	583	98
Heating.....	5,663	26	implements.....	752	73
Lighting.....	1,159	43	Piggery.....	393	88
Water supply.....	1,402	52	Shops generally.....	790	48
Prison stable.....	1,575	72	Quarry.....	152	78
Maintenance of buildings.....	7,462	00	Brick yard.....	696	00
"    machinery.....	374	61	Rifle competition.....	50	00
"    armoury.....	448	45	Escapes.....	21	06
"    chapels.....	264	09	Advertising.....	76	42
Freight.....	481	91	Travelling expenses.....	382	25
Telegrams.....	26	66	Legal expenses.....	30	75
Telephones.....	46	85			
Stationery.....	3	00			
Carried forward.....	85,102	28		94,671	11

J. A. DUCHESNEAU,  
*Warden.*

G. S. MALEPART,  
*Accountant.*

## STAFF SALARIES.

*General.*

Rank.	Name.	Period.		Salary.	Amount.
		Months.	Days.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Warden .....	J. A. Duchesneau .....			2,000 00	2,000 00
Surgeon .....	L. A. Fortier .....			1,500 00	1,500 00
Roman Catholic Chaplain.....	L. O. Harel .....			1,200 00	1,200 00
Protestant Chaplain.....	J. Rollit .....			800 00	800 00
Accountant .....	G. S. Malepart .....			1,100 00	1,100 00
Warden's clerk .....	E. Lachapelle .....			600 00	600 00
Storekeeper.....	G. B. Lamarche .....			900 00	900 00
Engineer.....	E. Champagne .....			900 00	900 00
Steward.....	N. Charbonneau .....			800 00	800 00
Hospital overseer.....	D. O. Shea .....			680 00	680 00
Schoolmaster .....	J. T. Dorais .....			700 00	700 00
Assistant engineer .....	E. Trudeau .....	5	19	500 00	233 83
" .....	E. Leclair .....	6	6	500 00	258 10
Messenger.....	C. Taillon .....			500 00	500 00
					12,171 93

*Industrial.*

Chief trade instructor.....	L. O. Labelle.....	8		1,000 00	666 64
" .....	Geo. A. Pratt.....	4	9	1,000 00	360 14
Farmer .....	E. Kenny .....			700 00	700 00
Instructors, 4.....				700 00	2,800 00
Instructor, 1.....		6		690 00	345 00
" 1.....		6		700 00	350 02
" 1.....		6		630 00	315 00
" 1.....		6		660 00	330 00
" 1.....		11		700 00	641 63
" 1.....		1		700 00	59 37
" 1.....		1		700 00	58 33
Teamster, 1.....		6		400 00	199 98
" 1.....		11		400 00	366 63
Stable guard, 1.....		3		400 00	99 99
" 1.....		3		500 00	125 06
" 1.....		1		500 00	41 70
					7,458 49

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

Staff Salaries—*Concluded.**Police.*

Rank.	Name.	Period.		Salary.	Amount.
		Months.	Days.		
Deputy warden	O. Beauchamp	4	12	1,500 00	553 57
Chief keeper	C. N. Contant	9		900 00	675 00
"	U. Chartrand	1	24	900 00	135 00
"	"	1		800 00	66 66
Keeper, 1	"	9	6	600 00	460 00
Keepers, 4	"			600 00	2,400 00
Keeper, 1	"	6		590 00	294 90
Keepers, 6	"	6		600 00	300 00
Keeper, 1	"	6		590 00	295 04
"	"	6		560 00	279 96
"	"	3	24	600 00	190 00
"	"	8	6	500 00	341 61
"	"	2	24	600 00	140 00
Guards, 17	"			500 00	8,500 00
"	"	6		500 00	999 84
"	"	6		490 00	734 94
"	"	6		500 00	750 12
"	"	6		490 80	490 04
"	"	6		460 00	459 96
"	"	9	6	500 00	383 27
"	"	9		500 00	1,125 06
"	"	3		400 00	299 97
"	"	7		500 00	666 72
"	"	3		400 00	199 98
"	"	6	10	500 00	263 85
"	"	2		500 00	83 32
"	"	3		500 00	500 24
"	"	3		400 00	399 96
"	"	2	14	400 00	246 63
"	"	2	11	400 00	78 88
"	"	2		400 00	66 66
"	"	1		400 00	33 33
					22,414 57

*Special.*

Architect	James Adams	9	16	1,500 00	1,191 67
-----------	-------------	---	----	----------	----------

## RECAPITULATION.

General	\$12,171 93
Industrial	7,458 49
Police	22,414 57
Special	1,191 67
Total	\$43,236 66
Less—Refund of expenditure	23 34
	\$43,213 32



## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—Continued.

<i>Uniforms.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Retiring Allowance.</i>	\$ cts.
Buttons, 1 ½ doz .....	0 20	C. N. Contant .....	695 00
Braid .....	8 89		
B. buttons, 2 doz .....	4 50	<i>Police Mess.</i>	
Uniform buttons, 9 ½ gross .....	22 66	Beef, 4,945 lbs .....	283 10
Military crowns, 2 sets .....	3 00	Mutton, 964 lbs .....	48 20
Sole leather, 475 lbs .....	99 75	Evaporated apples, 250 lbs .....	28 25
French calf, 184 ½ lbs .....	184 50	Nutmeg, 5 ½ lbs .....	4 02
Welt, 71 lbs .....	24 85	Eggs, 253 doz .....	45 16
Hardash, 4 lbs .....	22 00	Milk, 268 ½ galls .....	53 72
Web, 3 pcks .....	1 05	Essence of lemon, 2 lbs .....	1 80
Hook eyelets, 4 boxes .....	1 20	Currie powder, 3 lbs .....	1 80
Bristles, 1 lb .....	5 50	Raisins, 112 lbs .....	6 72
Dressing, 2 galls .....	1 50	Mustard, 25 lbs .....	4 75
Can, 1 gall .....	0 30	Haddock, 295 lbs .....	13 68
Hair seal caps, 19 .....	28 50	Coffee, 80 lbs .....	26 40
Hair lining, 2 yds .....	0 75	Granulated sugar, 601 lbs .....	30 05
Sheepskin, 65 lbs .....	22 93	Tea, 60 lbs .....	21 00
Lining, 121 ½ lbs .....	12 13	Fish, 548 lbs .....	28 02
Buckskin mitts, 2 prs .....	2 40	Ginger, 12 lbs .....	3 60
Gloves, 6 prs .....	6 00	Turkey, 40 lbs .....	4 80
Box, 1 .....	0 25	Tea spoons, 1 doz .....	0 30
Furriers' needles, 1 pck .....	0 15	Spices, 85 lbs .....	21 25
Spanish leather, 150 lbs .....	31 50	Soda, 10 lbs .....	0 50
Shoe laces, 3 doz .....	0 60	Carroway, 4 lbs .....	0 40
Cuban oil, 1 gall .....	3 50	Currants, 89 ½ lbs .....	5 37
Gutta percha, ½ lb .....	0 88	Baking powder, 18 bks .....	4 50
Carbone, ½ gal .....	0 75	Butter, 571 lbs .....	99 93
French calf, ½ doz .....	24 25	Soup plates, 1 doz .....	0 80
Braid, 5 ½ yds .....	18 00	Essence of vanilla, 2 lbs .....	3 00
Hooks and eyes, 3 gross .....	72 00	Codfish, 141 lbs .....	5 64
Linenette, 184 ½ yds .....	24 94	Cups and saucers, 1 doz .....	0 80
Officers' mitts, 5 doz .....	45 00		
Canvas, 390 yds .....	27 83		
Uniform caps, 11 .....	44 00		747 56
Cap peaks, 6 doz .....	12 00		
Sweat bands, 6 doz .....	4 70	<i>Rations.</i>	
Badges, 1 doz .....	6 00	Flour, 1,232 brls .....	4,903 36
French canvas, 500 yds .....	31 25	Beef, 64,298 lbs .....	3,686 80
Black silesia, 825 yds .....	18 69	Mutton, 5,250 lbs .....	262 50
Ivory buttons, 7 gross .....	2 40	Pork, 94 lbs .....	1,622 00
Button hole twist, 4 lbs .....	17 00	Molasses, 824 galls .....	263 68
Machine twist, 4 lbs .....	25 00	Barley, 3,050 lbs .....	61 00
Barrel buttons, 2 gross .....	18 00	Tallow, 300 lbs .....	13 50
Interlining, 415 yds .....	20 75	Pepper, 860 lbs .....	86 00
Pocketing, 300 yds .....	20 63	Herrings, 37 brls .....	166 50
Surah, 248 ½ yds .....	62 19	Milk, 2 galls .....	0 40
Shoulder buttons, 6 doz .....	4 50	Compressed yeast, 208 lbs .....	62 40
Helmets, 63 .....	157 50	Lard, 600 lbs .....	42 00
Gilt buttons, 2 .....	0 58	Pease, 4,220 lbs .....	84 40
Stars, 1 pr .....	1 00	Salt, 12,890 lbs .....	41 25
Gingham, 119 ½ yds .....	5 96	Onions, 12 brls .....	28 75
Ties, 5 doz .....	5 00	Vinegar, 132 ½ galls .....	22 58
Brown holland, 186 yds .....	17 67	Motzos, 77 ½ lbs .....	9 69
Fancy silesia, 307 ½ yds .....	26 97	Loaf sugar, 10 lbs .....	0 60
Capes, 48 .....	84 00	Codfish, 224 lbs .....	9 52
Paramatos, 2 .....	16 00	Shollots .....	23 15
Lamb skins, 17 .....	93 50	Potatoes, 732 ½ bags .....	505 01
Frieze, 247 ½ yds .....	113 97	Cornmeal, 400 lbs .....	6 00
Serge, 1,140 yds .....	902 13	Beans, 6,719 lbs .....	134 38
French calf-kid skin, 2 .....	6 00	Oatmeal, 6,460 lbs .....	145 35
Coating, 10 yds .....	20 00	Kosher cheese, 5 lbs .....	2 00
Military braid, 4 gross .....	12 00	Sugar, 7,134 lbs .....	267 52
Cap straps, 4 doz .....	1 60	Extract of malt, 100 lbs .....	10 00
Shoe blacking, 1 doz .....	0 50	Kosher butter, 4 ½ lbs .....	1 80
Pebble grain, 14 ½ lbs .....	2 14	Japan tea, 582 lbs .....	96 03
Seal skins .....	33 00		
	2,417 61		12,558 17
Less—Refund of expenditure..	19 03	Less—Refund of expenditure..	52 08
	2,398 58		12,506 09

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## St. Vincent de Paul—Continued.

<i>Christmas Extras.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Hospital—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Butter, 207 lbs.	36 23	Granulated sugar, 145 lbs.	7 25
Apples, 5 brls.	17 50	Cotton, 20 yds.	1 20
Eggs, 95 doz.	16 15	Coffee, 5 lbs.	1 75
Milk, 10 galls.	2 00	Milk, 2,626 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls.	525 31
Essence, 1 lb.	0 90	Medicine.	431 20
Baking powder, 12 boxes.	6 00	Plates, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	0 50
		Thyme, 4 pkgs.	0 20
		Lemons, 18 doz.	2 16
		Jelly, 1 tin.	0 25
		Corn starch, 6 pkgs.	0 60
		Table cloth, 4 yds.	1 40
		Baking powder, 6 pkgs.	1 50
		Jams, 11 tins.	2 49
		Methylated spirits, 15 galls.	17 10
		Fowl, 4.	1 60
		Cloves, 1 lb.	0 25
		Syringe, 1.	5 00
		Ginger biscuits, 4 lbs.	0 60
		Apples, 4 doz.	0 36
		Sweet corn, 2 tins.	0 20
		Canton flannel, 10 yds.	1 00
		Glasses, 1 pr.	2 00
		Tobacco, 22 lbs.	8 81
		Ground ginger, 1 lb.	0 35
		Mustard, 4 lbs.	0 76
		Mixed biscuits, 3 lbs.	0 30
		Light cotton, 10 yds.	0 50
		Rye whiskey, 2 galls.	7 00
		Green cloth, 1 yd.	0 15
			1,355 22
		LESS—Refund of expenditure.	9 55
			1,345 67
		<i>Freedom Clothing.</i>	
		Buttons, 6 gross.	0 72
		Sole leather, 625 lbs.	131 25
		Shoe thread, 21 lbs.	14 70
		Eyelets, 16 bxs.	3 20
		Tweed, 1,075 yds.	349 37
		Ties, 9 doz.	9 00
		Handkerchiefs, 14 doz.	6 30
		Braces, 14 doz.	16 10
		Hats, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	63 38
		Flannel, 1,846 yds.	249 21
		Needles, 90 papers.	1 80
		Split leather, 108 lbs.	24 84
		Rivets, 30 lbs.	2 10
		Nails, 20 lbs.	1 50
		Gray cotton, 320 yds.	15 60
		Woollen gloves, 4 doz.	9 00
		Wadding, 120 doz.	24 00
		Brown holland, 286 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	27 22
		Welt, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	9 28
		Tacks, 10 lbs.	1 50
		Ink, 2 galls.	0 90
		Can, 1.	0 30
		Oxalic acid, 1 lb.	0 25
		Gum tragacanth, 1 lb.	0 90
		Hook eyelets, 2 bxs.	0 60
		Hemp, 12 lbs.	8 40
		Silesia, 335 yds.	19 26
		Canvas, 250 yds.	15 62
		Pegs, 1 bush.	1 10
		Buff leather, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	10 76
		Crockery buttons, 12 gross.	0 30
		Drab silesia, 203 yds.	13 20
			1,081 66
		LESS—Refund of Expenditure.	18 33
			1,013 33
<i>Prison Clothing.</i>	78 78		
Yarn, 651 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	214 09		
Canvas, 200 yds.	12 50		
Tweed, 732 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	314 36		
Flannel, 317 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	47 59		
Flannelette, 1,772 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	159 50		
Knitting machine, 1.	35 00		
Coat buttons, 4 gross.	0 48		
Pants buckles, 12 gross.	2 16		
Drill, 400 yds.	27 50		
Straw hats, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	28 13		
Tan duck, 183 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	26 61		
Knitting needles, 150.	3 00		
Socks, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	17 50		
Spanish leather, 950 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	199 66		
Kip " 960 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	432 23		
Split " 445 lbs.	102 35		
Sheepskin leather, 141 lbs.	49 36		
Tacks, 27 lbs.	4 95		
Oxalic acid, 2 lbs.	0 50		
Gum tragacanth, 1 lb.	0 90		
Porpoise leather, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	48 75		
Lasts, 12 prs.	3 60		
Ink, 2 galls.	0 90		
Cans, 4.	1 95		
Neatsfoot oil, 20 galls.	15 00		
Iron nails, 60 lbs.	2 40		
Rivets, 30 lbs.	2 10		
Pegs, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	3 85		
Lasting tacks, 21 gross.	3 15		
Pocketing, 504 yds.	34 65		
Machine oil, 1 gall.	0 95		
Knitting instructions.	2 50		
Linen thread, 44 lbs.	61 72		
Wax, 30 lbs.	3 00		
Chalk, 1 box.	0 45		
Thimbles, 1 qr.	1 50		
Denim, 457 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	59 51		
Stay binding, 3 grs.	1 50		
Cotton, 560 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	27 37		
Gingham, 310 yds.	21 70		
Sewing cotton, 12 gr.	40 92		
Tape, 7 gr.	3 50		
Kersey, 1,051 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	250 99		
Sole leather, 1,819 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	382 15		
Shoe thread, 24 lbs.	16 80		
Red calf, 198 lbs.	138 60		
Pants buttons, 12 grs.	3 60		
Rice, 3,000 lbs.	120 00		
Needles, 1,000 lbs.	0 80		
Braid, 1 gr.	3 00		
White buttons, 12 gr.	3 60		
	2,938 88		
LESS—Refund of expenditure.	490 93		
	2,447 95		
<i>Hospital.</i>			
Butter, 1,817 lbs.	317 99		
Cheese, 5 lbs.	0 72		
Eggs, 52 doz.	9 83		
Nutmeg, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	0 88		
Tomatoes.	1 26		
Seda biscuits, 11 bxs.	2 75		

## St. Vincent de Paul—Continued.

<i>Travelling Allowances.</i>		\$ cts.	<i>Prison Stable.</i>		\$ cts.
Discharges, 1 at \$6.....		6 00	Oats, 629½ bags.....		479 12
" 9 " 7.....		63 00	Veterinary service.....		168 62
" 59 " 8.....		472 00	Sponges, 2.....		0 20
" 2 " 9.....		18 00	Hames exchanged, 1 pr.....		1 00
" 59 " 10.....		590 00	Birch brooms, 15 doz.....		6 00
" 1 " 11.....		11 00	Bran, 2 tons.....		28 00
" 4 " 12.....		48 00	Soft soap, 10 lbs.....		1 00
" 17 " 15.....		255 00	Horses shod.....		61 69
" 6 " 20.....		120 00	" blankets, 1 doz.....		9 00
		1,583 00	Harness dressing, 1 doz.....		3 00
<i>Transfers.....</i>		153 25	Horses, 4.....		505 00
<i>Interments.....</i>		11 25	Putz, 3 doz.....		1 04
			Double harness, 1 set.....		50 00
<i>Heating.</i>			Stirrups, 1 pr.....		0 60
Tamarack, 25 cords.....		100 00	Rat poison, 2 boxes.....		0 50
Maple, 50 cords.....		257 50	Oil, 18 galls.....		1 71
Birch, 50 cords.....		250 00	Bits, 2.....		0 80
Soft coal, 396½ tons.....		1,462 07	Whip, 1.....		1 25
Furnace coal, 510½ tons.....		2,605 00	Alcohol, 2 galls.....		9 40
Egg coal, 148½ tons.....		787 74	Hames, 1 pr.....		1 25
Stove coal, 41½ tons.....		222 41	Hay, 10½ tons.....		131 78
"Quebec" heater, 1.....		14 25	Straw, 16½ tons.....		63 21
Grates, 5.....		0 80	Olive oil, 1 gall.....		1 90
Grate bars and pins, 2 sets.....		5 53	Mane combs, 1 doz.....		1 20
Fire clay, 50 lbs.....		2 50	Padlocks, 2.....		0 50
		5,707 80	Horse clippers, 1.....		2 00
LESS—Refund of Expenditure.....		44 54	Mexican saddle, 1.....		27 30
		5,663 26	Neatsfoot oil, 3 galls.....		2 25
<i>Lighting.</i>			Can, 1.....		0 50
Coal oil, 5,632½ galls.....		760 33	Saddle hook, 2.....		0 60
Chimneys, 528 doz.....		307 68	Moth balls, 5 lbs.....		1 00
Empty boxes, 72 doz.....		28 80	Buckle hooks, 1 doz.....		0 35
Boxes, 1 doz.....		0 40	Curtain light, 1.....		0 15
Bracket lamps, ½ doz.....		2 92	Top props, 1 set.....		0 60
Lamps, 11 doz.....		31 55	Joint ends, 1 set.....		0 40
Flat brush, 1 doz.....		1 00	Stump joints, 4.....		0 60
Oval brush, 1 doz.....		0 60	Concealed joints, 1 pr.....		0 15
Burners, 3 grs.....		33 00	Tubular sockets, 1 set.....		1 00
Special chimneys, 1 doz.....		1 65	Buckles, 1½ doz.....		0 73
Lamp burners, 36 doz.....		30 00	Triangular needles, 1 paper.....		0 15
" collars, 2 grs.....		4 80	Buckles, 2.....		0 10
Matches.....		0 20	Top varnish, 1 can.....		1 00
		1,202 93	Rubber duck, 6 yds.....		4 32
LESS—Refund of Expenditure.....		43 50	Cloth, 1½ yds.....		5 25
		1,159 43			1,576 22
<i>Water Supply.</i>			LESS—Refund of Expenditure.....		0 50
Soft coal, 265 tons.....		977 85			1,575 72
Cast iron pipe, 3½ tons.....		108 85	<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>		
Bend cast iron, 262 lbs.....		5 90	Locks, 60.....		97 08
Patent heater and purifier, 1 lb.....		80 00	Zinc, 21½ lbs.....		2 28
Gratings, 900 lbs.....		36 00	Linseed oil, 227½ galls.....		117 25
Water inspection.....		20 00	Turpentine, 183 galls.....		87 39
Boiler tubes, 2.....		5 50	Files, 11½ doz.....		35 73
Repairs.....		9 55	Imperial green, 225 lbs.....		34 50
Asbestos, 24 lbs.....		2 40	Screws, 504 gross.....		35 10
Crate, 1.....		0 25	Nails, 3,339 lbs.....		77 06
Bundy automatic pump, 1.....		150 00	Soap, 8,835 lbs.....		287 14
Castings, 292 lbs.....		10 22	Concentrated lye, 120 doz.....		42 00
Pattern.....		1 00	Hooks and eyes, 1 gross.....		2 25
		1,402 52	Screen wire, 35½ yds.....		12 25
			Grate, 1.....		30 60
			Band saws, 22 ft.....		3 30
			Bush hammers repaired, 2 doz.....		35 30
			Cement, 38 brls.....		68 40
			Tanglefoot, 2 bxs.....		0 70
			Shaft collars, 6 bxs.....		3 00
			Red lake, 1 lb.....		1 50
			Shingles, 45 cases.....		90 15

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## St. Vincent de Paul—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Shingles, 1,000 cases.....	3 00	Cartage.....	1 50
" 5 squares.....	14 30	Tampico, 31½ lbs.....	2 36
Rat poison, 8 bxs.....	5 65	Plaster, 4 brls.....	6 40
Rope, 414½ lbs.....	64 41	Rubber packing, 59½ lbs.....	19 64
Casters, 18 sets.....	21 35	Rice root, 30 lbs.....	4 50
Jet black, 10 boxes.....	5 00	Sand.....	71 80
Brushes, 12 doz.....	20 10	Emery wheel, 1.....	3 25
Pearline, 9 bxs.....	45 60	Transome lifts, 4.....	2 00
Birch, 1,125 ft.....	39 38	Galvanized iron pipe, 310½ ft.....	15 06
Oak, 5,739 ft.....	412 34	Babbit metal, 55 lbs.....	7 15
Elm, 2,043 ft.....	63 19	Tees and elbows, 53 lbs.....	2 92
Iron, 22,965 lbs.....	396 06	Maple, 3,444 ft.....	103 32
Brass, 13½ lbs.....	2 97	Black Japan, 70 galls.....	42 00
Steel plate, 1,687 lbs.....	39 44	Latches, 16.....	10 72
Circular flanges, 170 lbs.....	5 10	Grating, 1,020 lbs.....	42 00
Rivets, 55½ lbs.....	5 02	Levers, 3.....	0 45
Brass cocks, 18 lbs.....	10 60	Chain, 20 ft.....	0 60
Leaver handle, 1 lb.....	0 25	Fence castings, ½ doz.....	1 50
Grinding stone, 662 lbs.....	6 62	Snow shovels, 165 doz.....	33 00
Oil stone, 1 lb.....	1 40	Pitch, 4 lbs.....	0 08
Glass, 45 bxs.....	72 15	Boiler repaired.....	20 00
F. D. sets, 1.....	3 00	Venetian red, 830 lbs.....	47 20
Prussian blue, 5 lbs.....	2 25	Benzine, 5 galls.....	3 00
Blank keys.....	0 82	Sponges, 14.....	2 40
Bolts, 1,000 lbs.....	9 33	Toilet soap, 12 doz.....	2 40
Wire, 406 lbs.....	8 79	Disinfectant, 100 galls.....	52 00
Lumber, 94,652 ft.....	2,374 68	Wall paper and border.....	50 56
Buttons, ½ gross.....	10 50	Planes, 12.....	6 12
Bell pull, 1 gross.....	1 00	Axes, 3.....	1 75
Glass, 56 lengths.....	30 80	Plane irons, 6.....	2 85
" 24 panes.....	12 00	Blank keys, 3 doz.....	0 80
Bolts, 75 doz.....	15 00	Spoke shave, ½ doz.....	1 50
Sand paper, 4 reams.....	9 92	Brass nails, 1,000 lbs.....	1 35
Whiting, 1,087 lbs.....	4 90	Porcelaine plates, 2.....	1 50
Putz, 4 gr.....	16 60	Red felt, 5 yds.....	3 75
Pumice stone, 4 lbs.....	0 45	Red lead, 75 lbs.....	7 50
Raw oil, 20 galls.....	11 48	Metal ceiling, 1.....	73 25
Chain, 100 ft.....	3 10	Washers, 22 lbs.....	1 39
White lead, 2,500 lbs.....	137 50	Keys, 50.....	4 40
Mason's line, 7½.....	3 88	Flush apparatus, 1.....	10 00
Jaws for tongue, 3.....	5 25	Cast steel lathe dogs, 1 set.....	8 00
Strap hinges, 32 lbs.....	1 60	Gold size, 1 gall.....	2 60
Brass pulls, 10 doz.....	3 75	Bronze, 18 pkgs.....	3 90
Hinges, 2½ doz.....	4 75	Door pull, 1.....	0 65
" 2 prs.....	9 90	Tin plate, 250 lbs.....	23 04
" 1½ gr.....	2 48	Water gauges, 1 doz.....	2 40
Vermillion, 30 lbs.....	21 25	Brass and rubber springs, 120 lbs.....	69 00
Lard oil, 5 lbs.....	3 75	Gauge cutters, 2.....	5 50
Bench screws, 3.....	1 80	Chloride lime, 344 lbs.....	10 32
Spirit levels, 2.....	5 00	Steel, 1,292½ lbs.....	64 63
Pliers, 1 pr.....	0 90	Malleable iron fittings, 329 lbs.....	23 43
Steel squares, 14.....	18 75	Steel elbows, 9.....	1 35
H. W. Tank, 1.....	55 00	Brass handles, 25.....	4 27
Valves, 33.....	67 71	Brass hooks, 22.....	4 45
Ventilators, 41.....	48 15	Spring screws, 2.....	3 00
Steel, 2,959 lbs.....	174 68	Oiled paper, 420 lbs.....	4 00
Glue, 200 lbs.....	29 00	" 8 rolls.....	7 20
Shellac, 15 galls.....	31 50	Varnish, 3 galls.....	11 15
Canada plate, 6 bxs.....	12 90	Hickory, 3¼ cords.....	67 00
Wire, 253½ lbs.....	6 18	Black lead, 1 gross.....	1 90
Snips, 1 pr.....	1 70	Victoria blue, 6 lbs.....	0 93
Nuts, 50 lbs.....	2 13	Dryer, 2 lbs.....	0 12
Tin, 24 bxs.....	173 75	" 2 galls.....	1 50
Walnut, 560 ft.....	80 22	Fire set, 1.....	8 75
Soil pipe and connections, 460 ft.....	129 04	Sawdust, 54 bags.....	3 66
Traps, 2.....	4 33	Butts, ⅓ gross.....	3 35
Frame, 1.....	0 75	Pulley, 1.....	0 10
Gasoline, 3 galls.....	2 00	Borax, 567 lbs.....	28 35
Burnt umber, 10 galls.....	1 25	Tubes, 3 ft.....	0 60
Catches, 2½ doz.....	1 90	Chrome yellow, 112½ lbs.....	8 13
Sewer pipe and junctions.....	57 85	Basswood, 2,367 ft.....	54 94
Lavatories and fittings.....	73 78	Burnt sienna, 11 lbs.....	1 65

## St. Vincent de Paul—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Maintenance of Chapels.</i>		\$	cts.
Marine blue, 38 lbs.		7	60	Silk vestment		20	00
Pine, 1,050 ft.		47	25	Scapulars, 2 gross		5	00
Window guards, 9		62	40	Washing and pressing, 6		24	00
W. C. complete, 5		68	15	Hosts, small, 1,500		2	25
Spruce deals, 2,039 ft.		18	35	" large, 120		0	43
Shipping cull, 5,010 ft.		70	14	Candles, 25 lbs.		11	25
Copper bar, 26½ lbs.		4	17	Organists' salary		99	96
Tacks, 96 pkgs.		2	02	Death register		2	00
Eureka files, 1 doz.		8	00	Beads, 1 gross		6	00
Ingot tin, 325 lbs.		38	63	Surplice washed		0	50
Russian plate, 83 lbs.		5	81	Books, 60		18	00
Size, 50 lbs.		2	20	Visita, 104		26	00
Drop black, 5 lbs		1	00	Mission books, 60		24	00
Spruce, 3,069 ft.		27	62	Ornaments repaired		2	70
Rubber strips, 4½ lbs.		4	28	Incense, 1 box		4	00
Cement, 3 tins.		0	95	Wine, 4 galls.		7	00
Rim knobs, 2		1	30	Olive oil, 1 can		8	25
Door bell		0	95	Paschal candle		2	25
Moth balls, 7 lbs		1	05	Oil, 1 bottle		0	50
Rose pink, 5 lbs		1	00				
Spindles, 3		0	82				264 09
Emery cloth, 2 reams		1	90	<i>Freight.</i>			
Spouts, 2		0	23	Freight		481	91
Steel wire rope, 160 ft.		17	20				
Hard ash, 1 cord		10	00	<i>Telegrams.</i>			
Axle trees, 3		1	50	Telegrams		26	66
Hay poles, 6		1	50				
Telephone poles, 55		140	00	<i>Telephones.</i>			
Derrick castings		2	50	Telephones		46	85
Acme bolts, 33½ doz.		6	67				
Sweed iron, 51 lbs.		1	50	<i>Queen's Printer and Stationery.</i>			
Clock dials, 1 box		4	00	Queen's Printer and stationery		1,171	32
Clock repaired		4	55				
Door trammings		1	95	<i>Stationery.</i>			
Photograph		3	00	Stationery		3	00
Solder		1	25				
Door bell		3	00	<i>Postage.</i>			
				Postage		81	80
		7,644	19				
Less—Refund of Expenditure..		182	19	<i>Furniture and Furnishings.</i>			
		7,462	00	Furnace, 3		32	50
<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>				Thimbles, 1 doz.		3	00
Machine oil, 139½ galls.		68	10	Soap tray		0	40
Cylinder oil, 83 galls.		61	85	Office towels, 12		3	00
Cotton waste, 582 lbs		45	11	Heater, 3		32	66
Belting, 90 ft.		58	91	Key rings, 1 doz.		0	33
Cotton wicks, 10 lbs.		2	50	Woollen mats, 3		4	80
Boiler compound, 1,221 lbs.		122	10	Bedsteads, 6		65	40
Lathe follower		8	00	Keys, 3		0	45
Lathe gear		5	00	Corn brooms, 12 doz.		25	20
Belt lacing, 3½ lbs.		3	04	Wire bed and fittings		5	00
				Felt, 4 yds.		2	93
				Curtains		2	25
<i>Maintenance of Armoury.</i>		374	61	Leather gmp.		0	75
Rifle cartridges, 10,000		201	00				
Revolver " 2,500		19	50				178 67
Shackle keys, 12		3	00				
Vise		4	00				
Revolvers repaired, 4		3	50				
Turnscrew		1	75				
Spring screws, 12		3	12				
Carbines and slings, 12		141	38				
Rifles repaired, 5		12	00				
Lamp bracket		0	65				
Revolvers, 12		56	70				
Firing pins and extractors, 6		3	49				
		450	09				
Less—Refund of expenditure..		1	64				
		448	45				

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## St. Vincent de Paul—Continued.

<i>Machinery.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Farm Crops -Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Lathe and planer, complete.....	1,377 24	Land plaster, 15 brls. ....	15 75
Damper regulator .....	125 00	Fertilizer, 2 tons .....	65 00
Damper .....	10 00		
Korting repaired .....	9 75		448 65
Pipe machine, complete.....	351 68	LESS—Refund of Expenditure...	5 38
	1,873 67		443 27
<i>Beds and Bedding.</i>		<i>Farm Stable.</i>	
Twine, 85½ lbs. ....	22 72	Horses, 3 .....	345 00
Palm leaves, 7,059 lbs. ....	352 95	Oats, 54 bags .....	39 02
Grey blankets, 101 prs .....	163 65	Veterinary services .....	41 00
Linen, 93¾ yds .....	11 25	Horse-nails, 75 lbs. ....	8 63
	550 57	Bran, 2 tons .....	28 00
<i>Prison Utensils.</i>		Horse-shoes, 100 lbs .....	3 22
Toilet clippers, 2 .....	5 50	Pine tar, 10 galls .....	4 00
Brooms, 48 doz .....	100 80	Birch brooms, 10 doz .....	4 00
Whisks, 6 doz .....	5 40	Hay, 8 tons .....	60 00
Tumblers, 1½ doz .....	3 25	Straw, 10, ½ tons .....	40 61
Pot .....	0 39	Horse blankets, 4 .....	8 00
Tinned spoons, 3 gross .....	14 40	Double hames, 2 prs .....	2 50
Barber's soap, 4 bxs .....	14 00		583 98
Frying pans, 3 .....	0 80	<i>Farm Implements.</i>	
Large basket .....	1 50	Scythe stones, 1 doz .....	0 72
Spring .....	0 15	Cradle sheathes, 3 .....	8 25
Razors, 1 doz .....	10 50	Mower repaired .....	7 00
Crambo combs, 3 gross .....	19 20	Harness leather, 153 lbs. ....	42 98
Union scale .....	4 75	Buckles, 5 gross .....	6 25
Barber's shears, ¼ doz .....	1 38	Hay press .....	240 00
Gazoline stove .....	5 25	Threshing machine .....	235 00
	187 27	Harrow teeth, 6 .....	3 60
<i>Libraries.</i>		Shovels, 3 doz .....	20 07
Linen, 5 yds .....	1 50	Spades, ½ doz .....	4 50
History of Canada, 1 vol. ....	3 00	Plow traces, 2 pr. ....	1 20
Scientific American .....	3 00	" points, 1½ doz. ....	5 70
Books, 381 vols .....	153 31	Soleplate .....	0 50
Subscription for papers .....	27 00	Yellow felt, 20 lbs. ....	10 00
Imperial jean, 48 yds .....	3 60	Horse-power threads, 12 .....	6 00
	191 41	Riddle sieve .....	2 75
<i>Office Books.</i>		Emery wheel .....	4 85
Cruikshand Magistrate Guide .....	4 00	Road scraper .....	10 00
Sauvable Guide .....	0 60	Potato digger .....	3 00
Postage .....	0 15	Castings, 2 pcs .....	1 75
	4 75	Snaps, 2 doz .....	5 50
<i>Fire Protection.</i>		Reaper and binder .....	110 00
Pig lead, 221 lbs. ....	8 62	Cultivator .....	10 00
Oakum, 56 lbs. ....	3 60	Manure forks, 1 doz .....	4 12
Rubber hose, 1,006 ft .....	551 35	Rakes, ½ doz .....	1 08
Cases, 4 .....	2 20	Hoes, ½ doz .....	1 38
Fire extinguishers, 30 .....	450 00	Spade forks, ½ doz .....	2 68
	1,015 77	Plow lines, 3 pr. ....	1 40
<i>Farm Crops.</i>		Seeder castings and rubber .....	2 45
Paris green, 300 lbs .....	52 00		752 73
Pepper, 15 lbs. ....	2 50	<i>Piggery.</i>	
Hellebore, 20½ lbs. ....	6 15	Pease, 31½ bush .....	22 05
Potato baskets, 4 doz .....	12 00	Oats, 45½ bags .....	36 12
Pressing hay, 19 tons .....	19 00	Chopper .....	57 93
Eclipse wire machine .....	5 00	Freight on chopper .....	3 27
Potato seed, 299½ bags .....	209 65	Hose, 150 ft. ....	24 00
Onion seed, 2 brls .....	7 00	Nozzle .....	0 75
Seed .....	54 60	Hose couplings, 3 .....	0 90
		Veterinary services .....	56 25
		Grain, ground .....	41 61
		Underrunner mill .....	135 00
		Yorkshire boar .....	16 00
			393 88

St. Vincent de Paul—*Concluded.*

<i>Shops Generally.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Shops Generally—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Plane irons, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	2 25	Edge irons, 21 .....	7 35
Sash tools, 2 doz.....	2 50	Awls, 3 gross.....	4 50
Blank keys, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 13	Rasps, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	9 60
Panel saws, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	8 70	Harness needles, 20 papers.....	1 60
Hand saws, 7.....	11 35	Peg awls, 2 boxes.....	1 60
Hammers, 10.....	3 38	Bastard files, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	5 25
Braces, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	4 75	Compasses, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ doz.....	2 60
Socket chisels, 2 doz.....	6 28	Strip awls, 2 doz.....	4 00
Auger bits, 8.....	1 80	Tape measures, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	1 70
Knives, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	6 56	Walt knives, 1 doz.....	2 00
Box.....	0 35	Sewing awls, 1 gross.....	1 50
Saddler's awl handles, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 75	Shoe brushes, 1 doz.....	3 00
Hammer punches, 4.....	1 00	Patent skiver.....	16 00
Emery straps, 2 doz.....	3 50	Lathe chisels, 4.....	1 55
Heel shaves, 6 doz.....	54 00	Kettle ears, 25.....	3 75
Pinches, 2 doz.....	8 00	Taper saw files, 4 doz.....	3 60
Steel die.....	1 43	Stock die.....	1 60
Shovels, 2 doz.....	13 38	Turnscrew bits, 1 doz.....	1 20
Cutter wheels, 18.....	2 28	Peg awl handles, 1 doz.....	0 75
Horse rasps, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	3 83	Lasts, 30 papers.....	9 00
Band saws, 16 ft.....	3 35	Flat brushes, 1 doz.....	5 25
Oil stones, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	1 00	Wire pliers, 1 pair.....	5 25
Twist drills, 30.....	22 55	Saw files, 'cross-cut,' 2 doz.....	7 00
Saddlers' awls, 1 doz.....	0 13	Lettering brushes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 60
Clipper springs, 1 doz.....	1 50	Vice screws, 1 doz.....	3 25
Lathe gauges, 2.....	0 65	Molasses gate.....	0 45
Tinsmith snips, 2 prs.....	3 40	Washita stones, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....	0 73
Steel tooth.....	0 25	Garden knife.....	0 35
Machine needles, 3 doz.....	0 92	Figures, 1 set.....	2 50
Spoke shaves, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	2 61	Turning machine complete.....	98 34
Files, 3 doz.....	14 70	Smooth planes, 3.....	4 50
Foot rules, 3 doz.....	8 85	Furrier's knives.....	0 40
Brushes, 34.....	15 54	" comb.....	0 25
Faucet.....	0 25		
Chisel.....	0 43		730 48
Bristles, 34 lbs.....	61 10	<i>Quarry.</i>	
Rice root, 26 lbs.....	3 90	Spikes, 224 lbs.....	8 40
Tampico, 16 lbs.....	1 20	Black oil, 10 galls.....	4 26
Bush hammers sharpened, 17.....	21 15	Airmoter.....	110 00
Hammer repaired.....	1 00	Peet valves, 2.....	9 00
Feet dogs, 3.....	1 20	Check valves, 2.....	5 00
Needle bar.....	0 40	Blasting powder, 150 lbs.....	11 63
Saddlers' punches, 2.....	0 45	Fuse, 1,000 feet.....	4 50
Snips, 3 prs.....	6 90		152 78
Punch.....	4 50	<i>Brick Yard.</i>	
Emery wheel, 2.....	6 75	Tamarac, 174 cords.....	696 00
Sewing machine.....	45 00		
Marking brushes, 1 doz.....	0 65	<i>Shooting Match.</i>	
Pipe cutter, 2.....	4 65	Shooting match.....	50 00
Fittings.....	9 12		
Bobbin case.....	0 90	<i>Escapes.</i>	
Sponges, 4 doz.....	5 40	Escapes.....	21 06
Castile soap, 2 lbs.....	0 16		
Stonemason's mallets, 2 doz.....	43 20	<i>Advertising.</i>	
Dies, 1 set.....	1 53	Advertising.....	76 42
Lead, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 40		
Shears, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	13 75	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>	
Machine repaired.....	26 60	Travelling expenses.....	382 25
Planes, 3.....	4 50		
Springs, 3.....	0 15	<i>Legal Expenses.</i>	
Wrench.....	1 00	Legal expenses.....	30 75
Diamond.....	5 25		
Tube cleaners, 5.....	11 25		
Chopper.....	4 75		
Crambo combs, 12 doz.....	3 60		
Barber's combs, 1 doz.....	1 75		
Needles, 3, 425.....	7 65		
" 230 papers.....	4 60		
Tailor's chalk, 8 boxes.....	3 60		
Shank burnishers, 3.....	1 95		
Heel " 3.....	1 50		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## DORCHESTER.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Staff :—</i>				
Salaries, general .....	\$10,683	30		
" industrial .....	5,483	33		
" police .....	13,456	88		
			29,622	51
Uniforms .....			883	53
Police mess .....			383	21
				30,889 25
<i>Maintenance of Convicts :—</i>				
Rations .....	6,260	02		
Prison clothing .....	2,144	54		
Hospital supplies .....	328	05		
Keep of insane convict .....	160	00		
				8,892 61
<i>Discharge Expenses :—</i>				
Freedom suits .....	524	00		
Travel allowances .....	770	00		
Transfers .....	197	66		
Interments .....	25	63		
				1,517 29
<i>Working Expenses :—</i>				
Heating .....	2,118	96		
Lighting .....	245	26		
Maintenance of buildings .....	414	04		
" machinery .....	269	77		
" chapel .....	151	00		
Queen's Printer .....	472	82		
Stationery .....	258	08		
Postage .....	60	12		
Telegrams .....	25	60		
Telephone .....	31	50		
Freight .....	20	02		
				4,067 17
<i>Prison Equipment :—</i>				
Furnishings .....	68	06		
Beds and bedding .....	471	66		
Prison utensils .....	126	68		
Library .....	18	00		
Fire protection .....	6	25		
				690 65
<i>Industries :—</i>				
Farm crops .....	274	95		
" stables .....	868	86		
" implements .....	152	98		
" piggery .....	15	00		
Shops .....	545	89		
				1,857 68
<i>Miscellaneous :—</i>				
Escapes .....	18	53		
Advertising .....	119	92		
Travelling expenses .....	47	93		
Legal expenses .....	48	20		
Penitentiary Commission—travelling expenses .....	68	05		
				302 63
				48,217 28



## Dorchester.

<i>Salaries—General</i>		\$ cts.	<i>Uniforms—Con.</i>		\$ cts.
Warden, John B. Forster.....		2,400 00	17 lbs. toe tacks.....		2 55
Surgeon, Robt. Mitchell.....		1,400 00	Subscriptions to Tailor's Journals, 2 y.		20 00
Accountant, John A. Gray.....		1,200 00			883 53
Protestant Chaplain, Rev. J. Roy Campbell.....		600 00			
Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. A. D. Cormier.....		600 00	<i>Police Mess.</i>		
Storekeeper, F. A. Landry.....		700 00	3,224 lbs. beef.....		172 37
Steward, W. J. Macleod.....		700 00	674 " sugar.....		26 45
Engineer, James A. Piercy.....		900 00	20 galls. molasses.....		5 74
Hospital overseer and schoolmaster, G. B. Papineau.....		800 00	16 lbs. rice.....		0 60
Matron, Mrs. Bartlett, 10 mos.....		416 60	53 " onions.....		1 32
" Miss McMahon, 2 mos.....		83 40	4 galls. vinegar.....		0 80
Asst. matron, Miss McMahon, 10 mos.		333 30	732 lbs. butter.....		135 43
Messenger, Jas. McDougall.....		550 00	56 " tea.....		9 80
		10,683 30	184 " raisins.....		10 12
			20 " pepper.....		2 00
<i>Salaries—Industrial.</i>			12 " baking powder.....		4 20
Architect, Jas. Adams, 2 mos. 14 days		308 33	2½ brls. flour.....		11 10
Carpenter instructor, Chas. Miller.....		700 00	6 pkgs corn starch.....		0 60
Blacksmith " John Downey.....		700 00	2 bottles lemon.....		1 10
Shoemaker " Nathan Tattrie.....		700 00	¼ lb. nutmeg.....		0 40
Tailor " W. R. Burns.....		700 00	¼ lb. ginger.....		0 28
Baker " A. M. McDonald.....		675 00	3 " cinnamon.....		0 90
Farmer " A. B. Pipes.....		700 00			383 21
Stable guards, 2 at \$500.....		1,000 00	<i>Rations.</i>		
		5,483 33	614½ brls. flour.....		2,728 38
			41,909 lbs. beef.....		2,233 77
<i>Salaries—Police.</i>			8,500 " codfish.....		286 88
Deputy Warden, Charles Ross.....		1,500 00	4,176 " sugar.....		167 70
Keepers, 3 at \$600.....		1,800 00	42 brls. oatmeal.....		181 44
Guards, 18 at \$500.....		9,000 00	26 " cornmeal.....		58 60
" 1 " 500, 6 mos.....		249 96	1,651 lbs. onions.....		41 29
" 1 " 500, 4 mos. 13 days.....		185 98	807 " tea.....		96 84
" 1 " 490.....		489 96	857 galls. molasses.....		244 21
" 1 " 460, 6 mos.....		229 98	788 lbs. split pease.....		15 76
		13,455 88	70 " pepper.....		7 00
			432 " rice.....		16 20
<i>Uniforms.</i>			784 " barley.....		14 51
123½ yds. serge at 85c.....		104 97	2,586 " beans.....		49 14
256½ " " at 72½c.....		185 96	54 galls. vinegar.....		10 91
159½ " frieze.....		76 56	7,036 lbs. salt, coarse.....		26 39
36 " sleeve lining.....		9 36	200 " fine.....		1 25
77½ " overcoat lining.....		16 33	20 " hops.....		3 00
22½ " pocketing.....		2 25	45 " malt.....		1 80
2½ " scarlet cloth.....		13 75	250 " lard.....		17 50
36 helmets at \$1.....		36 00	20 " suet.....		2 00
1 seal cap.....		1 50	290 " geese.....		29 00
2 caps gold-braid.....		6 00	1 doz. herring.....		0 20
2½ lbs. machine silk.....		15 73	75 bush. potatoes.....		26 25
1 " twist.....		5 56			6,260 02
2 gross overcoat buttons.....		3 50	<i>Prison Clothing.</i>		
1 pr. gold embossed crowns.....		2 00	231½ yds. check.....		99 54
1 gross tubular braid.....		3 65	260½ " gray and black.....		122 32
1 " black.....		4 50	718 " red, gray and black.....		346 11
½ " Connaught.....		2 00	428 " twilled cotton.....		30 50
2 " hooks and eyes.....		0 28	1,058½ " gray kersey.....		256 68
15 pairs gaiter tops.....		18 75	260 " French canvas.....		17 23
32 " calf fronts.....		48 00	95 " stay linen.....		9 26
33 " oxford fronts.....		36 30	162 " cheese cloth.....		5 47
7 doz. sheepskins.....		30 00	243 " gray cotton.....		13 11
468 lbs. kip.....		21 04	51 " coloured duck.....		7 65
203½ " sole leather, No. 1.....		42 79	50½ " duck, 10 oz.....		5 56
193½ " " No. 2.....		38 65	107½ " blue denim.....		13 98
167 " calf.....		116 90	248½ " cottonade.....		33 51
1 pat. calfskin.....		3 75	41½ yards grey flannel.....		6 64
3 sides welting.....		13 50	103½ " crash.....		7 76
4 pieces boot webbing.....		1 40	2 rolls tape.....		0 10

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## Dorchester—Continued.

<i>Prison Clothing—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Travel Allowances.</i>		\$	cts.
303 lbs. woollen yarn		98	48	Convicts travel allowances, 28 at \$ 6.		168	00
180 straw hats		18	00	" " " 3 at 7.		21	00
12 pairs moccasins		17	00	" " " 19 at 8.		152	00
40½ doz. handkerchiefs		24	72	" " " 24 at 10.		240	00
12 gross cotton reels		42	12	" " " 5 at 12.		60	00
16 lbs. linen thread		29	52	" " " 1 at 14.		14	00
3 gross pant buttons		5	40	" " " 5 at 15.		75	00
1,412 lbs. sole leather No. 1, 2lc.		296	63	" " " 2 at 20.		40	00
1,618½ " " No. 2, 20c		323	70				
431 lbs. upper leather		142	23			770	00
24 lbs. iron nails		0	96				
135 lbs. zinc nails		14	85	<i>Transfer of Convicts.</i>			
110 lbs. hungarian nails		11	00	1 insane convict transferred to Windsor, N.S.		15	01
8 gross lasting tacks		1	60	3 convicts transferred to Kingston Penitentiary		182	65
24 bottles ink		3	60			197	66
7 bushels pegs		7	70	<i>Interments.</i>			
1 set boat trees		3	00	Clothing and coffin fittings		25	63
12 lbs. thread		7	20	<i>Heating.</i>			
6 bdxes eyelets		2	10	808 tons soft coal at \$2.39.		1,931	26
2 gross peg awls		1	60	37½ tons hard coal at 5.00.		187	70
2 doz. rasps		4	00			2,118	96
4 doz. sewing awl handles		1	00	<i>Lighting.</i>			
10 lbs. printer's ink		3	00	1,533¾ galls. coal oil at 15c.		230	01
2,640 lbs. soap		85	80	20 gross matches		5	60
1,568 lbs. sal-soda		16	45	1 lamp		0	65
Railway freight		7	46	12 doz. lamp burners at 65c.		7	80
		2,144	54	6 doz. lamp collars		1	20
						245	26
<i>Hospital.</i>				<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>			
Drugs and medicines		142	02	34 casks lime		44	50
5 clinical thermometers		8	50	44½ galls. raw oil		20	94
34 gallons scotch whisky		20	50	43½ galls. boiled oil		21	12
19½ lbs. soda biscuit		1	07	6 kegs nails, 10d.		12	30
16 lbs. pilot biscuit		0	80	6 " " 8d.		12	60
3 doz. eggs		0	36	6 kegs spikes, 6-inch		12	30
1 doz. apples		0	10	20 M red brick at \$8		160	00
256 yards white cotton		15	70	Fittings for bake oven		45	00
Services of Dr. Teed		139	00	1,395 lbs. tarred paper		23	02
		328	05	9 rim locks		2	48
<i>Keep of Insane Convict.</i>				10 door knobs		0	83
32 weeks board in Provincial Lunatic Asylum at \$5.		160	00	2 night locks		2	00
				30 lbs. blasting powder		4	80
<i>Freedom Suits.</i>				100 feet fuse		0	50
315 yards tweed		179	46	3 bushels hair		1	50
65 " grey cloth		40	20	1,200 lbs. soap		39	00
247 " fancy silesia		22	23	Bathroom fittings		2	03
168 " black "		15	17	2 cold water seats		0	50
243 " farmer's satin		21	92	1 lead box trap		2	00
20 lbs. linen thread		5	00	1 closet pan		0	95
5½ lbs. machine silk		43	22	Railway freight.		5	67
2 lbs. b. h. silk		11	12			414	04
2 lbs. sewing silk		16	00	<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>			
3½ lbs. beeswax		1	23	1 shingle saw 36-in., fitted to flange		20	25
2½ bales wadding		9	50	55 ft. double oak belting 12-in.		92	07
30 papers needles		0	90	40 ft. belting		6	69
2 women's hats		2	30	2 sides lace leather		9	00
30 doz. white handkerchiefs		18	00	48½ galls. engine oil		14	23
3 gross pant buttons		5	40	5 galls. gasoline		3	00
8 doz. undershirts		26	00	5 galls. E. E. varnish		4	26
8 doz. drawers		26	00				
7½ doz. shirts		24	45				
7½ doz. hats		35	00				
1 doz. caps		4	80				
7 doz. neckties		7	00				
7 doz. braces		9	10				
		524	00				

## Dorchester—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Machinery—Con.</i>		\$ cts.	<i>Furniture and Furnishings—Con.</i>		\$ Ots.
2 expansion joints, 2-in.	19	50	1 Red Cloud stove, No. 1	6	67
4 doz. hot water seats	1	00	1 set brick for Little Gem	0	75
2 comp. cock disks	0	50	1 grate door	1	75
2½ in. I. P. male stop cocks	3	00	1 ring and draw grate	1	30
24 elbows, 1-in. R. & L.	4	99	1 set bricks	1	50
89 feet W. I. pipe	4	85	104 yards towelling	7	80
188½ " " 1-in. and 2-in.	13	66			
3 elbows, R. and L., 1 coupling	0	73			68 06
1 box Canada plate	2	75	<i>Beds and Bedding.</i>		
2 bags charcoal	1	40	102 yards duck, No. 1, 26-in.	32	64
2 bags fire clay	2	50	100 single blankets	160	00
1 5-in. tube cleaner	0	75	1,022 yards sheeting	201	85
3 galls. metallic paint	3	00	444 " ticking	57	17
600 stove bolts	1	30	100 " French linen	20	00
50 lbs. vermilion	4	00			
100 lbs. galv. iron	4	25			471 66
4 qrs. emery cloth	2	60	<i>Prison Utensils.</i>		
3 lbs. emery flour	0	24	26 doz. brooms	44	20
10 lbs. powder	1	60	1 " whisks	1	25
100 feet fuse	0	60	5 rat traps	6	25
Repairs to boiler feeder	6	75	6 mouse traps	1	38
100 saw teeth bits	3	50	1 pair hand clippers	3	00
10 lbs. elastic cement	1	20	Repairs to clippers	3	68
2 brls. sal-soda	4	70	1 water pitcher	0	30
400 electric clock dials	3	20	1 butter dish	0	15
6½ lbs. muriatic acid	0	75	1 frying pan	0	35
Repairs to sewing machine	0	18	1 farmer's boiler	19	20
1 piece boiler felt	0	75	1 fire-pot	1	85
Inspection of boilers	10	00	19½ lbs. sad irons	0	97
Railway freight	16	63	6 doz. potato parers	5	47
		269 77	1 gross table spoons	4	50
<i>Maintenance of Chapel.</i>			15 lbs. barber's soap	5	70
R. C. organist, Mrs. LeBlanc	50	00	1 doz. " combs	0	85
Protestant organist, W. C. Forster	50	00	1 pot, 6 galls.	1	75
1 set R. C. vestments	16	00	1 kettle	0	65
6 lbs. altar candles	2	50	1 doz. wash-tubs	7	00
1 box incense	2	00	2 lbs. wicking	0	24
4 doz. prayer beads	2	00	3 " asbestos	0	99
1 " catechisms	0	50	2 jugs, 2-gal.	1	00
1 surplice	3	00	1 doz. coal scoops	12	00
Repairs and tuning of organ	25	00	1 pr. muffs	1	25
		151 00	1 tea-pot	0	55
<i>Stationery.</i>			1 frying-pan	0	25
Queen's Printer	472	82	1 sauce-pan	0	40
Stationery	258	08	25 lbs. black lead	1	50
		730 90			126 68
Postage	60	12	<i>Library.</i>		
Telegrams	25	60	1 vol. Kingsford's History of Canada	3	00
Telephone	31	50	2 copies Canadian Magazine, 3 yrs. sub.	15	00
Freight	20	02			18 00
		137 24	<i>Fire Protection.</i>		
<i>Furniture and Furnishings.</i>			50 feet hose, ½-inch rubber, coupled	6	25
Repairs to clocks	18	00	<i>Farm Crops.</i>		
2 grates for Globe heater	2	10	Garden and field seeds	153	80
3 C. S. grates	4	26	10 bush. potatoes at \$1.	10	00
1 furnace grate	1	53	87 " "	36	90
1 fire pot, Globe heater	0	90	2 tons potato phosphates at \$33.	66	00
8 lbs. stove castings	0	48	50 lbs. paris green	8	25
215 " linings	9	68			274 95
85 lbs. galv. iron	3	19			
239 lbs. sheet "	5	38			
1 doz. bath brick	0	35			
1 basin wrench	2	00			
3 lbs. rope	0	42			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## Dorchester--Concluded.

<i>Farm Stables.</i>		\$ cts.	<i>Shops.</i>		\$ cts.
1 horse .....		125 00	2,320 lbs. galv. hoop iron, ½-in .....		81 20
1 " .....		110 00	3,507 " refined iron .....		66 92
1 yoke oxen .....		77 50	456 " black sheet iron .....		10 28
1 " .....		75 08	121 " galv. iron .....		4 54
1,000 bush. oats .....		415 60	527 " angle iron .....		15 81
12,300 lbs. straw .....		20 67	2,455 " cast steel .....		177 99
1 ton bran .....		20 00	482 " S.S. steel .....		12 05
6½ lbs. manilla rope .....		0 97	50 " horse nails .....		12 00
224 lbs. sulphur .....		6 72	3 " borax .....		0 24
2 doz. horse brushes .....		2 50	22½ " M iron rivets .....		1 73
1 " currycombs .....		0 90	1 doz. hand made axes .....		5 50
Services of veterinary surgeon .....		14 00	2 hand axes .....		1 00
		868 86	1 doz. axe handles .....		0 90
			4 boxes tin .....		20 00
<i>Farm Implements.</i>			2 doz. steel squares .....		14 00
1 doz. hay rakes .....		2 75	1 plumber's gas stove .....		5 00
1 " forks, 5 tines .....		8 00	1 soapstone lining .....		1 00
1 " fork handles .....		1 20	1 light plate glass .....		5 25
1 " hoes .....		1 90	1 bbl. whiting .....		2 80
1 " scythes .....		4 50	525 lbs. white lead .....		31 50
½ " snaths .....		3 25	5 gallons dryers .....		3 25
3 " scythe stones .....		0 90	5 " turpentine .....		2 35
3 " sec. rivets .....		0 23	Fittings for sewing machine .....		2 76
52 machine sections .....		2 72	4 lbs. brads .....		0 18
1 doz. sprayers .....		14 40	24 gross screws .....		2 31
12 dyke spades .....		18 00	6 tape lines, 5 ft .....		0 30
65 lbs. binder twine .....		7 47	½ doz. O. K. paint brushes .....		8 10
32 harrow coulter .....		8 00	2 " carpt. pencils .....		1 50
2 plows .....		22 00	1 doz. rules .....		2 00
6 plowshares .....		1 32	1 " heel shaves .....		10 80
9 plow-points .....		3 60	1 pair cir. snipe .....		2 75
2½ doz. baskets .....		6 80	2 bags fire clay .....		2 70
2 sets cart rims .....		5 00	2 " charcoal .....		1 30
2 " " spokes .....		5 30	11½ tons blacksmith coal .....		17 26
2 pairs hubs .....		3 10	Railway freight .....		18 64
2 cans drop black .....		0 44			
2 doz. shovels .....		10 00	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		545 89
Repairs to waggon wheels and axles .....		22 10	Escapes .....		18 53
		152 98	Advertising .....		119 92
<i>Farm Piggery.</i>			Travelling expenses .....		47 93
1 Poland China boar, thoroughbred .....		15 00	Legal expenses .....		48 20
			Penitentiary Commission—travelling expenses .....		68 05
					302 63
			Total .....		48,217 28

## MANITOBA.

<i>Staff.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Working Expenses—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Salaries, general .....	\$9,630 91	Telephones.....	150 00
"    police.....	9,299 86	Freight.....	230 60
"    industrial.....	4,632 09		6,166 51
	23,562 86	<i>Prison Equipment.</i>	
Uniforms.....	1,113 83	Furniture and furnishing .....	81 37
Retiring allowances.....	948 19	Beds and bedding.....	244 79
Police mess.....	101 03	Library.....	103 57
	25,725 91	Office books.....	20 50
<i>Maintenance of Convicts.</i>		Prison utensils.....	213 30
Rations.....	3,480 18	Police weapons.....	43 60
Prison clothing.....	1,453 85		707 13
Hospital supplies.....	295 92	<i>Industries.</i>	
	5,229 95	Farm crops.....	308 89
<i>Discharge Expenses.</i>		"    stables.....	176 25
Freedom suits.....	121 10	"    implements.....	87 98
Travel allowances.....	562 45	Piggery.....	37 34
	683 55	Shops generally.....	165 81
<i>Working Expenses.</i>			776 27
Heating.....	2,851 52	<i>Capital.</i>	
Lighting.....	263 61	Walls.....	1,029 69
Water supply.....	12 26	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Prison stables and vehicles.....	31 67	Advertising.....	61 85
Maintenance of buildings.....	1,807 27	Travelling expenses.....	519 35
"    machinery.....	12 00	Legal expenses.....	13 00
"    armoury.....	29 80		594 20
"    chapel.....	106 13	Total.....	40,913 21
"    school.....	1 25		
Stationery and Queen's Printer.....	488 40		
Postage.....	40 00		
Telegrams.....	142 00		



## Manitoba—Continued.

<i>Prison Clothing.</i>		\$ cts.	<i>Travelling Allowances.</i>		\$ cts.
Gray cotton, 208 yds.....	15	08	Convicts, 7 at \$20.....	140	00
Straw hats, 8 doz.....	5	10	" 1 at \$15.....	15	00
Soap, 2,076 lbs.....	102	28	" 10 at \$10.....	100	00
Buttons, 38 gross.....	8	58	" 3 at \$6.....	15	00
Flannel, 53 yds.....	7	68	Railway fares.....	297	45
Tweed, 502½ yds.....	251	13		567	45
Castile soap, 21½ lbs.....	1	94	<i>Heating.</i>		
Starch, 24 lbs.....	1	27	Tamarac wood, 242 cords.....	1,210	89
Ball blue, 11 lbs.....	1	21	Poplar " 82½ ".....	240	94
Duck, 159 yds.....	17	89	Coal, soft, 221 tous.....	1,415	36
Canton flannel, 365 yds.....	36	51		2,867	19
Duffie, 25 yds.....	30	00	Less—Refund of Expenditure.....	15	67
Towelling, 357 yds.....	28	43		2,851	52
Thread, 28 lbs.....	71	85	<i>Lighting.</i>		
Cowhide leather, 300 lbs.....	111	00	Signal oil, 10 galls.....	7	00
Cariboo skins, 28 lbs.....	35	00	Coal oil, 958 ".....	221	17
Moccasin leather, 201 lbs.....	70	35	Lamp burners, 6 doz.....	4	52
Parisian paste, 10 lbs.....	2	00	" glasses, 15 ".....	7	20
Hemp, 10 lbs.....	7	00	" wicks, 3 ".....	1	95
Burnishing ink, 8 bots.....	1	60	" repairs.....	0	50
Eyelets, 10 M.....	2	00	" fonts, ½ doz.....	0	60
Gum tragacanth, 1 lb.....	80		Matches, 20 gross.....	8	00
Buckles, 12 doz.....	90		Lanterns, 9.....	6	31
Shoe nails, 90 lbs.....	11	00	" globes, 2 doz.....	2	58
Kersey, 525½ yds.....	130	12	Candles, 1 box.....	3	78
Sole leather, 1,047 lbs.....	230	34		263	61
Dennum, 320½ yds.....	44	10	<i>Water Supply.</i>		
Washing Soda, 1,300 lbs.....	19	52	Iron pipe, 102 ft.....	2	81
Beeswax, 5 lbs.....	2	25	Elbows, 12.....	0	20
Tape, 3 gross.....	1	65	Globe valves.....	0	25
Woollen yarn, 200 lbs.....	68	00	Pump.....	9	00
Moose skins, 6.....	30	00		12	26
Convicts suits, 15.....	102	07	<i>Prison Stables and Vehicles.</i>		
Concentrated lye, 8 doz.....	5	20	Horse shoeing.....	3	45
	1,453	85	Riding bridles, 2.....	8	00
<i>Hospital Supplies:</i>			Double reins, 1 set.....	2	25
Drugs.....	215	06	Sponges, 3.....	1	45
T-russes, 14.....	14	10	Bride bit.....	1	90
Brandy, 4 bottles.....	7	05	Sleigh pole.....	1	00
Lemons, 5 doz.....	1	50	Bass-wood, 170 ft.....	7	65
Atomizers, 6.....	4	20	Repairs to vehicles.....	1	87
Syringes, 18.....	4	70	Halter shank.....	0	60
Brushes, 6 doz.....	9	00	Whip.....	0	50
Medicine spoons, 4 doz.....	70		Carriage varnish, ½ gall.....	3	00
Corks, 36 doz.....	82			31	67
Goggles, 1 doz.....	68		<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>		
Elastic stockings, 1 pair.....	3	50	Concentrated lye, 8 doz.....	5	20
Bandages, 2 doz.....	3	46	Emery cloth, 16½ doz.....	5	03
Whiskey, ½ gallon.....	2	10	Paint oil, boiled, 87½ galls.....	58	65
Dr. McLeod, holding inquest.....	25	85	" raw, 5 galls.....	3	50
Smoking tobacco, 4 lbs.....	3	00	Empty coal oil barrels, 12.....	10	80
Droppers, ½ doz.....	20		Rent of coal shed site, 2 years.....	2	00
	295	92	Lumber, hardwood, 760 ft.....	41	80
<i>Freedom Suits.</i>			" soft, 23,963 ft.....	564	19
Freedom suits, 2.....	16	00	Chloride of lime, 16½ doz.....	18	14
" boots, 2 pairs.....	4	50	Washers, ½ lb.....	0	05
Silesia, 224½ yds.....	19	01	Iron, 3,657½ lbs.....	94	05
Mufflers, 12.....	6	50	Paint, wet, 880 lbs.....	57	95
Buttons, 7 gross.....	6	94	" dry, 608 lbs.....	59	28
Machine silk, 1 lb.....	7	00	Varnish, 10 galls.....	18	00
Pebbled leather, 108½ ft.....	15	19	Putty, 100 lbs.....	3	25
Cordovan, 121½ lbs.....	23	61			
Braces, 1 doz. prs.....	1	75			
Handkerchiefs, 1 doz.....	0	50			
Gloves, ½ doz.....	2	10			
Drawers, 1 doz.....	3	50			
Under shirts, 1 doz.....	3	50			
Fur caps, 1 doz.....	11	00			
	121	10			

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## Manitoba—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Maintenance of Chapel—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Glue, 198 lbs	46 95	Altar rug	5 00
Turpentine, 48½ galls	30 26	Incense, 2 lbs.	2 00
Japan, 15 galls.	18 15	Washing chapel linen	14 85
Shellac, 2 galls.	5 00	Tapers, 6 boxes.	4 50
Galvanized iron, 3,882 lbs.	203 80	Eight-day glass	0 75
Slating nails, 25 lbs.	1 00	Ring and chain	0 75
Screws, 45 gross	7 49		106 13
Muriatic acid, 2½ galls.	2 88	<i>Maintenance of School.</i>	
Block tin, 143 lbs.	31 46	Chinese bible	1 25
Charcoal, 110 bushels	24 75		
Salomoniac, 11 lbs.	1 90	<i>Stationery.</i>	
Padlocks, 2.	3 17	Queen's Printer	314 62
Building paper, 34 rolls	17 80	Stationery	173 78
Roofing nails, 200 lbs	6 50		488 40
" valley, 50 ft.	7 50	<i>Postage.</i>	
Aspinall's enamel, 1 doz.	5 50	Postage	40 00
Nails, 475 lbs.	14 15		
Key rings, 1 doz.	0 35	<i>Telegrams.</i>	
Laths, 1,000.	3 00	Telegrams	142 00
Shingles, 3,000	8 25		
Sulphate of iron, 379 lbs.	9 48	<i>Telephone.</i>	
Rivets, 17 lbs.	3 43	Telephone	150 00
Wire screen, 11½ yds.	2 20		
Glazier's points, 3 pkgs	0 30	<i>Freight.</i>	
Glass, 200 ft.	9 00	Freight	230 60
Stove pipe wire, 3 lbs	0 30		
Nuts, 20 lbs.	1 40	<i>Furniture and Furnishing.</i>	
Hip roll, 100 ft	7 00	Oil stove	0 90
Iron shingles, 61 squares	322 86	Looking glasses, 2 doz.	3 00
Fire bricks, 200.	10 00	Table oilcloth, 3 rolls	6 00
Return bends, 21.	4 68	Bunting, 90 yds.	15 75
Iron pipe, 75 feet	3 75	Cupboard and drawer locks, 19.	14 03
Bushings, 3.	0 80	Flag	11 25
Stovepipes, 25 lengths.	2 25	Chair bottoms, 6	1 20
Blank keys, 1 doz.	0 80	Brass tacks, 1 box	1 00
Stovepipe elbows, 4.	0 80	" butts, 1 doz.	1 50
Battery zincs, 1 doz.	1 20	Carpet tacks, 1 doz. pkgs.	0 35
Whiting, 6 barrels.	9 00	Red cloth, 2½ yds.	8 00
Plaster of paris, 1 barrel.	3 50	Cretonne, 4½ yds.	2 80
Window-blind cord, 4 hanks.	1 60	Screen catches, 4.	0 73
Sash cord, 8 lbs.	2 80	" cloth, 183½ ft.	3 67
Door springs, 4.	0 68	Green felt, 6 yds	4 50
Putz pomade, 2 doz.	1 10	Fire clay, 1 sack.	2 75
Door knobs, 2.	1 01	Shade pulls, 9	0 90
Copper bronze, 9 ozs.	1 80	Repairs to stoves	3 04
Cement, 2 barrels.	9 50		81 37
Door pulls.	0 95	<i>Beds and Bedding</i>	
Rivets, 10 lbs.	0 70	Blankets, 80.	128 80
Cockroach paste, 1½ lbs.	1 25	Gray cotton, 457½ yds.	27 76
Carriage bolts, 25.	0 55	Ticking, 107½ yds	14 55
Plasterers' hair, 1 bushel.	0 25	Twilled cotton	73 68
Corner blocks, 4.	0 20		244 79
English mirror	6 10	<i>Prison Utensils.</i>	
	1,802 27	Scrub brushes, 4 doz.	8 40
<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>		Shoe " 7 doz.	1 60
Inspecting boilers.	12 00	Bannister " 5 doz.	18 75
		Corn brooms, 7 doz	15 05
<i>Armoury.</i>		Tin kettles, 6	12 00
Rangoon oil, ¼ gall	0 65		
Cartridges, 750 rounds	7 15		
Handcuffs, 4 pairs	22 00		
	29 80		
<i>Maintenance of Chapel.</i>			
Olive oil, 10 galls	12 00		
R. C. organist, M. Beaupré	50 00		
Protestant organist, Wm. Durden	5 78		
Service books, 12 vols	10 50		



## Manitoba—Continued.

<i>Prison Utensils—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Farm Crops—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Milk pans, 4.....	0 45	Fence staples, 45 lbs.....	1 66
Hair combs, 6 doz.....	6 00	Seed barley, 100 bush.....	50 00
Table spoons, 5 doz.....	1 13	Empty sacks, 50.....	5 00
Drinking tins, 5 doz.....	3 00	Bluestone, 25 lbs.....	2 63
Dust pans, 2 doz.....	5 60		
Pepper boxes, 9 doz.....	2 70		
Grain measure.....	0 40		308 89
Soap dishes, 5 doz.....	8 25	<i>Farm Stables.</i>	
Wash basins, 5 doz.....	21 25	Sweat pads, 8.....	4 00
Tea dishes, 5 doz.....	8 25	Services of veterinarian.....	33 00
Whisks, ½ doz.....	0 63	Horseshoe nails, 5 lbs.....	0 80
Barbers' clippers, 2 pairs.....	2 50	Bull.....	100 00
Galvanized pails, 3½ doz.....	11 50	Horse-shoeing.....	23 85
Wash boards, 3.....	0 52	Neatsfoot oil, 1 gall.....	1 25
Brass chain, 24 yds.....	2 28	Tie chains, 6.....	1 25
Strainers, 2.....	1 45	Bull ring.....	0 15
Tea pots, 5.....	9 65	Dandy brushes, 6.....	2 00
Scoop shovels, 6.....	5 43	Currycombs, 6.....	0 88
Coffee pots, 2.....	1 30	Stable brooms, 6.....	3 50
Cups and saucers, ½ doz.....	0 80	Horse blankets, 4.....	2 67
Buck saws, ½ doz.....	2 38	Paint, 4 lbs.....	1 60
Saucepan.....	0 40	Carriage varnish, ½ gall.....	1 30
Bake pans, 6.....	3 90		
Silver solder, 2 oz.....	2 50		176 25
Shovel handles, 6.....	1 25	<i>Farm Implements.</i>	
Razors, 4.....	4 00	Ledge plates, 17.....	0 51
Knapping hammers, 12.....	7 50	Scythes, 4.....	2 79
Flesh fork.....	0 15	Snathes, 3.....	1 56
Axe handles, 12.....	2 25	Fork handles, 18.....	2 63
Carriage bolts, 250.....	1 60	Oilers, 4.....	0 45
Sieve.....	0 75	Scythe stones, 3.....	0 30
Urine basin.....	12 50	Machine oil, 5 galls.....	3 75
Dober.....	0 10	Galvanized pails, 2.....	0 59
Night buckets, 12.....	12 00	Lamp black, 1 lb.....	0 10
Clothes lines, 3.....	1 08	Axle grease, 2 doz.....	3 25
Hair brooms, 9.....	2 50	Grindstone.....	2 13
Fibre pails, 12.....	4 75	Seed roller.....	1 00
Tin match box.....	4 00	Carriage bolts, 550.....	3 40
Hammer handles, 6.....	0 90	Plough.....	20 00
	213 30	" shares, 4.....	15 50
<i>Library.</i>		Road scrapers, 2.....	6 00
Twine, 1½ lbs.....	0 87	Repairs to implements.....	3 00
Book-binding cloth, 10 yds.....	2 50	Wheel rims, 2.....	1 58
Books, 10 vols.....	39 75	" spokes, 28.....	2 58
Newspapers.....	23 00	Spring steel, 159 lbs.....	4 77
Illustrated papers.....	18 50	Rein snaps, 36.....	1 65
Magazines.....	15 00	Hoe handles, 4.....	0 22
Cotton, 10 yds.....	0 60	Spade and fork handles, 4.....	0 62
Mill board, 10 sheets.....	2 60	Garden spades, 4.....	3 50
Almanacs, 2.....	1 35	" rakes, 6.....	2 20
	103 57	Harness soap, 6.....	0 95
<i>Office Books.</i>		Sleigh runners, 4.....	2 95
Medical books, 3 vols.....	10 50		87 98
" record.....	5 00	<i>Piggery.</i>	
Directory.....	5 00	Boar.....	10 00
	20 50	Brood sown, 2.....	27 34
<i>Police Weapons.</i>			37 34
Revolvers, 7.....	43 60	<i>Shops.</i>	
		Tracing linen, 5 yds.....	3 25
<i>Farm Crops.</i>		Indelible ink, 1 bot.....	0 35
Binder twine, 670.....	60 00	Kalsomine brushes, 14.....	13 55
Threshing grain.....	113 46	Tailor's needles, 100 packages.....	3 00
Garden seeds.....	25 60	Thimbles, 24.....	0 40
Hauling grain to thresher.....	15 00	Cutting paper, 1 roll.....	3 50
Barbed wire, 1,107 lbs.....	35 54	Carpenters' pencils, 2 doz.....	0 50
		Hack saw blades.....	0 30
		Files, 8½ doz.....	10 08

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## Manitoba—Concluded.

<i>Shops—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Shops—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Grinding scissors, 7 pairs.....	1 40	Tracing linen, 5½ yds.....	2 58
Curved sticks, 2.....	1 50	Drills, 2.....	1 30
Tailor's chalk, 1 box.....	0 75	Shoe lasts, 11 prs.....	4 40
Sewing machine needles, 6½ gross.....	15 06	Rubber rings, 6.....	0 25
Take up springs, 6.....	0 60	Sash tools, 24.....	2 31
Tailor's shears, 1 pair.....	8 50	Blacksmith's vise.....	7 75
Measuring tapes, 12.....	1 00	Carpenter's hammers, 2.....	1 40
Shoe knives, 12.....	1 50	Sewing machine repairs.....	1 50
Shoe rasps, 12.....	2 25		
Sand paper, 12 quires.....	2 40		165 81
Bristles, 1 lb.....	7 50	<i>Walls.</i>	
Lasting tucks, 4 lbs.....	0 80	Derrick pole.....	4 50
Eyelet set.....	0 65	Masons' wages, 305 days.....	915 00
Emery strops, 12.....	2 00	Carriage bolts, 500.....	2 87
Sewing awls, 24 doz.....	3 50	Crow bar repairs.....	5 25
Ply awl hafts, 24.....	2 00	Quarry picks, 6.....	2 88
Sewing awl hafts, 36.....	0 90	Hammer handles, 7 doz.....	8 85
Ply awls, 12 doz.....	0 90	Lime, 255 bushels.....	40 80
Oxalic acid, 1 lb.....	0 10	Crow bar.....	17 00
Glazier's diamond.....	7 00	Blacksmith's coal, 2 tons.....	24 00
Paint brushes, 39.....	7 59	Maple lumber, 42 feet.....	2 73
Tinsmith's shears.....	2 00	Iron, 129 lbs.....	5 81
Fire pot.....	3 00		
Knitting needles 150.....	3 65		1,029 69
Cloth brushes, 4.....	3 36	<i>Advertising.</i>	
Check springs, 12.....	0 50	Advertising.....	61 85
Machine oil, 1 gall.....	2 00		
Ammonia, 1 gall.....	1 00	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>	
Rasps, 6.....	3 99	Inspector, D. Stewart.....	125 00
Borax, 5 lbs.....	0 50	Warden, A. G. Irvine.....	260 55
Carpenter's planes, 12.....	11 00	Instructors and guards.....	133 80
Bench screws, 3.....	1 75		519 35
Mallets, 4.....	1 69	<i>Legal Expenses.</i>	
Measuring rules, 3.....	0 90	Legal expenses.....	13 00
Grate, tailor's.....	0 30		
Augers.....	0 70		
Fiches, 6.....	2 25		
Tailor's square.....	2 50		
Rotten stone, 4 lbs.....	0 40		

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

<i>Staff.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Working Expenses—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Salaries, general.....	\$ 7,600 00	Telegrams.....	122 70
"    industrial.....	4,177 78	Telephones.....	101 05
"    police.....	10,890 06	Freight.....	46 16
	22,667 84		6,357 19
Uniforms.....	710 65		
Retiring allowance.....	300 00	<i>Prison Equipments.</i>	
Police mess.....	7 32	Furniture and furnishing.....	103 20
	23,685 81	Machinery.....	122 45
<i>Maintenance of Convicts.</i>		Beds and bedding.....	215 59
Rations.....	4,953 27	Prison utensils.....	161 37
Prison clothing.....	758 24	Library.....	20 00
Hospital supplies.....	254 37	Police weapons.....	77 07
	5,965 88	Fire protection.....	532 32
<i>Discharge Expenses.</i>			1,232 00
Freedom suits.....	299 94	<i>Industries.</i>	
Travel allowance.....	1,047 95	Farm crops.....	304 84
Transfers.....	1,763 63	Stables.....	704 87
	3,111 52	Implements.....	146 42
<i>Working Expenses.</i>		Piggery.....	395 95
Heating.....	1,200 09	Shops generally.....	322 52
Lighting.....	1,503 96		1,874 60
Water supply.....	84 32	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Prison stables and vehicles.....	70 86	Advertising.....	75 95
Maintenance of buildings.....	2,476 26	Travelling expenses.....	11 00
"    machinery.....	58 18	Legal expenses.....	6 00
"    armoury.....	140 41	Special allowance.....	35 00
"    chapels.....	109 31		127 95
Printing and stationery.....	404 89		
Postage.....	39 00	Total.....	42,354 95

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## British Columbia.

	Yearly Salary.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>General.</i>		
J. C. Whyte, warden, 12 mos .....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Rev. Thos. Scouler, Protestant chaplain, 12 mos .....	800 00	800 00
Rev. Fayard, Roman Catholic chaplain, 6 mos., 12 days .....	800 00	426 66
Rev. Chas. DeVriendt, Roman Catholic chaplain, 5 mos., 18 days .....	800 00	373 34
W. A. DeWolf Smith, visiting surgeon, 12 mos .....	600 00	600 00
Adam Jackson, storekeeper, 10 mos .....	700 09	583 30
Benjamin Burr, storekeeper, 2 mos .....	700 00	116 70
J. W. Harvey, accountant and warden's clerk, 12 mos .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
R. J. Robertson, steward, 12 mos .....	700 00	700 00
W. J. Carroll, hospital overseer and school instructor, 12 mos .....	800 00	800 00
		7,600 00
<i>Industrial.</i>		
2 instructors, 12 mos .....	750 00	1,500 00
1 " 10 " 8 days .....	700 00	602 78
2 " 12 " .....	700 00	1,400 00
1 " 6 " .....	660 00	330 00
1 " 6 " .....	690 00	345 00
		4,177 78
<i>Police.</i>		
D. D. Bourke, deputy warden, 12 mos .....	1,500 00	1,485 00
1 keeper, 12 mos .....	700 00	700 00
1 " 12 " .....	600 00	600 00
7 guards, 12 " .....	600 00	4,200 00
1 " 10 " .....	600 00	500 00
1 " 9 " .....	600 00	450 00
2 " 12 " .....	560 00	1,120 00
3 " 12 " .....	500 00	1,500 00
1 " 3 " .....	500 00	125 06
1 " 1 " 21 days .....	500 00	71 31
1 acting matron, 3 mos., 10 days .....	500 00	138 69
		10,890 06

## RECAPITULATION.

General .....	7,600 00	
Industrial .....	4,177 78	
Police .....	10,890 06	
Total .....		22,667 84

## British Columbia.

<i>Uniforms.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Rations.</i>	\$ cts.
Spanish sole leather, No. 1, 386½ lbs.	86 06	Flour, 305 brls	1,708 00
Welt leather, 20 ft.	8 00	Oatmeal, 1,350 lbs.	45 75
French kid, 53¼ lbs.	45 55	Rice, 100 lbs.	3 50
Oak tan sole leather, 105 lbs.	47 25	Insane asylum.	260 70
Kangaroo skin, 66½ ft.	13 98	Common soap, 3,600 lbs.	108 00
Russet leather, 9 lbs.	2 88	Beef, 22,646½ lbs.	2,039 86
Grain calf, 11½ lbs.	7 65	Salmon, 3,626½ lbs.	217 59
Pebble leather, 16½ ft.	2 62	Halibut, 399 lbs.	27 93
Cordovan, 26½ ft.	3 73	Fresh cod, 67 lbs.	4 02
Buff sheepskins, 1½ doz.	6 67	Salt " 75 lbs.	4 13
Machine silk (shoe) 1½ doz.	6 25	Cornmeal, 1,050 lbs.	19 80
" linen " 1 doz.	2 40	Pepper, 60 lbs.	6 00
Eyelets, 15 gross.	1 50	Beans, 2,597 lbs.	50 73
Shoe hooks, 9 gross.	0 90	Fine salt, 1,400 lbs.	14 00
" web, 50 yds.	1 50	Coarse salt, 2,200 lbs.	14 30
" elastic, 3 yds.	1 20	Syrup, 325½ galls.	121 70
Fur felt, 1 yd.	0 12	Sugar, 2,900 lbs.	130 50
Rubber cement, 2 oz., ¼ doz.	0 70	Tea, 556 lbs.	77 84
Farmers' satin, 159¼ yds.	15 72	Potatoes, 1,000 lbs.	5 00
Black silesia, 44½ yds.	3 20	Pease, 514 lbs.	6 43
French canvas, 112½ yds.	8 44	Mixed spice, 15 lbs.	5 25
Drab silesia, 87½ yds.	6 99	Vinegar, 68 gals.	20 00
Fancy " 41½ yds.	4 13	Lard, 170 lbs.	17 00
Felt padding, 26½ yds.	9 19	Extra yellow soap, 500 lbs.	25 00
Mohair sleeve lining, 35 yds.	9 45	Mustard, 8 lbs.	2 00
Serge, 197¼ yds.	146 93	Pot barley, 155 lbs.	5 44
Hair cloth, 12 yds.	3 90	Hops, 40 lbs.	5 00
Mohair braid, assorted, 431½ yds.	47 51		
Rubber tissue, 1½ box.	1 88	<i>Christmas Extras.</i>	
Pith helmets, 2 doz.	18 00	Raisins, 30 lbs.	2 25
Turkish towels, 3 doz.	10 50	Currants, 30 lbs.	2 25
Machine silk, 7¼ lbs.	57 95	Candied peel, 8 lbs.	1 20
Military waterproof coats, 2 only.	29 00	Cassia, 1 lb.	0 25
Officers' forage caps, 3 only.	23 00	Nutmegs, 2 doz.	0 15
Gimp shoulder cords, 2 prs.		Extract of lemon, 2 bottles.	0 70
Knitted buttons, 12 only.	1 50	Baking powder, 5 lbs.	1 00
Silver soap, ¼ doz.			
Barrel buttons, 1 gross.	12 00		
Brass brushes, ¼ doz.	0 72		
Linen thread, 1½ box.	3 11	<i>Prison Clothing.</i>	
Sweat bands, 47 only.	13 63	Gum boots, 12 prs.	33 00
Military hooks and eyes, 2 gross.	0 40	Straw Hats, 14½ doz.	15 30
Gloves, 29 prs.	29 50	Duck, 163 yds.	19 23
Leather cap peaks, straight, 2 doz.	2 00	Drill, 118½	7 41
" " drooping, 1 doz.	0 60	Drab silesia, 32½ yds.	2 44
Shoe blacking, 1 doz.	6 92	Black " 16½ "	1 20
Freight on serge.	0 15	Fancy " 41½ "	4 13
Exchange on London draft.	0 74	Pant Holland, 184½ yds.	21 15
Metal pant buttons, 7 gross.	0 63	Jean, 56 yds.	4 48
" fly " - 7 gross.	710 65	Blue Denim, 109 yds.	15 81
		Tan Duck, 103½ yds.	17 08
<i>Retiring Allowance.</i>		Forfar linen, 207½ yds.	44 61
E. J. Muldoon.	300 00	Crash towelling, 156 yds.	12 48
		Grey flannel, 466½ yds.	62 63
		Grey Kersey, 224½ yds.	56 13
		Linen thread, 16½ box.	12 47
		Wool yarn, 184 lbs.	65 31
		Metal pants buttons, 4 gross.	0 42
		Metal fly buttons, 4 gross.	0 36
<i>Police Mess.</i>		Black and white bone pants buttons, 14 grs.	2 10
Coffee cups, 1½ doz.	1 87	Black and white bone fly buttons, 24 gross.	3 12
Dinner plates, 1½ doz.	1 50	Bone coat buttons, 5 gross.	4 25
Milk jug, ½ gall., 1 only.	0 40	Bone vest buttons, 5 gross.	3 75
" 1 pint, 2 only.	0 40	William's shaving soap, 20 gross.	8 00
Teaspoons, 1½ doz.	0 45	Dry goods sundries for female convicts.	33 09
Tablespoons, 1½ doz.	0 75	Spanish sole leather, No. 2, 521¼ lbs.	110 85
Agate teapot, 1 only.	0 60	" " 1, 149 lbs.	33 16
Beefsteak, 15 lbs.	1 35	Buff leather, 108 ft.	15 12
	7 32		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

British Columbia—Continued.

<i>Prison Clothing—Con.</i>		\$ cts.	<i>Travel Allowance—Con.</i>		\$ cts.
Pebble leather, 63 ft.		9 55	3 men at 18.00		54 00
Cordovan leather, 26½		3 73	1 man at 16.00		16 00
French kip, 3½ lbs.		3 33	2 men at 15.00		30 00
Canadian kip, 39 lbs.		19 50	2 " 14.00		28 00
Upper leather, 162 lbs.		64 80	4 " 12.50		50 00
Buff sheepskins, 1½ doz.		6 67	5 " 12.00		60 00
Tan canvas, 25 yds.		3 75	1 man at 11.50		11 50
Iron nails, 82 lbs.		3 69	3 men at 10.00		30 00
Brass nails, 70 lbs.		14 00	1 man at 9.00		9 00
Shoe tacks, 15 lbs.		1 80	1 " 8.00		8 00
" wax, 9 lbs.		0 90	1 " 7.55		7 55
Machine silk, 1½ doz.		6 25	1 " 6.50		6 50
" linen, 2 doz.		4 80	1 " 5.00		5 00
Wax thread, 3 lbs.		3 45	Fares		460 40
Heel ball, ½ gross		0 90			
Tubular rivets, 4 lbs.		2 00			
		758 24			1,047 95
<i>Hospital Supplies.</i>			<i>Transfers.</i>		
Butter, 62½ lbs.		11 21	1 1st class ticket New Westminster to Stony Mountain		25 55
Eggs, 54 doz.		10 80	1 1st class ticket Stony Mountain to New Westminster		25 55
Corn Starch, 4 lbs.		0 32	1 2nd class ticket New Westminster to Stony Mountain		20 55
Granulated sugar, 10 lbs.		0 75	18 2nd class tickets New Westminster to Stony Mountain		369 90
Coffee, 6 lbs.		1 85	4 2nd class tickets Stony Mountain to New Westminster		82 20
Tea, 1 lb.		0 50	1 1st class ticket New Westminster to Kingston		65 95
Cocoa, 18 lbs.		16 20	6 2nd class tickets New Westminster to Kingston		333 90
Mutton, 20 lbs.		2 49	2 2nd class tickets Toronto to New Westminster		111 60
Beef, 54 lbs.		4 86	4 2nd class tickets, tourist		31 00
Elastic		0 20	1 1st class sleeper ticket New Westminster to Renfrew		20 00
Drugs		193 16	Incidental expenses		656 40
Medical appliances		12 03	Corn beef, 8 tins		2 15
		254 37	Tongue, 5 tins		2 95
<i>Freedom Suits.</i>			Deviled ham, 2 tins		0 30
Sole leather No. 2, 178½ lbs.		38 64	S. C. ham, 12 lbs.		1 70
Canadian calf, 24½ lbs.		17 15	Lobster, 3 tins		1 05
Russet leather, 8½ lbs.		2 72	Salmon, 6 tins		0 60
Grain " 11½ lbs.		7 65	Pickles, 4 bottles		1 15
Cordovan " 51½ lbs.		7 17	W. sauce, 1 bottle		0 25
Buff " 68 lbs.		9 52	Corn, 2 tins		0 20
Pebble " 16½ lbs.		2 61	Pease, 2 tins		0 40
Buff sheepskins, 1½ doz.		6 66	Milk, 10 tins		1 30
Machine silk, shoe, ¾ doz.		2 50	Sugar, 5 lbs.		0 28
French canvas, 112½ yds.		8 44	Butter, 4 lbs.		0 80
Farmer's satin, 165½ yds.		20 82	Soda biscuits, 15 lbs.		0 95
Drab silesia, 32½ yds.		2 44	Mixed " 6 lbs.		1 10
Black " 47½ yds.		3 87	Jam, 6 tins		1 80
Fancy " 41½ yds.		4 14	Pineapple, 4 tins		1 40
Machine silk, 7½ lbs.		57 95	Pears, 3 tins		0 65
Covered coat buttons, 1 gross		1 00	Peaches, 3 tins		0 90
" vest " 1 "		0 75	Coffee, 2 tins		0 75
Metal pant " 4 "		0 42	Cheese, 2½ lbs.		0 35
" fly " 4 "		0 36			
Rubber tissue, 1½ box		1 87			
Linen thread, 1½ box		3 12			
Hair cloth, 12 yds.		3 90			
Felt hats, 5½ doz.		47 50			
Suspenders, 2½ doz.		4 00			
Neckties, 2 doz.		3 80			
Felt padding, 26½ yds.		9 18			
Grey flannel, 233½ yds.		31 26			
Pant buckles, 2 gross.		0 50			
		299 94			1,763 63
<i>Travel Allowance.</i>			<i>Heating.</i>		
7 men at \$20.00		140 00	Coal, best B. C., 178 tons 220 lbs.		869 86
1 man at 19.50		19 50	" Comox nut, 79 tons 960 lbs.		298 05
3 men at 19.00		57 00	" anthracite, 1 ton.		7 00
3 " 18.50		55 50	" scoop shovels, ½ doz.		5 50
			" grates and fire bricks, 2 sets		16 83
			Casting for range, 1 only		2 85
					1,200 09

## British Columbia—Continued.

<i>Lighting.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Gas, 690,800 ft. . . . .	1,376 80	Wire cloth, 1 roll . . . . .	4 00
" warden's residence . . . . .	22 00	" " 16½ yds . . . . .	2 50
Coal oil, 82½ galls. . . . .	21 76	Sandpaper, 64 doz. . . . .	8 20
Matches, 2 tins . . . . .	3 50	Window spring bolts, 2 doz . . . . .	0 80
Candles, 12 lbs. . . . .	1 92	Upholsterer's needles, 2 only . . . . .	0 25
Auer light mantles, 8 only . . . . .	6 00	Ground pumice, 2 lbs. . . . .	0 24
" chimneys, 7 only . . . . .	1 05	Fly paper, 6 boxes . . . . .	4 50
Gas globes, ½ doz. . . . .	2 10	Pipe crosses, ¾-in., 6 only . . . . .	0 90
Reflectors, 1½ doz. . . . .	8 63	Nickle-plated elbow, 1 only . . . . .	2 25
Sun lights, 22 only . . . . .	44 00	Nipples, R. and L., 6 only . . . . .	1 00
" mantles, 8 only . . . . .	4 00	Sash cord, 11 lbs. . . . .	4 40
Hall gas chandelier, 1 only . . . . .	11 50	Whiting, 1 bbl. . . . .	5 40
Gas burner, 1 only . . . . .	0 40	Plaster of Paris, 1 bbl . . . . .	6 00
Freight on gas globes . . . . .	0 30	Fire brick, 100 only . . . . .	6 00
	1,503 96	Sal ammoniac, 25 lbs. . . . .	3 65
		La clanche zincs, 2 doz. . . . .	2 40
<i>Water Supply.</i>		Porous cups, 2 only . . . . .	0 80
City water . . . . .	79 52	Brass spring wire, 2 lbs . . . . .	0 50
Brass screw for water gate . . . . .	4 80	Sash rollers, 1 doz . . . . .	0 75
	84 32	Rubber packing, 6 lbs . . . . .	1 80
		Gauge glasses, 2 only . . . . .	0 40
<i>Prison Stables and Vehicles.</i>		Stove pipes and elbows . . . . .	1 25
Rubber cloth, 5½ yds. . . . .	5 50	Wire hat hooks, 2 doz. . . . .	0 25
Green carriage cloth, 4½ yds . . . . .	2 90	Gas brackets, 102 joint, 4 only . . . . .	4 67
Eyelets, 2½ doz. . . . .	0 25	Rotary door bell, 1 only . . . . .	0 90
Carriage knobs, 3 doz . . . . .	0 30	Gate hooks and eyes, 2 doz . . . . .	0 50
Curtain fasteners, ½ doz . . . . .	1 00	Key blanks, 2½ doz. . . . .	1 00
Carriage buttons, 1½ doz . . . . .	0 10	Wall paper . . . . .	40 75
Dash leather, 21 ft. . . . .	4 20	Candle wick, 1 doz. balls . . . . .	0 60
Whip socket, 1 only . . . . .	0 35	Castors, 2-in., 1 pr . . . . .	0 50
Shaft leathers, 1 set . . . . .	1 00	Whitewash brushes, 1 doz . . . . .	2 00
Sockets and bows, 1 pr . . . . .	1 75	Sapallo, 2 doz . . . . .	2 50
Road cart, 1 only . . . . .	40 00	Baling rope, 246 lbs. . . . .	35 01
Buggy shafts, 1 pr . . . . .	2 00	Manilla rope, 76 lbs . . . . .	11 24
Buggy shaft tips . . . . .	0 20	Block tin, 20 lbs . . . . .	6 00
Single tree, 1 only . . . . .	0 25	Single and double tackle blocks, 4 only . . . . .	2 50
Oak, 18 ft. . . . .	2 16	Sail twine, 6 lbs . . . . .	1 50
Leather buggy washers, 2 only . . . . .	0 15	Oak, 1 piece . . . . .	1 25
Half rims, 2 only . . . . .	4 00	Repairs to electric bells . . . . .	4 60
Hickory spokes, ½ doz . . . . .	1 20	Sash pulleys, 6 doz . . . . .	2 40
Lined rugs, 2 only . . . . .	2 80	Taper tap, 1 only . . . . .	0 75
Anti-rattlers, 5 prs. . . . .	0 75	Borax, 10 lbs . . . . .	0 70
	70 86	Putty knives, 6 only . . . . .	1 20
		Hand screws, 6 only . . . . .	1 50
<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>		Cupboard catches, 1 doz . . . . .	0 60
Lumber . . . . .	909 86	Mouse traps, 1 doz . . . . .	1 00
Paint sundries . . . . .	82 73	Rat traps, 1½ doz . . . . .	3 00
Varnish, 10 galls . . . . .	32 95	Wire screen, 3-in. x 3-in. x 30-in. . 4½ ft	1 20
Iron and steel, 2,115½ lbs . . . . .	117 66		2,476 26
Hinges, assorted, 15¾ doz . . . . .	12 41	<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>	
Nails, 1,70 lbs . . . . .	74 96	Castings, &c., for machinery . . . . .	38 14
Boiled, raw and hard oil, 116½ galls . . . . .	97 25	Leather belting, 2-in., 18 ft . . . . .	2 76
Pipe and fittings, valves, &c. . . . .	268 67	" " 2½-in., 37 ft . . . . .	7 40
White and red lead, 1,500 lbs. . . . .	96 50	" " 1½-in., 8 ft . . . . .	0 80
Wood screws, 72 gross . . . . .	19 84	Garlock packing, ½ lb. . . . .	0 75
Locks and escutcheons, 6½ doz . . . . .	25 18	Machine oil, 5 galls . . . . .	2 50
Cement, 27 bbls. . . . .	118 25	Gauge glasses, 2 only . . . . .	0 25
Putty, 177½ lbs. . . . .	6 22	Rubber packing, ¾-in., 11 lbs . . . . .	3 08
Turpentine, 43¼ galls . . . . .	41 89	Babbitt metal, 10 lbs . . . . .	2 50
Glue, 98½ lbs. . . . .	15 34		58 18
Lime, 37 bbls. . . . .	47 50	<i>Maintenance of Armoury.</i>	
Coal tar, 3 bbls . . . . .	21 00	Salary of armourer . . . . .	24 00
Stockholm tar, ½ gall . . . . .	0 35	Cartridges, 38-55, 500 . . . . .	16 10
Glass, 586 ft. . . . .	34 30	" " 44 W.C.F., 1,000 . . . . .	15 90
Sanitary fixtures . . . . .	212 39	" " Canadian S. & W. 38, 1,500 . . . . .	12 00
Cut tacks, 6 doz. pkgs . . . . .	2 10	" " 45-90, 1,000 . . . . .	35 13
Ice, 3,244 lbs. . . . .	16 22	" " American S. & W. 38, 1,000 . . . . .	11 28
Lye, 274 lbs. . . . .	27 40	" " Martini-Henri, 1,500 . . . . .	22 50
Asphaltum, 9½ galls . . . . .	9 60		

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## British Columbia—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Armoury—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Prison Utensils—Con.</i>		\$	cts.
Repairs to gun.....		2	25	Bath brick, 1 doz.....		0	70
Freight and cartage on ammunition..		1	25	Hair brush, 1 only.....		1	50
<i>Maintenance of Chapels.</i>		140	41	Cloth " 1 ".....		0	50
Salaries of organists.....		100	00	Barbers shears, 1 pair.....		1	00
Candles, 6 lbs.....		0	96	Galv. iron tubs, 3 only.....		3	00
Japanese New Testaments, 3 only.....		1	65	Dish pan, 21 qts., 1 only.....		0	40
" Old " 3.....		1	95	Clothes pins, 1½ doz. pkgs.....		1	80
" Hymn books, 5 only.....		1	75	Shaving mug, 1 only.....		0	35
Lexicons, 6 only.....		3	00	Hair brooms and barber's brush, 1 only		2	60
<i>Printing and Stationery.</i>		109	31	Feather dusters, ½ doz.....		2	50
Supplies.....		404	64	Large coffee pots, ½ doz.....		10	50
Seals, 1 box.....		0	25	Syrup cans, ½ doz.....		1	25
<i>Postage.</i>		404	89	Wash boards, ½ doz.....		1	50
Stamps.....		34	00	Corn brooms, 7 doz.....		19	25
Rent of post office box.....		5	00	Corn whisks, 6 doz.....		6	60
<i>Telegrams.</i>		39	00	Scrub brushes, 7½ doz.....		13	13
Telegraph account.....		122	70	Mouse traps.....		1	50
<i>Telephone.</i>				<i>Library.</i>		161	37
Rent of instruments.....		99	00	History of Canada, 1.....		3	00
Tolls on trunk line.....		2	05	Subscription to Canadian magazine,		5	00
<i>Freight.</i>		101	05	2 years.....			
Freight.....		46	16	Subscription to Vancouver Daily		5	00
<i>Furniture and Furnishings.</i>				World, 1 year.....		2	00
Web, 6 yds.....		0	20	Subscription to Toronto Globe, 1 year.		3	00
Revolving and fitting chair irons, 2		6	00	" Criminal Record, 1 year..		2	00
sets.....		4	00	" Evening Journal, 1 year..			
Clock dials, 500.....		93	00	<i>Police Weapons.</i>		20	00
Day time register, 1 only.....				Leg irons, 15 pairs.....		67	50
<i>Machinery.</i>		103	20	Screws for Lenninger shackles, 6.....		1	50
New bracket band saw with fittings		122	45	Express charges on Leg Irons.....		8	07
and extras, 1 only.....				<i>Fire Protection.</i>		77	07
<i>Beds and Bedding.</i>				Fire extinguishers, 6.....		90	
Sheeting, 114 yds.....		8	83	Fire hose, 1,750 feet.....		405	50
Duck, 18 oz., 202 yds.....		66	66	Hose couplings, 25 sets.....		24	00
Hair felt, 1,800 sq. ft.....		102	60	Freight on hose and couplings.....		12	82
Sail twine, 6 lbs.....		1	50	<i>Farm Crops.</i>		582	32
Freight on felt.....		36	00	Manure, 297 leads.....		148	50
<i>Prison Utensils.</i>		215	59	Seeds, red clover, 125 lbs.....		15	50
Galv. iron pails with lids, 7 doz.....		36	75	" peas, 2,000 lbs.....		40	00
Wooden wash tub, 1 only.....		0	55	" banner oats, 1,000 lbs.....		12	50
Razors, ½ doz.....		15	00	" rye grass, 400.....		32	00
B. & S. hair clippers, 3 prs.....		15	00	" sundry.....		22	59
Can opener, 1 only.....		0	30	Assorted shirubs.....		7	75
Tinned spoons, ½ gross.....		1	50	Service of bulls.....		26	00
Heavy sheet iron pans, 4 only.....		1	17	<i>Stables.</i>		304	84
Galv. iron coal hods, 3 only.....		1	50	Chopped feed, 22 tons 76 lbs.....		528	91
Tin dinner plates, 6 doz.....		2	70	Services of veterinary surgeon.....		18	00
Pails, 3 qts., 2 doz.....		2	40	Harness, 1 set.....		45	00
Rack combs, ½ gross.....		3	00	Harnes straps, 2 doz.....		6	00
Barber's comb, 1 only.....		0	50	Harness snaps, 1 doz.....		3	00
Tin cups, 12 doz.....		11	00	Collar pads, ½ doz.....		4	50
Tin plates, 6 doz.....		1	92	Collars, 1 doz.....		2	50
				Harness leather, 78½ lbs.....		23	55
				Harnes, 1 pair.....		2	25
				Shoeing horses.....		2	00
				Axle grease, 1½ doz.....		2	50
				Horse shoes, 299 lbs.....		18	95
				Horse nails, 28 lbs.....		4	20
				Stable sponges, 1½ doz.....		7	50
				Castile soap, 25½ lbs.....		3	08
				Wagon tires, 4 in., 1 set.....		20	25
				Dandy brushes, 1 doz.....		2	00



British Columbia—Concluded.

<i>Stables—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Shops Generally—Con.</i>		\$	cts.
Stable brooms, ½ doz.		2	33	Carpenter Shop—			
Patent leather, 3 pieces.		4	05	Screw wrench, 10-inch, 1 only.		1	00
Line snaps, 2 doz.		1	00	Eye auger, 1 only.		1	83
Zinc collar pads, ½ doz.		3	00	Brad awls, 1 doz.		0	50
Whip socket, 1.			25	Hutter's patent grooved head, 1 only.		6	40
Wagon bushing, 1.		1	50	Cant files, 2 doz.		5	76
Curry combs, ½ doz.		1	25	Pick handles, 1 doz.		2	50
Drugs.		1	90	Chalk line, 400 ft.		1	00
Iron spoke shaves, 2.			40	Circular rip saw, 1 only.		2	50
				Brass bound rules, ½ doz.		1	80
				Pruning knife, 1 only.		1	00
				Axes, 1 doz.		7	50
				Axe handles, 1½ doz.		3	38
				Adze, ½ doz.		0	60
				Lance-tooth saw and handles, 8 ft., 1 only.		6	00
				Centre bit, 1 only.		0	20
				Gimlet bit, 1 only.		0	10
				Jennings bits, 4 only.		0	90
				Glaziers' points, 12 pkgs.		1	20
				Steel, square, 1 only.		1	25
				Belt punch, 1 only.		0	10
				Blacksmith shop—			
				Cumberland coal, 4 tons 1,988 lbs.		95	39
				Pick handles, 2 doz.		5	00
				Tar brushes, 2 only.		0	50
				Mill saw files, 2 doz.		2	50
				Fuse, 50 ft.		0	50
				Farriers' knife, 1 only.		0	35
				Horse rasps, 2 only.		1	10
				Tailor shop—			
				Tailors' stoves, 2 only.		23	00
				Sewing machine needles, 18 doz.		18	00
				Darning needles, 6 pkgs.		0	30
				Tailors' needles, 56 pkgs.		1	68
				Crayons, 2 boxes.		1	70
				Sponges, 2 doz.		2	40
				Thimbles, 3 doz.		0	45
				Sail needles, ½ doz.		0	15
				Knitting needles (machine) 150 only.		2	33
				Subscription to journals.		10	00
				Bakery—			
				Bakers' sieves, ½ doz.		0	34
				<i>Advertising.</i>			322 52
				The Times P. & P. Co.		26	10
				" Columbian.		30	60
				" Vancouver World.		11	00
				" Inland Sentinel.		8	25
				<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>			75 95
				J. C. Whyte.			11 00
				<i>Legal Expenses.</i>			
				A. Malins, swearing accounts.		6	00
				<i>Special.</i>			
				Repairs to plate of teeth.		5	00
				Silver spoons (for rifle and revolver competition), 2½ doz.		30	00
							35 00
				Total.		19,687	11
				Add Salaries.		22,667	84
				Grand Total.		42,354	95

APPENDIX K

OFFICERS EMPLOYED



LIST OF OFFICERS ON JUNE 30, 1899, GIVING RANK, CREED,  
APPOINTMENT, DATE OF BIRTH, &c.

## KINGSTON.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Date of Birth.	Salary.
J. M. Platt.....	Warden.....	Methodist.....	May 17, '99	May 17, '99	Apr. 18, '40	2,000
D. O'Leary.....	Deputy warden.....	Roman Catholic.....	Aug. 9, '97	Aug. 9, '97	Oct. 15, '83	1,500
D. Phelan, M.D.....	Surgeon.....	".....	" 4, '97	" 4, '97	Sept. 8, '74	1,800
R. R. Creighton.....	Accountant.....	Presbyterian.....	Feb. 1, '82	Dec. 29, '92	Aug. 29, '61	1,100
Rev. C. E. Cartwright.....	Protestant chaplain.....	Church of England.....	Oct. 25, '75	Oct. 25, '75	May 15, '37	1,200
Rev. J. V. Neville.....	Roman Catholic.....	Roman Catholic.....	Dec. 28, '93	Dec. 28, '93	Dec. 6, '62	1,200
J. R. Forster.....	Warden's clerk.....	Church of England.....	July 1, '94	Jan. 1, '98	Aug. 14, '75	600
W. S. Hughes.....	Chief keeper and clerk of industries.....	Presbyterian.....	Jan. 13, '93	" 1, '96	June 2, '61	1,200
T. W. Bowie.....	Storekeeper.....	".....	Aug. 5, '97	Aug. 5, '97	Apr. 6, '41	700
E. J. Adams.....	Chief trade instructor.....	".....	Apr. 6, '94	Feb. 1, '96	Feb. 26, '61	1,000
W. H. Derry.....	Engineer.....	Congregationalist.....	Sept. 1, '97	Sept. 1, '97	July 12, '47	1,000
Chas. Baylie.....	Electrician.....	".....	Oct. 1, '90	Oct. 1, '90	Jan. 19, '89	800
R. McDonald.....	Asst. electrician.....	Roman Catholic.....	June 1, '94	June 1, '94	Mar. 8, '62	500
C. H. Martin.....	Steward.....	Methodist.....	Aug. 4, '97	Aug. 4, '97	Feb. 5, '68	700
W. A. Gunn.....	Hospital overseer and school instructor.....	Church of England.....	June 1, '90	June 1, '90	" 16, '45	800
T. Thompson.....	Asst. hospital overseer and school instructor.....	Methodist.....	Feb. 1, '69	Mar. 1, '96	Jan. 17, '43	600
T. A. Keenan.....	Asst. storekeeper.....	Roman Catholic.....	Aug. 4, '97	Aug. 4, '97	Apr. 16, '84	600
T. P. Connor.....	Superintendent binder twine dept.....	".....	July 1, '94	July 1, '94	Nov. 2, '62	1,500
Jno. Price.....	Asst. supt. binder twine dept.....	Church of England.....	" 1, '94	" 1, '94	Apr. 16, '48	900
Rose A. Fahey.....	Matron.....	Roman Catholic.....	Mar. 6, '86	Mar. 6, '86	Aug. 15, '49	600
Mary Smith.....	Deputy matron.....	Presbyterian.....	June 1, '89	June 1, '89	Jan. 4, '62	400
C. A. Sullivan.....	Overseer sewage works.....	Roman Catholic.....	Jan. 1, '94	July 1, '96	Mar. 25, '69	550
*J. B. P. Mathewson.....	Asst. tailor instructor.....	".....	Sept. 1, '59	Nov. 28, '91	July 4, '36	700
Wm. Coward.....	Baker.....	Methodist.....	June 6, '78	June 6, '78	June 19, '55	700
Richard Young.....	Mason.....	".....	Apr. 6, '86	Dec. 22, '90	Oct. 31, '59	700
Robt. Pogue.....	Shoe.....	Church of England.....	Sept. 1, '87	Sept. 1, '87	June 1, '48	700
Thos. Conley.....	Tailor.....	Methodist.....	Jan. 20, '88	Jan. 20, '88	Feb. 25, '36	700
P. Moncrieff.....	Tinsmith.....	Presbyterian.....	Aug. 1, '88	Sept. 5, '95	Mar. 6, '62	700
B. H. Sherring.....	Stonecutting.....	Church of England.....	" 22, '92	Oct. 1, '94	May 13, '51	700
J. A. McCaugherty.....	Farm.....	Presbyterian.....	Apr. 1, '93	Apr. 1, '93	Dec. 22, '65	700
Jno. Gordon.....	Mason.....	".....	Oct. 2, '94	Oct. 2, '94	May 7, '69	690
K. J. Burns.....	Carpenter.....	Church of England.....	June 1, '95	June 1, '95	July 23, '55	700
T. W. Gibson.....	Quarry.....	Methodist.....	July 8, '96	July 8, '96	Nov. 6, '57	700
H. L. Walker.....	Blacksmith.....	Church of England.....	" 3, '97	" 3, '97	Mar. 25, '65	700
Edward Mooney.....	Keeper.....	Roman Catholic.....	Sept. 7, '64	" 1, '87	Aug. 10, '43	600
M. Brennan.....	".....	".....	Oct. 3, '65	" 1, '89	July 4, '43	600
Jas. Evans.....	".....	Church of England.....	Jan. 16, '88	Nov. 1, '81	" 12, '36	600
†John Kennedy.....	".....	Roman Catholic.....	May 1, '70	Sept. 24, '95	July 12, '52	600
John Mills.....	".....	Methodist.....	" 12, '74	Aug. 1, '89	Jan. 1, '51	600
Alex. Atkins.....	".....	Presbyterian.....	July 1, '78	July 1, '91	Apr. —, '57	600
Thos. Moore.....	".....	Church of England.....	May 9, '70	Mar. 1, '99	Aug. 8, '44	600
P. O'Connor.....	Keeper binder twine factory.....	Roman Catholic.....	Dec. 18, '82	Dec. 18, '93	" 7, '53	700
‡Æ. D. O. Macdonell.....	Keeper Prison of Isolation.....	".....	Sept 26, '76	Feb. 5, '94	June 8, '46	700
Lawrence Walsh.....	Guard.....	".....	Dec. 18, '76	Dec. 18, '76	Jan. 19, '44	500
Chas. Bostridge.....	".....	Church of England.....	Apr. 10, '82	Apr. 10, '82	Nov. 20, '48	500

\* Resigned July 4, 1869; reappointed Nov. 2, 1869.

† Resigned March 31, 1872; reappointed (teamster) Jan. 1, 1877.

‡ Appointed guard at the Manitoba Penitentiary Sept. 21, 1876; removed from office Sept. 9, 1892; reappointed to present office on above date.

## KINGSTON—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Date of Birth.	Salary.
J. A. Rutherford.	Guard.	Methodist	Mar. 1, '84	Mar. 1, '84	Feb. 17, '51	500
P. M. Beaupre.	"	Roman Catholic.	Jan. 10, '85	Jan. 10, '85	July 29, '60	500
Jno. Bannister.	"	Methodist	May 23, '85	May 23, '85	Sept. 13, '51	500
Jas. Doyle.	"	Roman Catholic.	" 27, '85	" 27, '85	Oct. 19, '60	500
A. McConville.	"	"	July 1, '85	July 1, '85	July 4, '62	500
Wm. Mooney.	"	Methodist	" 4, '85	" 4, '85	Mar. 1, '58	500
Michael Koen.	"	Roman Catholic.	" 12, '86	" 12, '86	May 25, '42	500
*Thos. Tobin.	"	"	Sept. 1, '87	Sept. 1, '87	Nov. 20, '49	500
Wm. Newman.	"	Presbyterian	Oct. 1, '88	Oct. 1, '88	Dec. 23, '48	500
Patrick Madden.	"	Roman Catholic.	Aug. 1, '89	Aug. 1, '89	Apr. 27, '64	500
Thos. Fowler.	"	"	" 1, '89	" 1, '89	Mar. 22, '64	500
A. Thompson.	"	Church of England	" 1, '89	" 1, '89	June 20, '50	500
Wm. Holland.	"	"	" 1, '89	" 1, '89	Mar. 26, '50	500
E. R. Davis.	"	Methodist	Feb. 1, '90	Feb. 1, '90	" 29, '50	500
Wm. Ryan.	"	Roman Catholic.	May 31, '90	May 31, '90	Nov. 14, '53	500
J. R. Birmingham.	"	Methodist	Sept. 8, '90	Sept. 8, '90	Dec. 16, '58	500
C. W. Wood.	"	"	Jan. 1, '91	Jan. 1, '91	Apr. 10, '56	500
Jno. Givens.	"	Roman Catholic.	June 7, '92	June 7, '92	June 6, '66	500
Alex. Spence.	"	Church of England	" 9, '92	" 7, '92	Aug. 12, '54	500
C. S. Wheeler.	"	"	July 23, '92	July 23, '92	Oct. 7, '52	500
Edward Johnson.	"	Roman Catholic.	Aug. 23, '92	Aug. 23, '92	Nov. 21, '51	500
Geo. McCauley, jr.	"	"	" 24, '92	" 24, '92	Sept. 19, '63	500
F. Hornbrook.	"	Church of England	Sept. 1, '92	Sept. 1, '92	Dec. 15, '55	500
Wm. Kell.	"	Methodist	Mar. 1, '93	Mar. 1, '93	Nov. 5, '58	500
Jno. O'Neil.	"	Roman Catholic.	Feb. 1, '94	Feb. 1, '94	Dec. 5, '60	500
Jas. Bennett.	"	Church of England	" 14, '94	" 14, '94	Jan. 8, '54	500
R. Corby.	"	Roman Catholic.	May 7, '94	May 7, '94	May 9, '69	500
R. Patterson.	"	Methodist	Aug. 7, '94	Aug. 7, '94	Apr. 1, '49	490
John Hughes.	"	Roman Catholic.	Feb. 22, '95	Feb. 22, '95	Nov. 4, '69	490
Saml. McCormack.	"	Presbyterian	July 26, '95	July 26, '95	" 3, '55	500
G. H. T. Marsh.	"	Church of England	Sept. 25, '95	Sept. 25, '95	Aug. 23, '66	500
T. H. Hennessy.	"	Roman Catholic.	" 26, '95	" 26, '95	Nov. 13, '61	500
S. J. Greer.	"	Methodist	Oct. 1, '95	Oct. 1, '95	Mar. 17, '59	500
W. H. Carrighan.	"	Presbyterian	Jan. 1, '96	Jan. 1, '96	Aug. 16, '74	500
R. D. Dowaley.	"	"	May 6, '96	May 6, '96	Dec. 3, '58	500
R. Bryant.	"	Methodist	Jan. 1, '98	Jan. 1, '98	Feb. 12, '72	500
Thos. Reid.	"	Presbyterian	" 1, '98	" 1, '98	Nov. 9, '71	500
J. B. Toner.	"	Methodist	Sept. 23, '95	Sept. 23, '95	July 6, '70	500
Geo. Sullivan.	"	Roman Catholic.	Aug. 22, '98	Aug. 22, '98	Apr. 20, '75	500
Victor Eccles.	"	"	Sept. 1, '98	Sept. 1, '98	May 27, '65	500
M. P. Reid.	"	Church of England	Aug. 24, '98	Aug. 24, '98	Jan. 3, '71	500
Robt. Irwin.	Fireman	"	Sept. 1, '98	Sept. 1, '98	Oct. 12, '67	500
I. Seymour.	"	Roman Catholic.	Jan. 10, '99	Jan. 10, '99	Dec. 2, '67	500
L. Houghton.	Teamster.	Church of England	Dec. 1, '91	Dec. 1, '91	Mar. 20, '38	500
Michael Tobin.	"	Roman Catholic.	" 7, '91	" 7, '91	" 46	500
P. Stover.	"	Methodist	Sept. 1, '94	Sept. 1, '94	Apr. 6, '54	500
James Weir.	"	"	May 4, '96	May 4, '96	Aug. 4, '56	500
M. J. Kennedy.	Messenger	Roman Catholic.	Apr. 1, '72	May 1, '84	July 12, '52	600

\* Dismissed Aug. 22, 1898; reappointed March 1, 1899.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
					\$ cts.
*J. A. Duchesneau	Warden	Roman Catholic.	66	April 13, 1898	2,000 00
Rev. Mr. Harel	Catholic chaplain	"	50	" 27, 1887	1,200 00
Rev. J. Rollit	Protestant	Ch. of England..	57	Oct. 25, 1895	800 00
Geo. S. Malepart	Accountant	Roman Catholic.	49	Sept. 21, 1880	1,100 00
L. A. Fortier, M.D.	Surgeon	"	65	April 13, 1898	1,500 00
E. Lachapelle	Warden's clerk	"	39	May 7, 1898	600 00
G. B. Lamarche	Storekeeper	"	56	" 20, 1873	900 00
N. Charbonneau	Steward	"	48	July 1, 1873	800 00
E. Champagne	Engineer	"	44	Feb. 1, 1890	900 00
D. O'Shea	Hospital overseer	"	38	Aug. 23, 1882	680 00
J. T. Dorais	School instructor	"	54	July 24, 1882	700 00
E. Kenny	Farm	"	47	Jan. 1, 1876	700 00
D. O'Borne	Mason	"	55	June 1, 1877	700 00
A. Rochon	Baker	"	55	Mar. 1, 1882	700 00
F. Nantel	Blacksmith	"	52	" 10, 1887	700 00
V. Lortie	Shoemaker	"	44	July 15, 1895	630 00
W. Prevost	Quarry	"	37	Aug. 31, 1896	700 00
C. Normand	Tailor	"	44	May 18, 1898	700 00
U. Chartrand	Keeper	"	55	Jan. 1, 1878	600 00
G. Chartrand	"	"	56	July 1, 1876	600 00
J. B. Lemay	"	"	60	June 1, 1879	600 00
G. Nixon	"	Ch. of England..	51	Aug. 6, 1883	560 00
W. W. Gibson	"	"	54	" 6, 1886	600 00
V. Bisson	"	Roman Catholic.	48	July 12, 1884	600 00
J. D. Fitzgibbon	"	"	38	June 25, 1887	600 00
A. Plouffe	Guard	"	51	" 14, 1883	500 00
F. Lesage	"	"	52	Aug. 29, 1883	500 00
J. E. Bertrand	"	"	39	" 1, 1885	500 00
J. Charlebois	"	"	52	May 4, 1887	500 00
G. Charbonneau	"	"	50	June 30, 1888	500 00
D. J. McLennan	"	"	42	Aug. 16, 1888	500 00
H. Roger	"	"	57	Jan. 1, 1889	500 00
F. Clermont	"	"	35	July 19, 1889	500 00
P. Forster	"	Ch. of England..	25	Sept. 1, 1889	500 00
J. B. Charbonneau	"	Roman Catholic.	47	Aug. 22, 1891	500 00
J. Flood	"	"	49	Mar. 1, 1892	500 00
A. Desjardins	"	"	35	Nov. 9, 1893	500 00
M. Despre	"	"	31	May 1, 1894	500 00
P. J. G. Lynch	"	"	28	" 1, 1894	500 00
H. C. Fatt	"	Ch. of England..	39	Aug. 22, 1894	460 00
E. Letang	"	Roman Catholic.	39	April 27, 1894	460 00
J. Lawlor	"	"	..	Sept. 18, 1896	500 00
P. Blondin	"	"	27	Oct. 19, 1896	500 00
H. Sigouin	"	"	26	Mar. 8, 1897	500 00
J. Desjardins	"	"	23	Oct. 1, 1897	500 00
W. Grece	"	Ch. of England..	..	" 1, 1897	500 00
C. Clermont	"	Roman Catholic.	23	" 13, 1897	500 00
L. Normand	"	"	24	Nov. 2, 1897	500 00
T. Mulroney	"	"	..	" 5, 1897	500 00
H. Peloquin	"	"	38	May 6, 1898	500 00
I. Cloutier	Teamster	"	54	Nov. 4, 1881	500 00
C. Taillon	Messenger	"	58	May 1, 1880	500 00

\*First appointed Dec. 15, 1895; removed from office Jan. 24, 1881.

## DORCHESTER.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
*John B. Forster..	Warden.....	Church of England	Apl. 5, 1842	June 25, 1879	Apl. 11, 1887	2,400
Charles Ross.....	Dep. Warden..	Presbyterian....	Mar. 5, 1835	Nov. 1, 1867	June 4, 1899	1,500
Robert Mitchell, M.D..	Surgeon.....	"	June 25, 1835	July 1, 1880	July 1, 1890	1,400
†John A. Gray.....	Accountant...	"	May 30, 1853	Sept. 1, 1880	Sept. 1, 1890	1,200
Rev. J. Roy Campbell..	Protestant chap	Church of England	Aug. 7, 1841	Oct. 1, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883	600
Rev. A. D. Cormier...	R. C. chaplain.	Roman Catholic..	Nov. 27, 1854	Dec. 1, 1889	Dec. 1, 1889	600
Ferdinand A. Landry...	Storekeeper...	"	Jan. 28, 1843	Nov. 15, 1886	Jan. 1, 1898	700
William J. Macleod....	Steward.....	Presbyterian....	Aug. 7, 1866	Jan. 1, 1896	" 1, 1898	700
James A. Piercy.....	Engineer.....	Methodist.....	" 15, 1852	May 12, 1885	May 12, 1885	900
Gordon B. Papineau...	Hosp. overseer & school inst'r.	Roman Catholic..	June 22, 1856	Jan. 1, 1886	Jan. 1, 1898	800
Elizabeth McMahon...	Matron.....	"	"	" 21, 1898	May 1, 1899	500
Charles Miller.....	Carpenter inst'r	Church of England	Nov. 13, 1847	Mar. 1, 1868	Mar. 1, 1879	700
John Downey.....	Blacksmith...	Baptist.....	Mar. 17, 1840	May 1, 1868	May 1, 1868	700
Nathan Tatrie.....	Shoemaker "	Presbyterian....	Apl. 3, 1844	Sept. 1, 1877	Sept. 1, 1877	700
William R. Burns.....	Tailor.....	Roman Catholic..	Mar. 14, 1858	May 10, 1891	May 10, 1891	700
†Angus M. McDonald..	Baker.....	"	Nov. 26, 1865	June 1, 1891	Nov. 1, 1894	690
Arthur B. Pipe.....	Farmer.....	Church of England	Oct. 31, 1853	" 25, 1889	June 25, 1889	700
William Hogan.....	Keeper.....	Roman Catholic..	Apl. 17, 1843	Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1897	600
Henry Godsoe.....	"	"	Dec. 25, 1833	Aug. 1, 1869	" 1, 1897	600
William Alexander.....	"	Methodist.....	Aug. 31, 1846	July 1, 1880	Jan. 1, 1898	600
John Corcoran.....	Guard.....	Roman Catholic..	Apl. 12, 1847	" 1, 1880	July 1, 1890	500
James A. Lane.....	"	"	Oct. 14, 1843	" 1, 1880	June 1, 1882	500
Robert Colburn.....	"	"	July 10, 1856	Aug. 1, 1881	Jan. 1, 1882	500
James Luther.....	"	Methodist.....	June 1, 1840	May 9, 1882	May 9, 1882	500
Joseph LeBlanc.....	"	Roman Catholic..	" 29, 1849	" 1, 1883	" 1, 1883	500
Adolphus Allain.....	"	"	Feb. 1, 1855	July 10, 1883	Dec. 1, 1883	500
Lorenzo H. Chambers..	"	"	Apl. 20, 1853	May 1, 1886	Nov. 1, 1888	500
John McDougall.....	"	"	May 6, 1861	Apl. 5, 1891	Oct. 1, 1891	500
T. Frank Gillespie...	"	Church of England	July 3, 1873	Oct. 18, 1891	" 1, 1892	500
Nicholas A. Burden...	"	"	" 25, 1852	" 1, 1892	Feb. 1, 1893	500
Angus A. McDonald....	"	Roman Catholic..	Feb. 27, 1866	Feb. 1, 1893	" 1, 1893	500
Leonard S. Hutchinson..	"	Church of England	Oct. 18, 1874	" 1, 1893	May 1, 1894	500
John McCaull.....	"	Presbyterian....	Mar. 1, 1850	July 23, 1894	July 23, 1894	490
Charles S. Eldon.....	"	Methodist.....	Sept. 4, 1869	" 23, 1895	" 23, 1895	500
Sinclair McDougall...	"	Presbyterian....	Oct. 18, 1871	" 23, 1895	" 23, 1895	500
Arthur Brown.....	"	"	Sept. 26, 1864	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	500
George Drillio.....	"	"	Apl. 27, 1865	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
John H. DeForest.....	"	Church of England	June 26, 1870	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
Stephen H. Getson.....	"	Presbyterian....	Feb. 3, 1873	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
John McLeod.....	"	"	Sept. 20, 1860	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
§Patrick Connell.....	"	Roman Catholic..	Aug. 6, 1849	July 1, 1880	Feb. 15, 1899	500
John S. Milton.....	Stable guard..	Baptist.....	Nov. 22, 1853	May 1, 1894	July 1, 1898	500
Thomas Walsh.....	"	Roman Catholic..	Jan. 1, 1859	Dec. 1, 1896	" 1, 1898	500
James McDougall.....	Messenger....	Presbyterian....	July 19, 1841	Jan. 1, 1873	" 1, 1888	550

\* Employed on I. C. Railway from Dec. 1, 1868 until July, 1874. † In Customs service from Dec. 1, 1879 to Sept. 1, 1880. ‡ Resigned March 31, 1894. Appointed baker instructor, Nov. 1, 1894. § Retired Dec. 31, 1897. Reappointed Feb. 15, 1899.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## MANITOBA.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Present Appointment.	Present salary.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.
Irvine, A. G.....	Warden .....	Church of England	Oct. 13, 1892	2,150	Dec. 7, 1837	May 1, 1870
Manseau, A. ....	Deputy warden.	Roman Catholic ..	Sept. 2, 1898	1,500	Jan. 14, 1858	July 1, 1891
†Macdonald, R., M.D.	Surgeon .....	" .....	Feb. 16, 1898	1,500	" 9, 1852	Sept. 1, 1877
Finn, Rev. F. M....	Protestant chap.	Methodist .....	Mar. 1, 1898	800	Feb. 9, 1832	Mar. 1, 1898
*Cloutier, Rev. G....	R. C. chaplain..	Roman Catholic ..	Feb. 11, 1898	800	" 1, 1851	Apr. 4, 1893
Mustard, J.....	Accountant .....	Presbyterian .....	July 1, 1894	1,050	June 12, 1844	" 16, 1893
Power, B. F.....	Storekeeper .....	Roman Catholic ..	" 1, 1894	950	" 14, 1846	Feb. 18, 1892
Beaupré, J. O.....	Hosp. overseer & school instr. ....	" .....	Nov. 1, 1892	800	July 2, 1859	July 28, 1885
Smith, J.....	Engineer and blacksmith.....	Church of England	" 1, 1889	990	Dec. 8, 1848	Dec. 10, 1883
§Lusignan, E. ....	Carpenter instr.	Roman Catholic ..	April 1, 1892	700	May 11, 1852	Apr. 1, 1892
†Farquar, D.....	Mason .....	Presbyterian .....	Mar. 16, 1893	1,000	Feb. 15, 1849	Mar. 16, 1893
Grahame, W.....	Farm .....	" .....	Oct. 24, 1893	700	Oct. 19, 1860	July 1, 1891
Miller, T.....	Shoemaker .....	Church of England	July 23, 1895	700	Dec. 17, 1857	Nov. 10, 1892
Mercer, F. ....	Tailor .....	Presbyterian .....	May 30, 1899	700	Feb. 27, 1845	May 30, 1899
Harris, E.....	Keeper .....	Baptist .....	Jan. 1, 1899	600	July 15, 1867	Nov. 10, 1895
Freeman, E.....	Guard .....	Church of England	June 1, 1886	650	May 12, 1856	Feb. 1, 1886
Eddles, W.....	" .....	" .....	Aug. 19, 1885	650	July 17, 1858	Aug. 19, 1885
¶Addison, G.....	" .....	Methodist .....	Oct. 20, 1885	650	May 15, 1838	Sept. 29, 1881
McFarlane, P.....	" .....	Presbyterian .....	Feb. 1, 1888	600	Mar. 29, 1854	Feb. 1, 1888
Sutherland, D. G....	" .....	" .....	Dec. 11, 1888	600	" 6, 1850	Dec. 11, 1888
Gingras, C.....	" .....	Roman Catholic ..	Feb. 1, 1891	600	Jan. 27, 1867	Feb. 1, 1891
Bourke, E.....	" .....	Church of England	Sept. 1, 1891	600	Mar. 2, 1867	Sept. 1, 1891
Bourke, W.....	" .....	" .....	Dec. 6, 1892	590	Apr. 20, 1863	Dec. 6, 1892
Gillies, A., jr.....	" .....	Presbyterian .....	Mar. 1, 1898	500	Oct. 9, 1865	Mar. 1, 1898
Ward, A.....	" .....	Church of England	May 1, 1898	500	June 6, 1858	May 1, 1898
Shead, W. H.....	Fireman .....	" .....	" 1, 1898	500	" 4, 1869	" 1, 1896
French, W. H.....	Guard .....	Methodist .....	April 4, 1899	500	Mar. 24, 1873	Apr. 4, 1899
Hogue, J.....	" .....	Roman Catholic ..	May 11, 1899	500	Nov. 13, 1874	May 11, 1899
Douglas, T.....	" .....	Methodist .....	June 1, 1899	500	Feb. 8, 1869	June 1, 1899

\*Rev. G. Cloutier, removed January 7, 1898; Reappointed February 11, 1898.

†Dr. Macdonald, left June 31, 1881; Reappointed February 16, 1898.

§Lusignan, E., dismissed February 14, 1898; Reappointed May 1, 1898.

||Eddles, W., dismissed February 14, 1898; Reappointed May 1, 1898.

¶Farquar, D., left July, 1890; Reappointed March 16, 1893.

¶Addison, G., left April 30, 1884; Reappointed October 20, 1885.



## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
J. C. Whyte.	Warden.	Presbyterian.	Aug. 2, 1861	Nov. 27, 1896	Nov. 27, 1896	\$ 2,000 00
D. D. Bourke.	Deputy warden.	Roman Catholic.	15, 1845	July 23, 1886	April 1, 1896	1,500 00
Rev. T. Scouler.	Protestant chaplain.	Presbyterian.	July 10, 1843	Jan. 13, 1899	Jan. 13, 1899	800 00
Rev. Chas. DeVriendt.	Roman Catholic chaplain.	Roman Catholic.	July 7, 1861	"	"	800 00
W. A. DeWolf Smith, M.D.	Surgeon.	Episcopalian.	Oct. 6, 1859	June 29, 1895	Feb. 27, 1896	600 00
J. W. Harvey.	Acc't. and warden's clerk.	"	Feb. 23, 1856	June 29, 1895	Feb. 27, 1896	1,200 00
Benjamin Burr.	Storekeeper.	Reformed Episcopal.	Mar. 26, 1844	Oct. 1, 1888	May 1, 1899	700 00
R. J. Robertson.	Steward.	Presbyterian.	28, 1866	"	11, 1887	Oct. 1, 1895
W. J. Carroll.	Hospital overseer, school instructor.	Roman Catholic.	Mar. 15, 1860	July 23, 1886	"	800 00
George McKenzie.	Shoemaker instructor.	Presbyterian.	July 4, 1852	Nov. 1, 1883	Nov. 1, 1883	750 00
Alex. Coutis.	Blacksmith.	"	Sept. 13, 1850	Oct. 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	750 00
James Miller.	Baker.	"	May 18, 1841	Sept. 24, 1888	Sept. 24, 1888	700 00
H. Disney.	Carpenter.	Episcopalian.	Dec. 17, 1866	Mar. 1, 1895	Mar. 1, 1895	690 00
J. N. Aitchison.	Tailor.	Presbyterian.	Mar. 14, 1868	Aug. 9, 1898	Aug. 9, 1898	700 00
T. W. Quilty.	Keeper.	Roman Catholic.	July 1, 1860	Jan. 18, 1882	Nov. 10, 1890	700 00
Hamilton McKee.	"	Presbyterian.	May 24, 1849	Nov. 7, 1884	Oct. 2, 1895	600 00
John McNiven.	Farm instructor.	"	6, 1856	June 1, 1889	"	700 00
F. Stewart.	Guard.	"	16, 1852	April 1, 1885	April 1, 1885	600 00
James Doyle.	"	Roman Catholic.	Mar. 8, 1862	Oct. 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	600 00
Patrick Smyth.	"	"	17, 1843	Feb. 21, 1879	Feb. 21, 1879	600 00
Thomas Sampson.	"	"	May 28, 1859	April 1, 1890	April 1, 1890	600 00
D. McMaster.	"	"	Oct. 28, 1864	Nov. 18, 1890	Feb. 1, 1891	600 00
W. A. Patchell.	"	Episcopalian.	Aug. 12, 1862	Aug. 18, 1890	Aug. 18, 1890	600 00
Richard Atkins.	Methodist.	"	Dec. 3, 1860	April 1, 1885	Sept. 1, 1892	600 00
Ralph Dynes.	Roman Catholic.	"	Oct. 31, 1867	Jan. 29, 1894	Jan. 29, 1894	560 00
Alex. McNeill.	Presbyterian.	"	June 17, 1862	"	"	560 00
J. A. Johnson.	Methodist.	"	July 7, 1856	Oct. 1, 1895	Oct. 1, 1895	500 00
Thos. G. Lobb.	Episcopalian.	"	May 31, 1857	"	"	500 00
William Walsh.	Roman Catholic.	"	Feb. 14, 1864	June 1, 1896	June 1, 1896	500 00
R. J. Sansbury.	"	"	Dec. 31, 1872	April 1, 1899	April 1, 1899	500 00
Edward Walmsley.	"	Episcopalian.	Feb. 8, 1878	May 10, 1899	May 10, 1899	500 00

APPENDIX L

FARM REPORTS



CR.

REPORTS OF FARM INSTRUCTORS.

KINGSTON.

DR.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.	Total.	Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To farm implements, tools, etc.					By Apples	7	0 38	2 66	
Stationery			64 30		Peets	212 1/2	0 60	127 40	
Coal			24 43		Beans, green	3	0 75	2 25	
Hardwood			58 40		"	5 40	0 01 1/2	8 10	
Manure			97 60		Barley	533	0 39 1/2	212 45	
Express charges on hogs.			6 25		Bones	2,590	0 00 1/2	12 65	
" seeds.			0 35		Cabbage.	11 1/2	0 33 1/2	3 70	
Freight charges on seeds.			0 74		"	1,133	0 03	33 99	
Alex. Tait (threshing)	bush.		39 42		Celery	17 1/2	0 03 1/2	6 48	
Line (pigery)		0 01 1/2	0 75		Corn	16	0 10	1 60	
Seeds on farm.			256 96		Carrots	50	0 04	2 00	
Weighing charges on barley			1 50		"	364 1/2	0 29 1/2	107 46	
1 boar.			14 00		Hay	67 1/2	5 50	371 83	
Travelling expenses (J. McCaugherty)			1 65		Lettuce	125	0 01	1 25	
Convict labour on farm.	days.		855 30		Onions	963	0 03 1/2	30 93	
Use of teams on farm.		0 30	395 50		"	63 1/2	0 65 1/2	42 87	
Dr. Nicholl's professional services			1 00		Oats	2,37 1/2	0 29 1/2	689 58	
Dr. Bell			2 00		Pork	31,115	0 05 1/2	1,633 54	
Barley (pigery)	bush.		192 70		Potatoes	1,502	0 44 1/2	666 01	
"	"		135 00		Pease	283	0 55 1/2	157 80	
Potatoes	"		9 90		Roots (pigery)	480	0 23 1/2	116 25	
Roots	"		116 25		Rhubarb	61	0 05	8 05	
Straw	"		120 00		Sage	25	0 05	1 25	
Salary instructor.			700 00		Turnips	31 1/2	0 18 1/2	5 70	
Salary teamsters (2).			1,000 00		Straw	58 1/2	4 00	234 46	
Balance			4,096 60		Farnips	106	0 60	63 64	
			530 40		Tomatoes	46 1/2	0 51	23 89	
					Labour (Penitentiary roads)	168	0 30	50 40	
					(J. C. McCaugherty)	2	0 30	0 60	
					" (Dep. Warden's garden)	46	-0 30	13 80	
									4,627 59

JOHN A. MCCAUGHERTY, Farm Instructor.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, June 30, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1899. I am pleased to be able to show an increase in the farm produce over the previous year as well as a decrease in the cash expenditure.

The improvement to the property fell short of my anticipation. Owing to the many necessary works in course of construction here I could not have a sufficiency of help to carry on any work excepting that of attending to the crops. The penitentiary property contains about one hundred and seventy acres, this includes the penitentiary yard and outbuildings, roads and quarries, and the warden's house and grounds. A deep ravine crosses the farm, causing a considerable amount of land to be of little use for farming purposes. Taking into consideration the revenue derived from such a small area under cultivation, it is evident that farming is the most remunerative industry in the penitentiary. An additional two hundred acres could be farmed for about the same cash expenditure as at present and would furnish to the institution a full supply of all the farm produce needed. I therefore recommend the purchase of two hundred acres of land as near the penitentiary as possible.

I have on hand a larger number of pigs than usual. This increase was made with a view to providing the penitentiary with a full supply of pork, but the accommodation being insufficient I would ask to have the piggery enlarged as soon as possible. I have to thank you, sir, for the gentlemanly and kind treatment I have received at your hands, and my acknowledgments are also due to the Deputy Warden and Chief Keeper for the assistance given me in the performance of my duties.

I am, sir,

Yours very respectfully,

E. KENNY.

*Farm Instructor.*

DOUGLAS STEWART,

Inspector of Penitentiaries,

Ottawa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

FARM ACCOUNT, St. Vincent de Paul, for the year ended June 30, 1899.

DR.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Sundry stocks on hand July 1, 1898	1,113 50	By 1,595 bds. onions at 2c	31 90	
Seed, Paris green, fertilizer, &c	303 46	49 bush. onions at 50c	24 50	
Cash, piggery, veterinary services, &c	174 93			56 40
7,008 days convict labour at 25c	1,752 00	5,700 lbs. mangels at \$5 a ton	14 25	
1,330 days horse labour at 50c	665 00	23 loads mangels for	63 25	
Two-thirds instructor's salary	466 66			77 50
Vegetables furnished to piggery	820 85	12 bds. beets for	0 25	
Balance	319 56	22 bush. beets at 25c	5 50	
		1 bush. beets at 40c	0 40	6 15
		12 bds. turnips for	0 25	
		30 bush. turnips at 20c	6 00	
		91½ bush. " 25c	22 88	
		10 bush. " 30c	3 00	
		15 bags " 37c	5 55	
		17 bush. " 40c	6 80	
		1,210 lbs. " \$5 a ton	3 02	47 50
		5,102 heads cabbage at 2c	102 04	
		300 " " 1c	3 00	
		705 " " 1c	7 05	112 09
		3 bds. hay at 25c	0 75	
		1 ton hay at \$4	4 00	
		½ " \$6	1 50	
		4 " \$8	32 00	
		4½ " \$9	36 90	
		5½ " \$9	50 63	
		10½ " \$9	91 84	
		5,003 lbs. hay at \$8 a ton	20 01	
		16½ tons hay at \$12	198 00	
		5,780 lbs. hay at \$12 a ton	34 68	
		14,640 lbs. hay at \$13 a ton	95 16	565 47
		60 bush. potatoes at 20c	12 00	
		278 bags " 25c	69 50	
		6½ bush. " 25c	1 63	
		5,110 lbs. " 25c bus.	21 29	
		2,015 bags " 45c	906 75	
		2 bags " 50c	1 00	
		161½ bags " 70c	112 88	1,125 05
		639 bush. oats at 34c	217 26	
		22,158 lbs. " 1c	221 58	
		800 lbs. " 1c	8 00	446 84
		12 bds. carrots for	0 25	
		800 bds. carrots at 2c	16 00	
		108 bush. " 25c	27 00	
		3¼ tons " \$3	26 00	69 25
		662 lbs. barbed wire at 1c	6 62	6 62
		30 cedar posts at 15c	4 50	
		12 " 25c	3 00	7 50
		500 lbs. straw at \$3 a ton	0 75	
		7½ tons " \$3	22 50	
		15,030 lbs. " \$3.75 a ton	28 19	
		2 bds. " 4c	0 08	
		7 tons " \$4	28 00	
		3 tons " \$5	15 00	
		5,570 lbs. " \$5 a ton	13 92	
		32,853 lbs. " \$4 a ton	65 70	
		2 tons " \$6	12 00	
		5,914 lbs. " \$6 a ton	17 74	203 88
		184 bush. barley at 70c	128 80	
		51 bush. " 60c	30 60	
		1,990 lbs. " 1c	19 90	
		1,640 lbs. " 60c a bus.	20 50	199 80

FARM ACCOUNT, St. Vincent de Paul—*Concluded.*

DR.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		2 baskets crab apples at 10c.	0 20	0 20
		8 bush. mixed grain at 40c..	3 20	
		15,084 lbs. " " 1c...	150 84	154 04
		Forage .....	1 50	1 50
		5 lbs. chaff.....	0 10	0 10
		64 bush. parsnips at 25c....	16 00	16 00
		1 bush. mixed vegetables ...	0 25	0 25
		Ice cutting, &c.....	11 43	11 43
		1 lot condemned blankets...	0 25	0 25
		1 lot old fencing.....	3 00	3 00
		1 lot manure .....	2 25	2 25
		7 bush. pease at 60c .....	4 20	
		11 bush. " " 80c .....	8 80	
		2,786 lbs. " " 1c .....	27 86	40 86
		720 loads manure at 30c....	216 00	216 00
		Sundry customers, pork....	18 00	18 00
		350 lbs. grease at 5c.....	17 50	17 50
		13,637 lbs. pork at 6c.....	818 22	
		3,308 lbs. " " 7c.....	252 56	1,070 78
		<i>Stocks on hand, viz.:</i>		
		208 pigs at \$5.....	1,040 00	
		2 pigs .....	15 00	
		1 ton feed .....	25 00	
		50 bags grain.....	50 00	
		3 tons straw at \$3.25.....	9 75	1,139 75
	5,615 96			5,615 96

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

DORCHESTER.

DR.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.
To hay, grain and vegetable seeds . . .	200 70	By 300 tons English hay at \$5 . . .	1,500 00
Fertilizers . . . . .	66 00	56 " broad leaf hay at \$3. . .	168 00
50 lbs. Paris green . . . . .	8 25	50 " ensilage at \$4. . . . .	200 00
744 lbs. salt . . . . .	2 77	1,243 bush. oats at 30c . . . . .	372 90
11½ galls. n. f. oil. . . . .	12 25	100 " barley at 50c . . . . .	50 00
224 lbs. sulphur . . . . .	6 72	30 " buckwheat at 35c . . . . .	10 50
Implements, tools, repairs, &c. . . . .	149 45	1,866 " potatoes at 30c . . . . .	559 80
Farm instructor's salary . . . . .	700 00	2,500 " turnips at 20c . . . . .	500 00
One teamster's salary . . . . .	500 00	423½ " carrots at 30c . . . . .	126 98
Use of six horses. . . . .	750 00	92½ " beets at 35c . . . . .	32 35
4,133 days convict labour at 30c . . . . .	1,239 90	100 " parsnips at 30c . . . . .	30 00
		200 " mangels at 25c . . . . .	50 00
		1,364 galls. milk at 20c. . . . .	272 80
		1,232 lbs. beef at \$5.33 per cwt. . . . .	65 66
		4,907 " pork at 6c. . . . .	294 42
		140 " onions at 2½c. . . . .	3 50
		821 heads cabbage at 5c. . . . .	41 05
		8 oxen sold . . . . .	470 00
		3 calves sold . . . . .	40 00
		6½ young pigs sold . . . . .	148 25
		Service of boar . . . . .	9 00
		Pasturage . . . . .	3 00
Balance . . . . .	1,312 17		
	4,948 21		4,948 21

A. B. PIPES,

*Farm Instructor*

MANITOBA.

DR.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.
To Farm instructor's salary . . . . .	695 00	By 1,191 bush. wheat at 54c. . . . .	1,191 24
440 days of teams at \$1.25 . . . . .	550 00	2,544 " oats at 25c. . . . .	636 00
2,618 days convict labour at 30c. . . . .	785 40	923 " barley at 20c . . . . .	184 60
Farm stock . . . . .	130 00	2,158 " potatoes at 20c. . . . .	413 60
Services of veterinarian . . . . .	33 00	408 " turnips at 15c . . . . .	61 20
Threshing grain . . . . .	113 46	118 " beets at 30c. . . . .	35 40
Field and garden seeds . . . . .	188 10	52 " carrots at 30c. . . . .	15 60
Binder twine. . . . .	60 00	14,672 lbs. cabbage at ½c. . . . .	73 36
Fencing . . . . .	105 89	199 " onions at 1c. . . . .	1 99
Implements, tools and repairs. . . . .	141 09	1,312 " greens at ½c. . . . .	6 56
		1,046 " beef at 5½c. . . . .	54 92
		32 " tallow at 5¼c. . . . .	1 68
		80 " hides at 6c . . . . .	4 80
		4,719 " pork at 5½c . . . . .	247 74
		8,204 " " live at 4½c . . . . .	389 69
		98 tons hay at \$2.50 . . . . .	245 00
		999 galls. milk at 10½c . . . . .	104 90
		1 boar . . . . .	8 00
		Bull service . . . . .	7 00
		Boar " . . . . .	6 75
Balance . . . . .	888 09		
	3,690 03		3,690 03

W. R. GRAHAME,

*Farm Instructor.*



## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Labour of convicts, 4,140 days at 30c	1,242	00	By 101,460 lbs. potatoes	507	32
Seeds (including potatoes, oats, &c.)	180	09	27,749 " carrots	92	49
297 loads manure	148	50	10,196 " turnips	34	00
Implements, tools, &c.	123	39	2,297 " onions	11	51
Repairs	32	69	3,509 " cabbage	11	72
1,000 lbs. B. B. C. coal	2	58	920 " parsnips	3	07
5,410 " C. N. "	10	14	2,615 " beets	8	71
186 loads brewer's grains	93	00	109 " cauliflower	0	37
17,163 lbs. corn	205	95	78 " green beans	0	26
44,091 " potatoes	220	46	95 " rhubarb	0	36
3,000 " turnips	10	00	38 " salsify	0	12
3,000 " carrots	6	67	3,1824 " pease	39	77
1,000 " beets	3	33	78 " leeks	0	39
1 boar	5	50	84 " radishes	0	42
Service of bull	26	00	528 " beef	47	52
Labour of horses, 207 days at 50c	103	50	6,745 " pork	351	58
Salary of farm instructor	700	00	25 sucking pigs	22	75
			9,280 lbs. oats	92	80
			1,600 " barley	24	00
			39,600 " mangels	132	00
			839½ galls. milk	167	81
			230 cords wood	460	00
			30 tons hay	270	00
			6 " straw	30	00
			3 calves	37	68
			1 pr. cow's horns	0	25
			8 loads manure	4	00
			Teaming	0	50
			Labour of convict, 122 days	36	60
			Balance	725	80
	3,113	80		3,113	80

J. McNIVEN,

*Farm Instructor.*

APPENDIX M

REGINA JAIL



## REGINA JAIL.

REGINA, N.W.T., Nov. 27, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with sundry returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

During the year there was one pardon, no escapes and no deaths.

The net cost per capita amounting to \$477.54 is large, but when the small daily average of prisoners for the year is considered ( $15\frac{3}{8}\frac{1}{8}$ ), also that the cesspool house, pumps and other furnishings were destroyed by fire during the winter, entailing an expenditure of \$131.17 to replace same, also the expenditure of \$444.89 for materials with which to erect a boundary fence around the 160 acres of prison premises, the per capita cost is not so excessive.

The products of the farm turned out well, considering the small piece of land under crop, giving abundance of vegetables and oats for prison use, and a good surplus to convert into cash. There were five acres of new land broken during the year, which, added to the seven acres for the previous year makes a field of twelve acres of new land which will be brought under crop when freed from wild rose and wolf willow roots by cultivation. I may here state I cannot go into farming to the extent that I would like, owing to the limited staff, so much time being taken up with the ordinary routine work of the prison, and repairs to the premises which are numerous. Again, our sewerage system is artificial, everything passing through the drains into the cesspool, having to be pumped out and carted away. Our well water used in the prison has also to be hauled from the well near the cottages for officers. Everything is done by prison labour, and it often occurs that work has to be done outside the prison walls which requires only one or say two prisoners to do it, yet an officer has to accompany these prisoners, thus leaving the inside turnkey with too many prisoners to look after, seeing he is responsible for the cell wing, the basement and the prison yard.

The conduct of the staff has been good excepting those whom I reported to you, and in this connection I beg to express surprise that the officer who assaulted me in the prison building on December 24, 1898, notwithstanding the reports sent you and the action taken by the courts, was still in possession of one of the officer's cottages at the close of the fiscal year, thus apparently making the prison premises an asylum for rowdies originally from the United States.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. LUNAN, *Jailer.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## SURGEON'S REPORT.

REGINA, N.W.T., November 27, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1899.

The general health of the staff has been good and that of the inmates fairly good.

Regina can now congratulate itself on having a small hospital. Cases that formerly were treated as vagrants, being in reality cases of sickness, as far as this district is concerned, will be sent to the hospital, and not to the jail as was the former practice.

During the year the North-west Administration passed an ordinance which allows lunatics being held at their place of residence pending the necessary examination of the evidence in each case. If committed to an asylum, they are taken direct to the asylum. A few cases still are sent to Regina Jail where the medical evidence is absent or not satisfactory, and held till the surgeon makes a report. This plan will relieve the jail in a large degree from a class of inmates in transit to the asylum that hitherto, on account of limited accommodation, caused a great amount of annoyance and trouble.

This jail has been badly constructed. During the keen cold weather and high wind that prevails there are portions of this jail unfit for habitation. Last winter there were days, in Ward C, when, notwithstanding the steam was on, the temperature was down to forty degrees and in the Jailor's office, down stairs, and in the Bursar's office; up stairs, with steam on, the thermometer stood at four degrees below freezing. With this exception, I beg to report the sanitary condition of the jail good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. C. EDWARDS, M.D.,

*Jail Surgeon.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## CASES treated in Cells.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Disease.	Number of Cases.
Constipation.....	3	Episatosis.....	1
Catarrh.....	5	Boils.....	1
Inflammatory rheumatism.....	1	Lumbago.....	1
Tonsilitis.....	1	Conjunctivitis.....	2
Headache.....	4	Nephritis.....	1
General debility.....	7	Diarrhea.....	3
Pleurodynia.....	1	Ingrowing nail.....	1
Muscular rheumatism.....	8	Vomiting.....	2
Empyæma.....	1	Scrofula.....	1
Chancroid.....	1	Cystitis.....	1
Indigestion.....	10	Hysteria.....	2
Toothache.....	14	Eczema.....	1
Abscess.....	2	Paralysis.....	1
Bronchitis.....	6	Earache.....	1

Lunatics examined during the year.....	30
Stock of drugs on hand, June 30, 1898.....	\$197 00
"      "      "      1899.....	173 02

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## MATRON'S REPORT.

REGINA, N.W.T., November 27, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

The following is a statement of the prisoners under my care during that period :—

In custody June 30, 1898.....	1
Received since .....	4
	5
Total .....	5
Discharged .....	4
Pardoned .....	1
	5

These prisoners have been employed at sundry work such as washing, sewing and scrubbing. Their conduct was good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FLORA HOURIE,

*Acting Matron.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## MOVEMENTS of Prisoners.

	Lunatics.			Committed for Trial and Convicted Prisoners.			Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1898.....				11	1	12	12	32
Received since .....	28	2	30	36	4	40	70	
Discharged since by expiration of sentence .....				26	4	30	30	61
Pardon .....					1	1	1	
Lunatics transferred to Brandon Asylum.....	23	2	25				25	21
Lunatics discharged by Lieut.-Governor.....	5		5				5	
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1899.....				21		21		21
Number of convicted prisoners received during year included in above.....				28	4	32		

## List of Prisoners Received during the year.

Name.	Term.	When Received.	Nationality.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Whence Received.	Age.	Occupation.	Crime.
Albert E. Hilleden.	Insane	1898.	English.	Ch. of Eng.	Single	Lethbridge.	27	Upholsterer.	
Moderate Mc. Gillies	"	July 5	Canadian.	R. Catholic.	Married	Wood Mountain	55	Rancher.	
James Sterling	"	" 6	"	Presbyterian	Single	Qu'Appelle.	27	Labourer	
Robert Crofts.	"	" 14	English.	Methodist	"	Estevan.	30	Farmer	Burglary.
Edward Rawlinson.	1 month	" 18	"	Ch. of Eng.	"	Moosomin	22	Labourer	Theft.
James W. Hawkes.	C. for T.	" 20	Canadian.	Methodist	Married	Regina	27	Farmer	Assault.
William Dandel.	2 mos. H.L.	" 23	"	R. Catholic.	Single	Touchwood Hills	28	"	Theft.
Clara Jacobs	1 month "	" 26	Austrian	"	Married	Regina	14	Domestic	
Web. Kenemore	Insane	" 28	United States	"	Married	"	45	Bricklayer.	
Joseph Patton	"	" 29	"	Methodist	Single	Calgary	48	Rancher.	
James	"	Aug. 4	"	Baptist	Single	Estevan	30	Labourer	
Frank Adams	19 mos. H.L.	" 11	English.	Ch. of Eng.	Married	Wolsely	19	"	Theft.
Spogan (Squaw)	1 month "	" 11	Indian.	None	"	Whitewood	30	Mar'ed woman	Drunk.
Charles Semoni.	Insane	" 15	"	R. Catholic.	"	Regina	50	Labourer	Theft.
Joseph Pritchard.	2 years H.L.	" 21	Canadian.	"	"	Fort Qu'Appelle	21	"	"
Lewis Hudson Salter.	Insane	" 22	"	Ch. of Eng.	Married	Moose Jaw	21	Tinsmith.	"
Charles W. Cowan.	2 years H.L.	" 22	English.	Plymouth Br.	Single	Oxbow	38	Farmer	"
Byron Mott	2 years H.L.	" 22	Canadian	Presbyterian	Single	Regina	43	Labourer	House-breaking.
Jas. A. Williamson	Insane	Sept. 1	"	Ch. of Eng.	Widower	"	39	Carpenter	"
George Dowling	C. for T.	" 1	"	Salva'n Army	Married	"	22	Labourer	Theft.
Simon Crow Moccasin.	1 year H.L.	" 6	"	Methodist	Single	Qu'Appelle	18	Cook	Theft.
Berton McEwan.	Insane	" 13	English.	Ch. of Eng.	"	Regina	38	Shoemaker.	Theft.
Samuel Prior.	"	" 18	Irish.	R. Catholic.	Widower	Fort Qu'Appelle	20	Labourer	Perjury.
Robert Lowrie	2 years H.L.	" 24	Canadian.	"	Single	"	37	Farmer	Theft.
Alexander Goyer	C. for T.	Oct. 9	"	Methodist	Married	Regina	27	"	"
Baptist Robillard	1 year H.L.	" 12	Scottish	Presbyterian	Single	Moosomin	48	"	"
James W. Hawkes.	Insane	" 19	English.	Ch. of Eng.	Married	Whitewood	19	Mar'ed woman	Theft.
G. W. L. McLeod	"	" 20	Hungarian.	Ch. of Eng.	"	Gleichen.	35	Confectioner.	"
Henry Ham.	6 mos. H.L.	" 20	Pole	Methodist	Married	Qu'Appelle	35	"	"
Julia Heisinger	Insane	" 22	Canadian.	R. Catholic.	Single	Fort Qu'Appelle	40	Farmer	Child neglect.
Edward D. Habgood	Insane	Nov. 18	"	Methodist	Single	Indian Head	11	Labourer	Theft.
Ignatz Dristovitz	"	" 20	"	Ch. of Eng.	"	"	"	"	"
David Calder.	"	" 22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Richard Moses Bailey	C. for T.	" 24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Adam Engel	2 mos. H.L.	" 28	Hungarian.	R. Catholic.	Single	"	"	"	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

James Black	C. for f.	"	28	American	Presbyterian	"	Regina	20	"	Thft.
John Smith	"	"	30	Canadian	Congregation <sup>l</sup>	"	"	20	"	"
Edward Sprague	1 month H.L.	"	30	Canadian	Methodist	"	"	22	"	"
Daniel Taylor	Insane	Dec.	5	Canadian	Methodist	Married	Olds	28	"	"
Mrs. Sidney Watt	"	"	20	Irish	Presbyterian	Married	Calgary	37	Mar'ed woman	"
1899.										
Campbell Kip Johnson	"	Jan.	8	American	Methodist	Single	Regina	40	Labourer	"
Fredrick James Gordon	"	"	9	Canadian	Episcopalian	Single	"	35	Farmer	"
Arthur W. Sellers	"	"	12	Scottish	Baptist	"	"	30	Rancher	"
Dan. Murray	1 year H.L.	"	18	American	Baptist	Married	Saltcoats	24	Labourer	Thft.
Nicolai Moncolulak	3 months "	"	20	American	Greek	Married	Saltcoats	33	Farmer	Vagrancy.
G. T. Marsh	4 "	"	23	Canadian	Presbyterian	Single	Moosomin	44	"	Contempt of court.
George E. Bassett	24 hours	"	24	English	Ch. of Eng	Single	Regina	28	Iron-monger	Thft.
Alexander Martin	Insane	Feb.	4	Canadian	Presbyterian	Single	Moose Jaw	20	Farmer	Forger.
Edward Cameron	2 mos. H.L.	"	10	Canadian	R. Catholic	Single	Regina	20	Fireman	Perjury.
Baptiste Robillard	1 month "	"	14	"	Ch. of Eng	Married	Fort Qu'Appelle	26	Labourer	"
Julia Ann Ockenden	Insane	"	18	"	Methodist	Single	Regina	26	Mar'ed woman	"
John Samuel Nevill Horner	2 mos. H.L.	"	18	English	Presbyterian	"	Fleming	40	Labourer	Vagrancy.
William Waddell	Insane	Mar.	23	Scottish	Methodist	"	Regina	26	Labourer	"
J. S. N. Horner	Insane	Apr.	14	English	Methodist	"	Fleming	26	Labourer	"
John Dargie	"	"	10	Scottish	"	"	Medicine Hat	33	Herder	"
John K. Welsh	2 years' H.L.	"	14	"	Presbyterian	Married	Qu'Appelle	41	General agent	Indecent assault.
W. M. Kennedy	30 days "	"	14	"	None	Single	Oxbow	35	Mind reader	Vagrancy.
Joseph Swallow	1 year "	"	17	English	Ch. of Eng	Single	Indian Head	20	Labourer	Thft.
May Lafontaine	1 month "	"	18	American	R. Catholic	Married	Wolseley	19	Mar'ed woman	Prostitution.
Dani. McFadden	2 years "	"	20	Scottish	Presbyterian	"	Edmonton	30	Engineer	Seduction.
The Young Saulteaux (Ind'n)	15 mos. "	"	20	Canadian (Ind)	None	"	Grenfell	27	Labourer	Burglary.
Fred. Sylvester	C. for T.	"	29	English	Ch. of Eng	Single	Regina	21	"	Uttering threatening letter.
Daniel Wilkison	Insane	May	1	"	Ch. of Eng	Single	Regina	37	Farmer	"
Reuben	3 mos. H.L.	"	5	American (Ind)	R. Catholic	Married	Fort Qu'Appelle	30	Labourer	Supplying intoxicants to Indian
Louis Nobbes	4 "	"	5	Canadian	"	"	"	31	Blacksmith	"
Rudolf Pachal	1 year "	"	11	Russian	Baptist	"	Yorkton	24	Labourer	House-breaking
John Bumfrey	Insane	June	7	English	Ch. of Eng	"	Moose Jaw	40	Farmer	"
John F. Kline	1 year H.L.	"	7	Canadian	Methodist	"	Sintaluta	25	Stonemason	Thft.
Alexander McGowan	6 months "	"	9	"	Presbyterian	Single	Moose Jaw	23	Electrician	"
Frank Hockin	Insane	"	14	"	"	Married	Medicine Hat	40	Merchant	"



## PER CAPITA COST.

DAILY AVERAGE, 15<sup>317</sup>/<sub>365</sub>.

	Supplies on hand July 1, 1898.	Expendi- ture, 1898-1899.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand June 30, 1899.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	15 95	4,423 23		4,439 18	21 50	4,417 68	278 39
Maintenance of convicts.....	1,894 90	851 58	105 26	2,851 74	1,821 79	1,029 95	64 91
Discharge expenses.....	8 95	127 00		135 95	18 45	117 50	7 40
Working expenses.....	202 18	2,050 44	110 00	2,362 62	305 48	2,057 14	129 64
Prison equipment .....	501 31	92 75		594 06	540 53	53 53	3 37
Industries.....	31 15	31 65		62 80	27 20	35 60	2 25
Capital .....							
Miscellaneous.....		76 00		76 00		76 00	4 79
	2,654 44	7,652 65	215 26	10,522 35	2,734 95	7,787 40	

Per capita cost..... \$490 75  
 Deduct for revenue, \$209.55=..... 13 21  
 Net cost per capita..... \$477 54

J. G. BLACK,  
*Bursar.*

A. L. LUNAN,  
*Jailer.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the movements of Prisoners since opening of Jail.

	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.												Remaining at end of year.		Daily Average	
	Prisoners General.		Lunatics		Total.		Expiry of Sentence.		Pardon.		Lunatic Asylums.		Deaths, Escapes.		Other Jails or Penitentiaries.		Total.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
1890-91.....	13	1	14	1	15	9	2	1	2	4							6	9	8	1	6	6
1891-2.....	40	2	42	3	57	40	9	1	4	4							43	4	17	2	17	17
1892-3.....	37	2	39	4	52	39	9		4	4	1						40	4	16	2	16	15
1893-4.....	55	4	59	5	73	51	13	1	5	5	2	3					69	6	14	1	14	19
1894-5.....	55	4	59	6	72	46	10	2	2	2	2	1					60	4	19	3	22	23
1895-6.....	20	5	25	8	48	16	17	4	1	4	1						34	7	41	6	29	22
1896-7.....	34	3	37	6	55	33	18	3	1	3							51	9	60	3	24	21
1897-8.....	31	2	33	6	54	40	15	4	1	6							56	10	66	1	12	20
1898-9.....	36	4	40	2	70	31	23	4	1	2							54	7	61	2	21	15

## STATE of Education.

	Number.
Able to read and write.....	23
Not able to read or write.....	9
Total .....	32

## OCCUPATION.

	Number.		Number.
Blacksmith.....	1	Labourers.....	11
Carpenter.....	1	Landscape painter.....	1
Cook.....	1	Locomotive fireman.....	1
Domestic.....	1	Mason.....	1
Electrician.....	1	Mind reader.....	1
Engineer.....	1	Sailor.....	1
Farmer.....	3	Shoemaker.....	1
General agent.....	1	Tinsmith.....	1
Iron monger.....	1	Wines.....	3
		Total .....	32

## CRIMES.

	Number.		Number.
Assault.....	1	Indecent assault.....	1
Attempted theft.....	1	Perjury.....	1
Burglary.....	1	Prostitute.....	1
Contempt of court.....	1	Seduction.....	1
Drunk.....	1	Supplying intoxicants to Indians.....	2
Forgery.....	1	Theft.....	16
House-breaking.....	1	Vagrancy.....	3
		Total .....	32

## PUNISHMENTS.

	Number.
Dark cell on bread and water diet.....	24
Deprivation of use of library and lamp light.....	1
"    of lamp light.....	1
Hard bed with bread and water diet.....	1
Reprimanded.....	18
Total.....	45

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

PREVIOUS Commitment.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
First term .....	27	4	31	Previous term in Dominion Penitentiary .....	1		1
				Total .....	28	4	32

CIVIL Condition.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Single .....	15	1	16	Widower.....	1		1
Married .....	12	3	15	Total .....	28	4	32

MORAL Habits.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers.....	11	1	12	Intemperate.....	5	2	7
Temperate .....	12	1	13	Total .....	28	4	32

ETHNOLOGY.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	21	3	24	Halfbreed.....	4		4
Indian.....	3	1	4	Total .....	28	4	32

NATIONALITY.

Canadian .....	13	Russian .....	1
English .....	5	Austrain .....	2
American .....	4	Hungarian.....	2
Scottish.....	4	Total.....	32
Irish.....	1		

## PARDON.

Name.	Crime.	Place.
Julia Hiesinger .....	Theft .....	Whitewood.....

## AGE.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Between 10 and 20 years .....	8	Between 40 and 50 years.....	2
" 20 and 30 " .....	16	Total.....	32
" 30 and 40 " .....	6		

## CREED.

Roman Catholic.....	10	Salvation Army.....	1
Church of England.....	6	Congregational.....	1
Presbyterian.....	6	Greek Church.....	1
None.....	3	Total.....	32
Methodist.....	2		
Baptist.....	2		

## DURATION of Sentences.

Sentences.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentences.	Male.	Female.	Total.
24 hours .....	1		1	1 year .....	6		6
30 days .....	1		1	15 months .....	1		1
1 month.....	3	3	6	19 " .....	1		1
2 months.....	5		5	2 years .....	6		6
3 " .....	2		2	Total .....	28	4	32
4 " .....	1		1				
6 " .....	1	1	2				

## DR.

## FARM ACCOUNT.

## CR.

Description.	Amount.	Description.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To sundries, seeds .....	1 20	By 11 tons sheaf oats at \$10.....	110 00
5 lbs. binder twine at 9c.....	0 45	9 bush. carrots at 25c.....	2 25
4 pigs at \$5 .....	20 00	6 " parsnips at 25c.....	1 50
5 " \$2 .....	10 00	352 " turnips at 10c.....	35 20
Convict labour, 300 days at 30c.....	90 00	408 " potatoes at 30c.....	122 40
Allowance for use of oxen from prison stables .....	50 00	1,503 head cabbage at 2c.....	30 06
Balance.....	228 16	945 lbs. dressed pork at 6c.....	56 70
	399 81	834 lbs. live pork at 5c.....	41 70
			399 81

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

DETAILS of Expenditure, 1898-9.

<i>Salaries—General.</i>		\$ cts.	<i>Rations—Con.</i>		\$ cts.
Jailer, A. L. Lunan, 1 year	1,000 00		2,000 lbs. granulated oatmeal at \$2.45	49 00	
Surgeon, O. C. Edwards, M.D., 1 year	360 00		111 lbs. black tea at 16c	17 76	
Bursar, J. G. Black, 1 year	600 00		4 boxes soda biscuits at 25c	1 00	
Fireman, J. McDougall, 1 year	500 00		20 lbs. whole rice at 10c	2 00	
Acting matron, Flora Hourie, 1 year	200 00		13 lbs. bacon at 12½c	1 65	
Assistant to matron Bessie Kennedy, 5 days at \$1	5 00		5 doz. eggs at 30c	1 50	
	2,665 00		280 lbs. salt at 7½c	2 52	
			18 lbs. prunes at 10c	1 80	
<i>Police.</i>			98 lbs. split peas at 2½c	2 70	
Turnkeys, 2 for 1 year at \$500	1,000 00		100 lbs. rice at 4½c	4 75	
" 1 for 6 mos. at \$500	249 96		100 lbs. brown sugar at 5½c	5 25	
" 1 for 6 mos. and 2 days at \$500	252 66		Truckage	0 50	
" 1 for 13 days at \$500	17 50				757 49
Drill instructor, 10 drills at \$1	10 00		Refund of Expenditure	0 90	
	1,530 12				756 59
<i>Uniforms.</i>			<i>Christmas Extras.</i>		
1 uniform for jailer	14 00		1 bot. vanilla	0 25	
1 " bursar	13 50		Nutmeg	0 05	
1 " fireman	12 00		3 doz. eggs at 25c	0 75	
3 " turnkeys	24 00		Mixed spice	0 10	
2 caps, jailer and bursar at \$2	4 00		Baking powder	0 25	
1 " fireman	1 50		Mixed peel	0 20	
3 " turnkeys at \$1	3 00		Currants	0 35	
6 pairs boots at \$1.50	9 00		Raisins	0 35	
1 packing case	1 24		Suet	0 50	
Altering and fitting uniforms	12 00		Flour	0 20	
Freight	4 59		30 lbs. cod fish at 10c	3 00	
1 uniform for jailer	14 50				6 00
2 uniforms for bursar at \$14	28 00		<i>Prison Clothing.</i>		
3 " turnkeys	25 54		10 lbs. camphor at 75c	7 50	
1 " fireman	12 00		12 undershirts at 45c	5 40	
4 overcoats	46 00		2 doz. pair suspenders at \$2.75	5 50	
1 pair long boots	3 65		10 yds. sheeting at 12½c	1 25	
5 " lace boots at \$2.90	14 50		5 lbs. linen thread at 80c	4 00	
6 " mitts	6 60		2 lbs. wool at 50c	1 00	
1 lambskin cap	5 00		1 doz. spools thread	0 40	
1 packing case	0 85		54½ yds. towelling at 12½c	6 81	
Altering and fitting uniforms	38 00				31 86
Truckage	0 50		<i>Hospital Supplies.</i>		
Freight	6 14		1 lb. absorbent cotton	0 65	
Express	1 00		5 yds. factory cotton at 10c	0 50	
Truckage	0 50		3 doz. safety pins at 5c	0 15	
	301 61		2 oz. gutta percha tissue at 25c	0 50	
Refund of Expenditure	73 50		3 lbs. lint at 90c	2 70	
	228 11		20 yds. cheese cloth at 5c	1 00	
<i>Rations.</i>			1 yd. rubber tissue	0 60	
7 doz. eggs at 15c	1 05		½ doz. pairs spectacles at \$5.50	2 75	
Gran. sugar	3 00		4 prs. tooth forceps at \$2.50	10 00	
1 pail marmalade	1 00		2 hot water bottles at \$2.75	5 50	
265 qts. milk at 5c	13 27		Drugs	32 78	
23 lbs. butter at 15c	3 45				57 13
5,260 lbs. boneless beef at 4c	210 40		<i>Freedom Suits.</i>		
15 " 10c	1 50		1 suit clothes	7 00	
77½ lbs. beefsteak at 10c	7 75		1 coat	4 00	
657 lbs. beef shanks at 1c	6 57		1 pr. pants	3 00	
19 lbs. suet at 8c	1 52		1 doz. prs. drawers	6 00	
10,572½ lbs. bread at 3c	317 17		1 pr. ladies' button boots	2 00	
4 doz. eggs at 20c	0 80		1 " lace "	1 25	
7 " 25c	1 75		Spools	0 20	
386 qts. milk at 7c	27 01		Velvet	0 60	
1 pail jam	0 85		Steels	0 15	
48½ galls. molasses at 48c	23 28		Hooks	0 05	
257 lbs. ground coffee at 17c	43 69		Canvas	0 60	
20 lbs. black pepper at 15c	3 00				

## DETAILS of Expenditure—Continued.

<i>Freedom Suits—Con.</i>		\$ cts.	<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>		\$ cts.
Hose .....		0 50	40 lbs. steel plating at 10c .....		4 00
Mitts .....		0 50	Cutting steel rail .....		1 00
Handkerchief .....		0 15	21½ lbs. steel plating at 10c .....		2 15
Flannel .....		1 75	1 brl. portland cement .....		6 25
Flannellette .....		1 00	20 lbs. dry white lead at 10c. ....		2 00
7 yds. lining at 15c. ....		1 05	75 lbs. venetian red paint at 6c. ....		4 00
2 yds. dry goods at \$1.75 .....		3 50	Repairs to clocks .....		6 00
1 jacket .....		7 50	1 gall. Jeys fluid .....		3 00
1 pr. overshoes at \$2.25 .....		2 25	1 piece cane .....		1 00
1 shawl .....		0 90	24 sheets glass, 12 x 12 .....		2 64
1 lady's hat .....		1 75	12 " " 24 x 24 .....		4 32
		45 70	12 " " 18 x 30 .....		3 84
			12 " " 16 x 30 .....		3 36
<i>Travel Allowances.</i>			1 pair T hinges, 12-inch .....		0 50
1 at \$1.30 .....		1 30	2 air holders for pneumatic bells .....		1 25
1 at \$1.80 .....		1 80	300 lbs. laundry soap at \$5.20 .....		15 60
1 at \$2.30 .....		2 30	1 doz. cakes soap .....		0 25
1 at \$3.30 .....		3 30	1 nail brush .....		0 15
2 at \$4.30 .....		8 60	6 doz. tins Putz pomade at 90c. ....		5 40
1 at \$5.50 .....		5 50	1 gall. turpentine .....		0 90
1 at \$7.55 .....		7 55	7 " " at 95c .....		6 65
1 at \$8.30 .....		8 30	2 wringer rollers .....		6 00
1 at \$8.75 .....		8 75	1 valve .....		0 35
1 at \$17.20 .....		17 20	277 lbs. sal soda at 3c .....		8 31
1 at \$21 .....		21 00	2 brass-lined sewer pumps at \$31 .....		62 00
		85 60	5 galls. boiled oil at 90c .....		4 50
Less—Refund of Expenditure .....		4 30	5 " " at 85c .....		4 25
		81 30	1 iron rod .....		1 32
<i>Heating.</i>			160 ft. flooring at \$32.50 .....		5 20
200 tons Souris coal at \$3.70 .....		740 00	420 ft. siding at \$28.50 .....		11 97
21 cords wood at \$3.60 .....		75 60	1,240 ft. shiplap at \$22 .....		27 25
1 stove .....		15 00	486 ft. common boards at \$20 .....		9 72
		830 60	2,000 shingles .....		7 01
<i>Lighting.</i>			100 ft. ¼-in. round .....		1 00
5 doz. lamp glasses at 90c. ....		4 50	30 lbs. golden ochre at 6c. ....		1 80
622·38 galls. coal oil at 26c. ....		161 81	44 lbs. ¾-inch round iron at 4c .....		0 18
1 doz. lantern burners .....		1 20	2,317 lbs. barbed wire at \$3.75 .....		86 89
1 " lamp wicks .....		0 20	60 lbs. wire staples at 5c. ....		3 00
1½ " lamp collars at 50c. ....		0 54	6 bush. lime at 60c. ....		3 60
½ " lanterns .....		4 50	50 lbs. white lead at 9c. ....		4 50
½ " lamp collars at 50c. ....		0 17	35½ lbs. copper at 50c. ....		17 75
1 " lamp burners .....		1 50	6 doz. screw hooks .....		0 40
½ " lamp collars at 50c. ....		0 37	1 can oak stain .....		0 30
		175 09	10 piles, 15 ft. x 8 in., at \$1.40 .....		14 00
<i>Prison Stables.</i>			34 " 10 ft. x 6 in., at 85c .....		28 90
1 gall. castor oil .....		2 00	1,208 cedar posts, 7 ft. x 4 in., at 14½c. ....		175 16
20 tons hay .....		100 00	6,645 ft. scantling, 2 x 4 x 16, at \$20 .....		132 90
Medicine for ox .....		3 45	1 gate .....		4 04
Veterinary surgeon .....		8 00	Truckage .....		0 50
1 steer .....		50 00	Freight .....		2 57
2 rawhide whips at \$1 .....		2 00			749 83
20½ lbs. harness leather .....		6 85	<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>		
5 buckles at 20c .....		1 00	Hire of two jackscrews .....		2 00
6 rings at 10c. ....		0 60	1 piece iron .....		1 50
4 hame chains at 20c .....		0 80	Inspection of boiler .....		18 25
1 felt sweat pad .....		1 50	2, 2-in. air-cocks at 30c. ....		0 60
2 tins harness dressing at 50c. ....		1 00	4, 3-in. " at 45c. ....		1 80
2 cakes harness soap at 25c. ....		0 50	50 lbs. waste at 12c. ....		6 00
15 bush. oats at 50c. ....		7 50	5 galls. black oil at 60c. ....		3 00
Horseshoeing .....		2 00	25 lbs. red lead at 9c. ....		2 25
		187 20	12 ¾ in. brass globe valves at 60c. ....		7 20
			5 galls. machine oil at 55c. ....		2 75
					45 35

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

DETAILS of Expenditure—*Concluded.*

<i>Stationery.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Prison Clothing—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Freight.....	4 03	½ doz. 3½-in. files.....	0 50
Truckage.....	0 50	1 wrench.....	0 65
	4 53	6 scoop shovels, at \$1.40.....	8 40
<i>Postage.</i>		5 paint brushes, at 25c.....	1 25
Rent of box.....	6 00	5 " " at 20c.....	1 00
Stamps.....	6 21	6, 14-in. flat files, at 50c.....	3 00
	12 21	6 kalsomine brushes, at \$1.....	6 00
<i>Telegrams.</i>		1 soldering iron.....	0 75
Sundries.....	15 13	4 kalsomine brushes, at \$2.75.....	11 00
		1 doz. 6-in. taper files.....	1 10
<i>Telephones.</i>		1 " 3½-in. ".....	0 60
Rent.....	30 00	4 " granite soup dishes, at \$1.80...	7 20
		1 " water jugs.....	7 80
<i>Truckage.</i>	0 50		67 50
		<i>Library.</i>	
<i>Machinery.</i>		Kingsford's History of Canada, Vol. 10	3 00
1 drilling machine.....	13 00	<i>Crops.</i>	
4 twist bits.....	2 00	Sundry seeds.....	1 20
	15 00	<i>Implements.</i>	
<i>Beds and Bedding.</i>	8 cts.	5 lbs. binder twine, at 9c.....	0 45
58 yds. cotton at 12½c.....	7 25	<i>Piggery.</i>	
		4 pigs, at \$5.....	20 00
<i>Prison Utensils.</i>		5 " " at \$2.....	10 00
3 sash tools.....	0 25		30 00
2, 8-gall. iron pots, at \$5.25.....	10 50	<i>Advertising.</i>	
½ doz. mop sticks at \$2.40.....	1 20	Advertising for tenders for supplies...	11 00
4 " sheets sandpaper.....	0 80	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>	
1 " brooms.....	5 50	Douglas Stewart, re inspection.....	65 00



## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Staff</i> :—				
Salaries—General .....	\$2,665	00		
" —Police .....	1,530	12		
			4,195	12
Uniforms .....			228	11
				4,423 23
<i>Maintenance of Convicts</i> :—				
Rations .....	756	59		
Christmas extras .....	6	00		
Prison clothing .....	31	86		
Hospital supplies .....	57	13		
				851 58
<i>Discharge Expenses</i> :—				
Freedom suits .....	45	70		
Travel allowances .....	81	30		
				127 00
<i>Working Expenses</i> :—				
Heating .....	830	60		
Lighting .....	175	09		
Prison stable and vehicles .....	187	20		
Maintenance of buildings .....	749	83		
" machinery .....	45	35		
Stationery .....	4	53		
Postage .....	12	21		
Telegrams .....	15	13		
Telephones .....	30	00		
Truckage .....	0	50		
				2,050 44
<i>Prison Equipment</i> :—				
Machinery .....	15	00		
Beds and bedding .....	7	25		
Prison utensils .....	67	50		
Library .....	3	00		
				92 75
<i>Industries</i> :—				
Farm crops .....	1	20		
Implements .....	0	45		
Piggery .....	30	00		
				31 65
<i>Miscellaneous</i> :—				
Advertising .....	11	00		
Travelling expenses .....	65	00		
				76 00
				7,652 65

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

REVENUE STATEMENT.

		1898.		1899.		Jail Revenue.		\$ cts.	
Oct. 10	To draft to Receiver General	\$ 4 30		June 30	By farm account	184 55			
" 22	"	47 25		" 30	By sale of ox	25 00		209 55	
" 31	"	13 00		" 30	Refund of Expenditure				
Nov. 30	"	25 00		" 30	By Staff	73 50			
Dec. 30	"	61 70		" 30	Maintenance of convicts	0 90			
" 31	"	72 50		" 30	Discharge expenses	4 30		78 70	
1899.									
April 1	"	1 00							
May 31	"	20 90							
June 30	"	42 60							
			- 288 25						
			288 25						288 25

J. G. BLACK,  
*Bursar.*

A. L. LUNAN,  
*Jailer.*

OFFICERS EMPLOYED ON JUNE 30, 1899.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
Alexander L. Lunan.	Jailer	Presbyterian	Dec. 22, 1851	Mar. 28, 1887	Mar. 28, 1887	\$ 1,000 00
Oliver C. Edwards, M.D.	Surgeon	Baptist	Sept. 12, 1850	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 1, 1897	360 00
John G. Black.	Bursar	Presbyterian	Aug. 29, 1870	" 15, 1897	" 15, 1897	600 00
John McDougall.	Fireman	Baptist	Oct. 16, 1857	" 15, 1897	" 15, 1897	500 00
Flora Hourie.	Acting matron	Church of England	April 22, 1871	Dec. 1, 1895	Dec. 1, 1895	200 00
Arch. McDougall.	Turnkey	Baptist	" 27, 1861	Oct. 1, 1896	Oct. 1, 1896	500 00
Alexander B. Dunnett.	"	Presbyterian	Aug. 12, 1861	June 1, 1898	June 1, 1898	500 00
William M. Grant.	Acting turnkey	"	Sept. 20, 1868.	Dec. 29, 1898.	Dec. 29, 1898	500 00



APPENDIX N

PRINCE ALBERT JAIL



## JAILER'S REPORT.

PRINCE ALBERT, July 30, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report.

The first prisoner received since the jail was opened was on the 13th day of October, 1898.

The movements of prisoners during the year was :

Remaining at midnight June 30, 1898.....	00
Received since.....	36
	—
	36
Discharged since.....	
By expiration of sentence.....	29
By transfer to Brandon Asylum.....	2
	—31
	—
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1899.....	5
	—

The daily average during the year was  $2\frac{35}{335}$ .

This being the first year this institution was open for the reception of prisoners all those sentenced here were, first term with short sentences, and although the number received, thirty-six, is quite large for the first year, yet on account of the short sentences the daily average is small.

The per capita cost at the first glance looks large, but when you take into consideration that we have had to build an extension to the west wing for prisoners closets, warehouse for coal, tool shed, fence the entire grounds, a new building for acetylene gas machine and fully furnish and equip the prison, you will find that our per capita cost will be as low as the other institutions of this kind.

At the present time we are badly in need of a better supply of water, and I would strongly urge that an artesian well be sunk, as in the event of receiving any large number of prisoners our water supply would be very deficient.

The present grounds are entirely too small and 10 or 12 acres adjacent to the prison should be purchased, so that we could find employment for the prisoners and enable us to grow what roots and vegetables would be required for the prison.

A horse, wagon, harness and buckboard are badly needed. If we had a horse and truck we would be able to empty the cess-pool of its contents every two or three weeks (which should be done from a sanitary point), and the saving effected thereby would in less than two years pay for the complete outfit as it costs from \$5 to \$10 every time the cesspool is emptied.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good, I have not had occasion to inflict any punishment during the year.

We have no hospital accommodation and all cases of sickness have to be treated in the cells. Something should be done in this matter.

During the year two lunatics were committed to my care, they were kept here two weeks before being transferred to Brandon Asylum. Some steps should be taken so that these unfortunates could be taken direct to the asylum. During the two weeks these prisoners were here the noise and confusion was not conducive to good discipline.

I am greatly pleased with my officers and cannot speak too highly of them ; they have done everything in their power to assist in maintaining good discipline in the prison.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

The court house and jail being in the one building, a certain amount of friction occurs between the two departments. We are badly cramped for room both in my own quarters and office, and also require store rooms for supplies. I would strongly urge that the whole building be given over to be devoted to jail purposes.

The prisoners have been employed in various works, such as levelling grounds, gardening, sawing wood, digging drains, washing, scrubbing, and generally keeping the prison in a neat and orderly manner.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. J. MONTGOMERY,

*Jailer.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

PRINCE ALBERT, July 26, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the eight months of the year which ended June 30, 1899.

The general health of those in the institution has been good.

The sanitary arrangements in the buildings are on the whole satisfactory. The cess-pool at present is safe, but I fear that in the future it will cause trouble, as it is built of wood and is so placed that any leakage must necessarily drain into the main part of the town of Prince Albert.

The back of the buildings need the protection of a drain along the south end of the grounds so as to carry away the water that flows from the high ground above during wet weather and when the snow melts in the spring of the year.

More water is required for general purposes; if more prisoners were confined in the jail there would be a pressing need for an increased supply of water.

There is no hospital accommodation whatever. I herewith inclose statement of cases that came under treatment during the time I have been in charge.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. LESTOCK REID, M.D.,

*Visiting Surgeon.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

CASES Treated, Nov. 10 to June 30, 1899.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Disease.	Number of Cases.
Dysmenorrhoea .....	1	Ulcerated tooth .....	1
Muscular rheumatism .....	1	Influenza .....	3
Parotitis .....	5	Seborrhoeal eczema .....	1

Lunatics examined and sent to an asylum during the year..... 2

*Expenditure for Drugs.*

Stock on hand June 30, 1898. .... \$ 0 00  
Drugs, &c., purchased during the year..... 18 23

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

MATRON'S REPORT.

PRINCE ALBERT, July 30, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

The following is a statement regarding prisoners under my care during that period :—

Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1898 .....	0
Received since .....	10
Total .....	10
Discharged since.....	7
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1899 .....	3

Those prisoners have been employed at various works, such as washing, scrubbing, mending clothes, sewing and gardening. Their conduct in every case has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

MARY MONTGOMERY,

*Matron.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

MOVEMENTS OF PRISONERS.

	Lunatics.			Committed for trial or convicted prisoners.			Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1898*								
Received since .....	1	1	2	24	10	34	36	36.
Discharged since—								
By expiration of sentence.....				22	7	29	29	31
By transfer to Brandon Asylum.....	1	1	2				2	
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1899.....				2	3	5	5	5.

\* First prisoner received (since opening of jail) on October 13, 1898.



## LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED.

Name.	Term.	When Received.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Whence Received.	Age.	Occupation.	Crime.
Charles Smith.	1 month.	1898.	Methodist.	Married.	Prince Albert.	50	Labourer.	Supplying liquor to an Indian.
Josephine Smith	1 "	Oct. 13.	Roman Catholic.	"	"	20	Servant	"
Mary Clifford	1 "	" 13.	"	Single	"	30	"	"
Fanny (Indian)	1 "	" 13.	None	Married.	Fort La Corne.	35	None.	Drunk and disorderly.
Mrs. Moses Cameron.	Insane	" 25.	Ch. of England.	Single	"	51	"	"
Archib. Cameron.	"	" 25.	"	"	Kinistino.	21	Trapper	"
Peter Smith.	3 months	Nov. 19.	"	"	"	18	Farm labourer	Supplying liquor to an Indian.
George Crane.	15 days	" 19.	"	"	Duck Lake.	20	Farmer	Intoxicated.
Joseph Mievre	Remanded.	" 23.	Roman Catholic.	Married.	"	39	"	Poisoning horses.
Joseph Percher.	"	" 23.	"	Single	"	39	"	"
August Tournear.	"	" 23.	"	"	Prince Albert.	25	Servant	"
Alice Spence.	1 month.	" 29.	"	Married.	"	16	"	Supplying liquor to an Indian.
Mary Staveley	1 "	" 29.	"	Single.	Duck Lake	40	"	"
Gregoire P. Murray	15 days.	" 29.	"	"	"	29	None (Treaty Indian).	"
Arthur Pruden.	30 "	Dec. 5.	Ch. of England.	"	Prince Albert.	22	Labourer	Intoxicated.
Helen Linklater	1 month.	" 17.	Roman Catholic.	Married.	"	40	Servant	Larceny.
John Na-pe-sis	1 month & 4 days	" 17.	Ch. of England.	"	Sturgeon Lake.	30	None (Treaty Indian)	Supplying liquor to an Indian.
Alex. Badger.	1 month	" 17.	"	"	"	37	"	Intoxicated.
Hilliarc Patenaude.	1 "	" 20.	Roman Catholic.	"	Prince Albert.	70	Labourer	Supplying liquor to an Indian.
Alex. Genereux	6 months.	" 20.	"	"	"	33	"	"
Theresa Patenaude.	1 month.	" 21.	"	Single	"	70	Servant	"
Thomas Monkman	30 days.	" 20.	Ch. of England.	"	"	20	Labourer.	Larceny.
Daniel Laframboise	1 month.	" 23.	Roman Catholic.	Married.	Buttler's Settlement.	29	"	Supplying liquor to an Indian.
Joseph Ballantine	1 "	" 23.	Ch. of England.	"	"	24	"	"
		1899.						
David Caswell	2 months	Jan. 4.	Presbyterian.	Single.	Oaser.	41	Farmer.	Removal of property under seizure.
Donald Gamble	1 month & 14 days.	" 24.	"	"	Duck Lake.	22	None (Treaty Indian)	Intoxicated.
Napoleon Ladoux	2 months	Mar. 1.	Roman Catholic.	"	"	23	Labourer	Theft.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

Name	Com'ted for	Date	Ch. of England	Married	Prince Albert	Age	Occupation	Offense
William G. Baker	2	"	8	"	Prince Albert	33	Agent	"
Moise Charette	Com'ted for trial	"	20	Married	Duck Lake	23	Labourer	Rape.
W. Russell Farr	"	May 11	Roman Catholic	Single	Saskatoon	13	Farm labourer	Horse-stealing.
Moderate Genereux	3 months	"	Presbyterian	"	Prince Albert	19	Labourer	Attempt to theft.
Edwin Anderson	Com'ted for trial	"	Roman Catholic	"	"	26	Farmer	Horse-stealing,
Bessie Genereux	30 days	June 13	Ch. of England	Married	"	30	Servant	Prostitute.
Josephine Smith	30 "	"	Roman Catholic	"	"	20	"	Drunk and disorderly.
Simon Pelly	30 "	"	"	"	"	23	Labourer	Supplying liquor to an Indian.
Betsy Genereux	30 "	"	"	Single	"	23	Servant	Drunk and disorderly.

DAILY AVERAGE  $2\frac{3}{8}\frac{5}{8}$ .

	Expenditure 1898-9.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand June 30, 1899.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
Staff .....	2,629 14		2,629 14		2,629 14	888 55
Maintenance of prisoners..	850 76		850 76	405 23	445 23	150 56
Discharge expenses.....	5 70		5 70		5 70	1 92
Working " .....	680 37		680 37	149 29	531 08	179 49
Prison equipment.....	799 56		799 56	146 90	652 66	220 53
Industries.....	5 70		5 70		5 70	1 92
Capital.....	541 72		541 72		541 72	183 08
Miscellaneous.....	74 60		74 60		74 60	25 21
	5,587 55		5,587 55	701 42	4,886 13	1,651 31

Gross cost per capita ..... \$ 1,651 31

Deduct for revenue, \$47.95—\$16.20 per capita ..... 16 20

Net per capita cost per annum ..... \$ 1,635 11

H. J. MONTGOMERY,

*Jailer*

F. W. KERR,

Bursar.

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Agent.....	1		1	None (Treaty Indians).....	4	1	5
Farmer.....	1		1				
Labourers.....	11		11				
Servants (domestic).....		9	9				
Trappers.....	1		1	Total.....	18	10	28

## EDUCATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Not able to read or write.....	9	11	20
Able to read and write.....	7		7
Able to read only.....	1		1
	17	11	28

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

CRIMES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Attempt at theft .....	1	...	1	Prostitute .....	...	1	1
Committed for trial.....	3	...	3	Remanded.....	3	...	3
Drunk and disorderly.....	...	3	3	Removal of property under seizure.....	1	...	1
Intoxicated.....	5	...	5	Supplying liquor to Indians.....	7	6	13
Lunatics.....	1	1	2	Theft.....	2	...	2
Larceny.....	2	...	2	Totals.....	25	11	36

RECOMMITMENTS.

Name.	Recom- mitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Josephine Smith.....	1st.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Prince Albert.	June 29, 1899.....	30 days.

PUNISHMENT.

None.

CIVIL CONDITION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Married .....	8	7	15	Single.....	10	3	13
					18	10	28

PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS.

First Term.		Previous Term or Terms in Dominion Penitentiaries or Jails.		Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
18.....	9.....	.....	1.....	28

MORAL HABITS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers .....				Intemperate .....	16	10	26
Temperate .....	2		2		18	10	28

ETHNOLOGY.

White .....	3		3	Half-breeds .....	11	9	20
Indian .....	4	1	5		18	10	28

NATIONALITY.

Canada .....		25	United States .....
England .....		1	
			28

PARDONS.

None.

AGE.

	Number.		Number.
Under 30 years .....	15	50 to 60 years .....	1
30 to 40 years .....	7	Over 60 " .....	2
40 to 50 " .....	3		28

CREED.

	Number.		Number.	
Roman Catholic .....	16	Methodist .....	1	
Church of England .....	8		None (Indian) .....	1
Presbyterian .....	2			28

DURATION OF SENTENCES.

	Males.	Females	Total.		Males.	Females	Total.	
15 days .....	2		2	2 months .....	3		3	
30 " .....	3	3	6		3 " .....	2		2
1 month .....	5	7	12		6 " .....	1		1
1 " 4 days .....	1		1		18	10	28	
1 " 14 " .....	1		1					

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Staff.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Uniforms.</i>	\$ cts.
Salaries, general.....	\$1,645 27	Uniform suits for jailer, summer, '98, 2	25 00
" police.....	624 96	" " bursar " 1	13 50
	2,270 23	" " turnkey " 1	8 00
Uniforms.....	358 91	Caps, 3 at \$1.25.....	3 75
	2,629 14	" 1 only.....	1 00
<i>Maintenance of Prisoners.</i>		Waterproof coat.....	7 50
Rations.....	144 21	Altering jailer's uniform.....	1 00
Christmas extras.....	2 40	Boots, winter, 3 pairs at \$3.50.....	10 50
Prison clothing.....	678 92	Winter uniforms for jailer, 2 at \$14.....	28 00
Hospital supplies.....	25 23	" " bursar, 2 at \$13.....	26 00
	850 76	" " turnkey, 2 at \$3.80.....	17 60
<i>Discharge Expenses.</i>		Packing case.....	0 72
Travel allowances.....	5 70	Boots, matron, 1 pair.....	2 75
		Overcoats, 3 at \$11.50.....	34 50
<i>Working Expenses.</i>		Lamb caps, 3 at \$5.....	15 00
Heating.....	428 22	Mitts, 3 pairs at \$1.10.....	3 30
Lighting.....	75 95	Packing case.....	0 30
Maintenance of buildings.....	124 99	Measurements for uniforms.....	1 50
" armoury.....	40 18	Long boots, 3 pairs at \$6.66½.....	20 00
Postage.....	4 00	Uniform dress, matron.....	6 13
Telegrams.....	7 03	Boots, matron, 1 pair.....	3 50
	680 37	Officers' boots, 3 pairs at \$3.50.....	10 50
<i>Prison Equipment.</i>		Altering matron's uniform.....	1 25
Furniture and furnishings.....	199 35	Summer uniforms, 1899, jailer, 2.....	27 46
Beds and bedding.....	357 11	" " bursar, 2.....	25 67
Prison utensils.....	243 10	" " turnkey, 2.....	19 16
	799 56	Caps, 3 at \$2.....	6 00
<i>Industries.</i>		Blue serge caps, 3 at \$1.50.....	4 50
Garden seeds, farm.....	5 70	Blue serge, 3 yds. at 73c.....	1 46
		Packing case.....	0 35
<i>Capital.</i>		Altering uniforms.....	4 00
Buildings.....	541 72	Service caps, 3.....	2 02
		Freight.....	23 18
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		Express.....	3 81
Advertising.....	3 30		358 91
Travelling allowance.....	71 30	<i>Rations.</i>	
	74 60	Beans, 38 lbs. at 3¼c.....	1 42
<i>Salaries—General.</i>	5,587 55	Pot barley, 100 lbs. at 3¼c.....	3 75
Jailer, H. J. Montgomery.....	759 92	Sugar, 100 lbs. at 5¼c.....	5 50
Surgeon (visiting), H. A. L. Reed, 7		Molasses, 13 galls. at 40c.....	5 20
months 20 days, at \$120.....	76 6t	Butter, 10 lbs. at 15c.....	1 50
Bursar, F. W. Kerr.....	375 00	Tea, 20 lbs. at 18c.....	3 60
Fireman, Jos. Savard.....	249 96	Split pease, 20 lbs. at 4c.....	0 80
Matron, Mary Montgomery, 8 months		Salt, 100 lbs. at 1¼c.....	1 25
18 days, at \$200.....	143 73	Pork, 50 lbs. at 10¼c.....	5 25
	1,645 73	Coffee, 20 lbs. at 18c.....	3 60
<i>Salaries—Police.</i>		Pepper, 5 lbs. at 20c.....	1 00
Deputy jailer, F. W. Kerr.....	375 00	Bread, 1,658 lbs. at 2¼c.....	45 59
Turnkey, Jos. Savard.....	249 96	Beef, 552 lbs. at 8c.....	44 16
	624 96	Shank, 46½ lbs. at 3c.....	1 39
		Oatmeal, 440 lbs. at 3c.....	13 20
		Potatoes, 28 bush. at 25c.....	7 00
			144 21
		<i>Christmas Extras.</i>	
		Apples.....	1 00
		Oranges.....	0 75
		Currants.....	0 20
		Raisins.....	0 20
		Spices.....	0 35
		Eggs.....	0 20
			2 40
		<i>Prison Clothing.</i>	
		Convicts' suits, 24 at \$7.25.....	174 00
		Extra trowsers, 24 at \$3.10.....	72 00
		Kersey flannel shirts, 48 at \$1.50.....	72 00
		Flannel drawers, 24 at \$1.25.....	30 00

EXPENDITURE—Continued.

<i>Prison Clothing—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Heating—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Wool undershirts, 2 doz. at \$4.75. . . . .	9 50	Stove lifter. . . . .	0 20
Caps, 24 at 40c. . . . .	9 60	Cartage . . . . .	30 50
Packing cases . . . . .	3 65	Gal. iron elbows, 3 at 20c. . . . .	0 60
Scissors, 1 pair . . . . .	0 85		428 22
Socks, 12 pairs at 20c. . . . .	2 40	<i>Lighting.</i>	
Flannellette, 33 yds. at 15c. . . . .	4 95	Corridor bracket lamps, 12 at \$1.15. . . . .	13 80
Dress goods, 26 yds. at 15c. . . . .	3 90	Lamp glasses, 48 at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. . . . .	4 00
Mitts, 6 pairs at 25c. . . . .	1 50	Lanterns, 6 at \$1. . . . .	6 00
Flannel, 18 yds. at 30c. . . . .	5 40	Torches, 2 at 45c. . . . .	0 90
Cotton, 21 yds. at 6c. . . . .	1 26	Coal oil, 144.39 at 33c. . . . .	47 65
Gingham, 7 yds. at 10c. . . . .	0 70	Matches, 8 boxes at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. . . . .	1 00
Women's stockings, 6 pairs at 25c. . . . .	1 50	Freight. . . . .	2 60
Darning-needles and pins . . . . .	0 20		75 95
Tape, 5 at 5c. . . . .	0 25	<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>	
Yarn . . . . .	0 15	Grindstone and fittings. . . . .	2 00
Buttons, 3 doz. at 10c. . . . .	0 30	Clout nails, 1 pkge. . . . .	0 25
Thimble . . . . .	0 05	Scrubbing out prison . . . . .	2 25
Women's vests, 10 at 35c. . . . .	3 50	Soap, 100 lbs. at 6c. . . . .	6 00
Turkey-red cotton, 2 yds. at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. . . . .	0 25	Wire clothes line . . . . .	0 35
Brogans, 24 prs. at \$1.65. . . . .	39 60	Clothes pins, 5 doz. at 5c. . . . .	0 25
Gray socks, 72 pairs at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. . . . .	9 00	Saw files, 2 at 10c. . . . .	0 20
Brogans, 84 pairs at \$1.75. . . . .	147 00	Clothes line rope . . . . .	0 15
Packing cases . . . . .	0 70	Glass, 1 light 20 x 30 . . . . .	0 55
Women's boots, 12 pairs at \$1.70. . . . .	20 40	Files, 6 at 20c. . . . .	1 20
Washing soda, 7 lbs. at 5c. . . . .	0 35	Stove polish, 4 at 25c. . . . .	1 00
Cotton, 30 yds. at 10c. . . . .	3 00	Clothes lines, 2 at 20c. . . . .	0 40
Yarn, 3 lbs. at 60c. . . . .	1 80	Foot valve. . . . .	3 50
Flannellette, 14 yds. at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. . . . .	1 75	Lock . . . . .	0 15
Knitting-needles, 4 set at 5c. . . . .	0 20	Gal. iron pipe, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . .	0 60
Thread, 1 doz. . . . .	0 50	Combination anvil and vise . . . . .	5 00
Buttons, 3 doz. at 5c. . . . .	0 15	Saw set. . . . .	0 50
Mitts, 12 pairs at 20c. . . . .	2 40	Bolts and washers (heavy) 4 at 30c. . . . .	1 20
Gingham, 15 yds. at 9c. . . . .	1 35	Irons for coal shute, 2 at \$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . . .	3 65
Flannellette, 10 yds. at 5c. . . . .	0 50	Wrought iron bolt for prison gate . . . . .	1 00
Tape. . . . .	0 25	Lumber for office rack and shelving . . . . .	2 65
Sheepskin, facing mitts . . . . .	1 75	Carpenter work, 19 hrs. at 35c. . . . .	6 65
Linen thread . . . . .	0 25	" " storm sash, 6 hrs . . . . .	2 00
Braces, 12 pairs at 45c. . . . .	5 40	Storm sash, 2 at \$2. . . . .	4 00
Linen thread, 12 at 10c. . . . .	1 20	Nails, 2 lbs. at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. . . . .	0 15
Straw hats, 6 at 20c. . . . .	1 20	Glue, 1 lb. . . . .	0 25
Freight . . . . .	41 26	Leather pipe for cesspool. . . . .	4 50
Cartage . . . . .	1 00	Chloride of lime . . . . .	0 90
	678 92	Cotton dusters, 12 yds at 10c. . . . .	1 20
<i>Hospital Supplies.</i>		Turpentine, 1 gall. . . . .	1 50
Syringe. . . . .	1 50	Japan, 1 gall. . . . .	2 00
Medicine. . . . .	13 20	Gallon cans, 2 at 35c. . . . .	0 70
Turpentine. . . . .	0 15	Rubber window cleaner . . . . .	0 50
Rice, 5 lbs. . . . .	0 33	Varnish brush. . . . .	0 30
Electric oil . . . . .	0 25	Stovepipe varnish, 2 at 25c. . . . .	0 50
Yellow oil. . . . .	0 25	Soap, 100 lbs. at 6c. . . . .	6 00
Menthol plaster . . . . .	0 25	Repairs to water pipe . . . . .	2 00
Hot water bottle. . . . .	1 50	Padlock . . . . .	0 60
Absorbent cotton . . . . .	0 80	Hasp . . . . .	0 15
Professional services, H. A. L. Reid, M. D., previous to appointment. . . . .	7 00	Gate latch . . . . .	0 50
	25 23	Solid steel punch. . . . .	0 15
<i>Travelling Allowances.</i>		Hand rip saw. . . . .	2 50
Prisoners, 1. . . . .	2 80	Hand cross saw. . . . .	2 25
" 2 at \$1.45. . . . .	2 90	Set planes, 2. . . . .	1 80
	5 70	Bench axe . . . . .	0 90
<i>Heating.</i>		Set auger bits, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. to 1-in. . . . .	2 75
Unions, 2 at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. . . . .	1 25	Brace. . . . .	0 85
Gal. iron pipe, 10 ft. at 20c. . . . .	2 00	Hammers, 2 at 75c. . . . .	1 50
Coal, 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons at \$5.25. . . . .	323 41	Oil stone. . . . .	0 65
Wood, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords at \$1.70. . . . .	70 26	Draw-knife. . . . .	0 75
		Chisels, 3, 1 at 60c., 1 at 50c., 1 at 35c. . . . .	1 45
		Boxwood rule. . . . .	0 45
		Cross-cut saw, 2 handed, 6 ft. . . . .	3 90
		Trowel. . . . .	0 75

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

EXPENDITURE—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Prison Utensils—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Rubber packing, 2 at 10c.....	0 20	Counter scales.....	10 50
File and handle.....	0 60	Graniteware wash-up dishes, 2 at \$1.35	2 70
File, No. 6.....	0 20	"    stew pans.....	1 10
File, round.....	0 20	Cooking spoons, 6 at 15c.....	0 90
Combination pipe wrench.....	3 25	Wheelbarrows, 3 at \$3.75.....	11 25
Alligator wrench.....	0 80	Paper tubs, 4 at \$1.90.....	7 60
Agricultural wrench.....	0 50	Gal. iron pails, 16-qt., 6.....	2 50
Screw driver.....	0 50	Brooms, 6 at \$3.75 a doz.....	1 97
Cold chisel.....	0 25	Mops, 6 at 45c.....	2 70
Candle wick.....	0 10	Butcher knives, 2 at 45c.....	0 90
Machinist's hammer.....	1 25	Cooking forks, 2 at 17½c.....	0 35
Gas pliers.....	1 25	Meat saw.....	1 75
Cleaning cesspool, 3 times.....	20 00	Tinned iron spoons, 2 doz. at 35c.....	0 70
Freight.....	7 49	Soup dishes, 24 at 20c.....	4 80
Cartage.....	0 50	Dinner plates, 24 at 20c.....	4 80
	124 99	Coffee cups, 24 at 14½c.....	3 50
<i>Maintenance of Armoury.</i>		Platform scales.....	35 00
Handcuffs, 3 pairs.....	12 83	Bucksaws, 2 at 70c.....	1 40
Leg shackles, 3 at \$9.....	27 00	Axes and handles, 2 at \$1.25.....	2 50
Freight.....	0 35	Pickaxes and handles, 2 at \$1.25.....	2 50
	40 18	Spades, 6 at \$1.25.....	6 90
<i>Telegrams.</i>		Shovels, 6 at \$1.20.....	7 20
Telegrams.....	7 03	Steel rakes, 3 at 45c.....	1 35
		"    hoes, 3 at 45c.....	1 35
<i>Postage.</i>		"    forks, 3 at 90c.....	2 70
Postage.....	4 00	Granite water jugs, 24 at 55c.....	13 20
		Copper coffee cans, 2 at \$3.65.....	7 30
<i>Furniture and Furnishings.</i>		Distributing cans.....	1 75
Roll top office desk.....	50 00	Granite pails, 14-qt., 6 at 90c.....	5 40
Office table.....	8 00	Chamber pails, 6 at \$1.....	6 00
Office chairs, oak, leather seat.....	9 00	Key rings and chains, 3 at 25c.....	0 75
Book case and stand.....	16 00	Large tray.....	0 90
Common tables, 3 at \$4.75.....	14 25	Dust pan.....	0 25
Common chairs, 12 at 70c.....	8 40	Combs, 7 at 15c.....	1 05
Cell stools, 24 at 60c.....	14 40	Towelling, 12 yds. at 9c.....	1 08
Clock, 8-day.....	5 25	"    6 yds. at 8c.....	0 48
Cooking range.....	63 00	Turkish towels, 2 at 22½c.....	0 45
Plumber fitting up range, 9½ hrs. at 40c.....	3 80	Molasses pail.....	0 25
Kitchen clock.....	4 75	Hair clippers, 1 pair.....	1 75
Thermometers, 2 at \$1.25.....	2 50	Barbers' scissors, 2 pairs at 90c.....	1 80
	199 35	Hair brush.....	0 35
<i>Beds and Bedding.</i>		Barbers' comb.....	0 20
Woven iron beds, 40 at \$5.....	200 00	Razors, 2 at \$1.50.....	3 00
Bricklayer setting up beds, 20 at \$1.....	20 00	Razor strops, 2 at 52½c.....	1 05
Ticking, 76 yds. at 18c.....	13 68	Shaving brushes, 2 at 30c.....	0 60
Thread, 1 doz. spools.....	0 50	Towels, 48 at 10c.....	7 80
Thimbles, ½ doz.....	0 25	Night pails with covers, 24 at 80c.....	19 20
Needles.....	0 10	Water cans, 2 at 35c.....	0 70
Sheets, 48 at 30c.....	14 40	Packing cases.....	0 50
Ticking, 11 yds. at 18c.....	1 98	Screws, 1 package.....	0 25
Hay for beds.....	3 00	Scrubbing brushes, 3 at 35c.....	1 05
Freight.....	102 20	Towels, 2 at 25c.....	0 50
Cartage.....	1 00	Towelling, 7 yds. at 10c.....	0 70
	357 11	Combs, 6 at 15c.....	0 90
<i>Prison Utensils.</i>		Trays, 2 at 90c.....	1 80
Large iron pots with lids, 2 at \$1.25.....	2 50	Stove brushes, 3 at 40c.....	1 20
Teapots.....	0 70	Dust pans, 2 at 25c.....	0 50
Toaster.....	0 20	Brooms, 1 doz.....	3 75
Baking pans, 4 at 36½c.....	1 45	Wash basins, 6 at 50c.....	3 00
		"    24 at 20c.....	4 80
		Clothes wringer.....	5 00
		Wash boiler.....	3 75
		Granite soap dishes, 2 at 20c.....	0 40
		Sprinkler.....	0 80
		Granite porridge pot.....	0 60
		Freight.....	16 72
			243 10
		<i>Farm.</i>	
		Sundry garden seeds.....	5 70



## EXPENDITURE—Concluded.

<i>Buildings.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Buildings—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Foreman's wages, 11 days at \$4.50	49 50	Hinges and screws, 2 pairs at 35c	0 70
Bricklayer " 2 " 4.00	8 00	Screws, 2½-in., 2 doz. at 5c	0 10
Carpenters " 11 " 3.00	33 00	White lead, 25 lbs. at 10c	2 50
Labourers " 6½ " 1.75	11 37	Indian red, 3 lbs. at 10c	0 30
" " 1 " 1.75	1 75	Dyers, 1 pt.	0 15
Painters " 8½ " 3.00	25 50	Putty, 2 lbs. at 7½c	0 15
Man and team, ½ " 4.00	2 00	Turpentine, ¼ pt.	0 15
Spruce lumber, 1,507 ft. at \$18.	27 12	Nails, 4-in., 75 lbs. at 5c	3 75
" " 874 ft. at \$19	16 60	" 3-in., 25 lbs. at 5c	1 25
V joint siding, 1,000 ft.	24 00	" 2½-in., 25 lbs. at 5c	1 25
Rough sheeting, 1,400 ft. at \$14.	19 60	" shingle, 10 lbs. at 7c	0 70
Dressed lumber, 93 ft. at \$19.	1 76	" 2½-in., 100 lbs. at 4c.	4 00
Rough sheeting, 300 ft. at \$14.	4 20	" 4-in., 100 lbs. at 4c	4 00
2 x 4 scantling, 184 ft. at \$18.	3 30	T hinges, 3 pairs at 20c	0 60
Cedar shingles, 6 M at \$3	18 00	Padlock, 1 only	0 20
Foreman's wages, 12 days at \$4.50	54 00	Iron gate latches, 2 at 45c.	0 90
Carpenter's " 11½ days at \$3	34 50	Screws, 1 pckge.	0 35
" " 9½ days at \$2.50	23 75	Spikes, 6-in., 5 lbs. at 5	0 25
Painter's " 6 days at \$3	18 00	Linseed oil, 5 galls. at \$1	5 00
Bricklayer's " 1 day at	4 00	Indian red, 1 lb	0 25
Whiting, 15 lbs. at 5c	0 75	Glass and putty	0 20
White lead, 25 lbs. at 10c.	2 50	Galv. iron evetrough.	1 87
Turpentine, 3 pts. at 25c.	0 75	Water barrels	2 20
Japan, 1 pt	0 25	Gray paint, 1 can.	0 50
Paint brush	0 20	Terra cotta paint, 1 can	0 30
Door knob	0 15	Indian red, 1 can	0 30
Glue, 2½ lbs. at 26c	65 00	Hooks and eyes, 2 at 5	0 10
Screws, 1 pckge	0 35	T hing-s, 1 pair	0 25
Linseed oil, 1 can	0 40	Glass, 1 light	0 15
Lamp black, 1 pckge	0 30	Screws, 1 pckge.	0 35
White lead, 25 lbs. at 10c	2 50	Putty, 5 lbs. at 7c	0 35
Linseed oil, 1 gall. at \$1	1 00	Stonemason, 53 hrs. at 30c.	15 90
Drop black, 1 can.	0 35	Lime, 26 bush. at 30c.	7 80
Whiting, 25 lbs. at 5c	1 25	Lumber, dimension, 1,181 ft. at \$18	21 25
Brush, 1 only	0 50	" dressed, 364 ft. at \$19	6 90
Blue, ½ lb. at 30c	0 15	Dead locks, 2 at \$1.15	2 30
Venetian red, ½ lb. at 30c	0 15	Lumber, rough, 1-in., 500 ft. at \$14.	7 00
Nails, shingle, 25 lbs. at 6c	1 50	Cedar shingles, 2 M at \$3.	6 00
" 4-in., 100 lbs. at 4½c	4 50	V joint ceiling, 150 ft. at \$24	3 60
" 3-in., 100 lbs. at 4½c	4 50	Flooring, 170 ft. at \$24	4 08
" 2½-in., 60 lbs. at 5c	3 00	Lumber, dressed, 200 ft. at \$19	3 80
" siding, 10 lbs. at 5c	0 50	Teaming, " 96 ft. at \$19	1 82
Bolts, 2 at 5c	0 10	" 10 hrs. at 40c	4 00
White lead, 25 lbs. at 10c.	2 50		
Hinges, 2 pairs at 30c	0 60		
Screws, 1 pckge	0 30		
Hasps, 5 at 10c	0 50		
Padlocks, 3 at 35c.	1 05		
" 1 only	0 85		
Hinges, 1 pair	0 20		
Hooks and eyes, 3 at 5c	0 15		
Nails, 2½-in., 10 lbs. at 5c	0 50		
Dead lock, 1 only	1 25		
Golden ochre, 10 lbs. at 5c.	0 50		
Venetian red, 3 lbs. at 10c.	0 30		
Linseed oil, 7 galls. at \$1.	7 00		
Padlocks, 2 at 85c	1 70		
			541 72
		<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>	
		F. W. Kerr	31 30
		D. Stewart	40 00
			71 30
		<i>Advertising.</i>	
		Tenders for wood.	3 30
			5,587 55

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

DR.		REVENUE.		CR.	
1899.		\$ cts.	1899.	<i>Casual Revenue.</i>	\$ cts.
Mar. 31	To Deposit to Cr. Receiver General	38 25	Mar. 31	By Sale of stoves .....	38 25
May 26	" " "	9 70	May 26	Refund, W. White 1,000 bricks	9 70
		47 95			47 95

F. W. KERR,  
*Bursar.*

H. J. MONTGOMERY,  
*Jailer.*

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of Appointment	Salary.
					\$ cts.
H. J. Montgomery	Jailer .....	Presbyterian .....	Aug. 28, 1841	Nov. 2, 1897	800 00
F. W. Kerr	Deputy Jailer and Bursar	Baptist .....	Jan. 3, 1858	May 20, 1898	750 00
H. A. L. Reid, M.D.	Visiting Surgeon .....	Church of England	Oct. 14, 1868	Nov. 10, 1898	120 00
Joseph Savard	Turnkey and Fireman	Presbyterian .....	Aug. 15, 1855	May 1, 1898	500 00
Mary Montgomery	Matron .....	" .....	April 21, 1863	Oct. 13, 1898	200 00

# THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

IN RESPECT TO THE

# MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF TWINE

PRODUCED BY CONVICT LABOUR

*(FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT)*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1899

[18a—1900.]



## THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

IN RESPECT TO THE

# MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF TWINE

## PRODUCED BY CONVICT LABOUR

Let me say that the criticisms indulged in in respect to the industrial employment of convicts in the penitentiary has not escaped my attention. On the contrary, I have noted with care everything of importance that has been said, and I am always prepared to profit by any suggestions that I believe would be advantageous to the public in the management of these institutions.

Sometimes matters which are indeed of a trifling character from a financial point of view, become sources of not a little political importance by reason of the personal interest which a large number of the community may have in respect to them. The binder twine industry is, in some measure, a matter of this sort. The manufactory of this twine was introduced into the Kingston Penitentiary a few years ago, for the purpose of giving employment to a number of the convicts, and so enable them to earn, at least, a portion of the cost of their maintenance, and, to that extent, relieve the public treasury from what would be otherwise a necessary burden.

One of the difficult problems with which the State has to deal, is—how is it to give suitable employment to its prison population? There can be no doubt that if those persons were industrious and honest they would be at large, and, by their labour, would be entering into competition with every other labourer engaged in similar pursuits in the country. But being neither honest, nor, for the most part, industrious, it became important that employment should be found for them, and that they should be so employed as to impose as little charge upon the rest of the community, as possible, and it is an important problem to solve what that employment shall be, and in what pursuits convicts may engage, so as to make the institutions in which they are confined, so far as possible, self-supporting. It must always be borne in mind, that the industrial and law-abiding portion of the community are not only maintaining themselves, and bearing the ordinary charges of government, but they are also burdened for the purpose of supporting those who have offended against the laws of the country, and who, it is believed, cannot, with a due regard to the interests of society, be allowed to remain without restraint.

There is also another important question in connection with this one of convict labour, to be taken into account. While many of those who have been convicted of offences against the law, are sent to the jails and to the penitentiaries, and are pre-disposed to crime, and belong to that class who are both morally and physically degenerates there are a large number of persons, who, from want of proper parental oversight, it may be, or for some other cause in the first instance, or from association with the idle and the vicious, are drawn into crime, who are not necessarily of the criminal class, and who may be cured of their criminal tendencies, and made law-abiding citizens. One of the objects of the state, must always be, acting on humane and Christian principles, to

endeavour to reform this class; and in order that this may be accomplished, especially in the case of those who are young, it is important that the pursuits in which they are engaged during confinement shall be of a kind in which they may find employment, when they are either discharged from the penitentiaries, or from official surveillance, if they are already at large, on parole.

Very great complaint was made at one time, that the penitentiaries, by being converted into industrial establishments, were in danger of damaging the business of those who had invested their own money, and were legitimately engaged in manufacturing pursuits, with which the industrial branches of the penitentiaries came into active competition. Now, I am not going to enter into a discussion of this question further than to say, that it has been one of the aims of the Government, in the management of the industrial side of the penitentiaries, to avoid, as far as possible, unfair competition with those who are engaged in similar pursuits, and who are giving employment to honest and industrious men. With this end in view, care has been taken, not to enter into injurious competition with ordinary manufacturing, and by dealing with the consumers at very reduced rates, to ruin the business of those who have invested their capital in similar enterprises, and who are paying fair wages to those whom they have employed. Indeed, it is scarcely possible for an official institution to enter into active competition, in the way that has sometimes been advocated, and which we have been criticised for not adopting, and were the attempt made it would certainly end in failure. The Government cannot advantageously employ commercial agents, pay their expenses, and send them abroad through the country, to make sales to retail dealers, and become an active competitor, without the risk of very great loss, and without incurring very great expense. I shall show you, our predecessors tried the experiment for two seasons, and the result of that trial, was not such as to induce us to make a further experiment on the same line. The certain results of such course, if persisted in, would be failure, with discredit to the Minister by whom such a policy was adopted. But it has been intimated, not so much that the system was wrong, as that there has been a ring formed for the purpose of bleeding the farmers who require binder twine, and of making enormous profits at their expense. No statement could be more unfounded, none more destitute of all foundation in fact.

This matter is of sufficient importance, in the face of the criticisms that were indulged in in the House of Commons, last session, by Mr. Taylor, Dr. Sproule and others, to justify me in going somewhat more into detail than I would be otherwise inclined to do. The experiment made by our predecessors in office, in 1895, was not one in any way advantageous to the public interest, as a portion of the price is still unpaid. In February, 1896, the late Government resolved to sell the binder twine by an agent to retail dealers. He was to be paid a commission of ten per cent for his services. Let me ask by whom was this payment of ten per cent to be borne? Was it to be added to the price, or was it to be a loss borne by the public? But this by the way. Four applications were received—from Mr. Rees, Mr. Mucklestone, Mr. Chown and Mr. Kelly of Montreal. Mr. Rees wrote Mr. George Taylor, the member for Leeds, asking for his support. Mr. Taylor forwarded this letter to Mr. Dickey, and accompanied it with a recommendation which stated that Mr. Rees was supported by the friends of the Government in his locality. Mr. Mucklestone wrote Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Taylor forwarded Mr. Mucklestone's letter to Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice, and he added a note at the bottom, in which he informed the Minister that he had written Mr. Mucklestone, and he told Mr. Mucklestone that, in his communication to the Minister of Justice, he had pronounced him a first-class man for the position. And so Mr. Taylor persuaded both Mr. Rees and Mr. Mucklestone that he was actively supporting each of them, although he knew that the intention was to appoint but one agent. Both were grateful to Mr. Taylor for his support. Mr. Mucklestone was supported by Mr. Haggart, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. J. F. Wood, Mr. Uriah Wilson, M.P., and Mr. Hugh John Macdonald; but Mr. Macdonald was explicit in his statement that he supported Mr. Mucklestone for appointment in Ontario only—that in Manitoba it was not advisable to entrust the sale of binder twine to an outsider—that the province was jealous of its rights—that the provincial feeling was unusually strong, and that it would

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18a

be better to appoint some business man in the province, rather than to appoint a person from outside. At all events, it was felt that an active friend among the farmers, abroad at the time of a general election, to talk cheap binder twine, would be an agent, not without political importance, and so a suitable one must be had. Neither of Mr. Taylor's men was taken.

An agreement was ultimately made with Mr. Kelly to sell for the Government the output of the year. The first three months of 1896 seemed to have been taken up in deciding which of the candidates for employment was to be preferred. Mr. Kelly, an employee of the Cordage Company, was to be agent for a period of five years, ending the 1st day of September, 1900. The agent was to be personally responsible for the aggregate value of the twine sold, at the price fixed, less 10 per cent of its value, which was to be his compensation for his services. He was to give security for \$30,000 and the outstanding credit at any time was not to exceed \$20,000. Mr. Kelly was appointed, and the ostensible reason for this appointment was, that he was supported by a firm of contractors who were largely interested in the cordage business, who were identified with the cordage trade, and, it was said, that his appointment would cause less friction with other manufacturers, than the appointment of any one of the other candidates. The security which Mr. Kelly offered, was a security against any fraud on his part, but not a security for the payment of the value of the twine which he received for sale; he declined to be answerable for the debts of the purchasers, and so, being unable to give the security required, the arrangements made with him were terminated in August, 1896. Yet, after this policy of a sale upon commission had been tried, and had absolutely failed, Mr. Taylor informs Parliament that the sale by our predecessors in office had always been a sale by public tender in the open market, when it is perfectly clear that the course of action to which the late Government was committed, did not admit of tender at all. It must be borne in mind, that the amount of twine manufactured at the Kingston Penitentiary is about five hundred tons a year, while the amount consumed in the country is not less than eight times that quantity, and if we were to reduce the cost to the purchaser to the mere cost of the production, on this five hundred tons, it could not relieve the consumers generally, for there would be still, at least 3,500 tons, or more yearly required for consumption, that must be obtained elsewhere, and could only be obtained at the market value from those who engaged in the business because they hoped to make reasonable profits upon the product of their skill, their industry and their capital. In fact, we might succeed in closing up the private manufactories, and throw a very industrious population employed in them, out of work.

Now, Mr. Taylor, in the House of Commons last session, undertook to show that there has been something wrong, in the sale of the twine produced at the Kingston Penitentiary. In that effort I need not say he was not successful; he could not be, because there was nothing done, that was not done in a straightforward manner, either by my predecessor, Sir Oliver Mowat, or since, by myself.

Mr. Taylor said that he would prove that the Government sold the output of binder twine at the penitentiary, as soon as it was made in 1896, without tender, and handed it over to the Hobbs Hardware Co. This statement is wholly without any foundation in fact. The sale was not made to the Hobbs Hardware Company at all, but to Coll Bros. of St. John; it was a sale after tenders had been publicly called for by advertisement. It was made in December, 1896, and was due to the fact that the twine which had been produced during the previous winter and summer had not been marketed—that the attempt to make retail sales, as it was supposed for the accommodation of the consumers throughout the country, had been a failure—and so Messrs. Coll Brothers were purchasers, and could only be purchasers for consumption in the following year. Now, this sale which had been made to Coll Bros. was assigned by them on the 25th January, 1897, to the Hobbs Hardware Co., who were dealers, in a large way, in binder twine. The Coll Bros. were as free to sell to the Hobbs Hardware Co. as they were to any one else. The transaction, so far as I know, was one into which the parties had a right to enter, and over which the Government had no kind of control. Mr. Taylor says the twine was sold by the department at 4 cents. The fact is, that the contract was as

follows:—Sisal, 4 cents; Beaver  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Maple Leaf, 5 cents. The Hobbs Hardware Co. agreed to accept delivery of the twine, and to pay the department in conformity with the agreement that had been effected with Coll Bros. The object of the sale for cash was to make certain of receiving payment. The twine, I believe, was fairly good, when made, but it had been retained too long on hand, and the oil which is necessary to its pliability, and to its running freely upon the reels of the reapers, had, in a measure, dried out, and our experience was of such a character, as to make it most desirable thereafter, to dispose of all the twine, made in the penitentiary during the season in which it is manufactured.

Mr. Taylor says that the late Government disposed of twine by supplying merchants all over the country, and sending their agents out, and forcing other manufacturers to do the same in order to get their goods on the market. Did they?—How then was it that we find a whole year's production on hand, after the harvest season was over? Mr. Taylor also says, that the Government got paid for the sales which they made. This is a mistake. A part of the twine then sold is still unpaid for, and a suit by the Crown for about \$9,000 is pending in the Exchequer Court in respect to it. But, the system had been, in every way most unsatisfactory, and far from successful, and the sale to Coll Bros. in September, 1896, of twine that ought to have been sold in the preceding February or March, shows how complete a failure the system of the late Government was. What, then, was the result of this effort to create a little political patronage, by the appointment of an agent, which ultimately failed?—Simply this: That on the 6th of August, 1866, the penitentiary warden represented that they had on hand 1,001,550 pounds of twine, after the harvest season was over, and when no sales could be made except for consumption in the following year, when, by the deterioration in quality, a loss would be sustained.

Mr. Taylor made a personal attack upon the Prime Minister. He said that he was under obligations to Messrs. Bate & Sons. This charge Mr. Taylor was compelled to withdraw the next day. Nor were the other statements Mr. Taylor made, in any degree, more accurate. The Prime Minister, I am certain, knew nothing about the tender by Messrs. Bate & Sons, nor the result. Mr. Taylor said that Messrs. Bate & Sons, besides purchasing the output of the Kingston Penitentiary, controlled the output of the Brantford factory, and that, as a consequence of this monopoly, the firm had sold their twine at  $13\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound, and Dr. Sproule declares as high as 16 cents a pound. I need not say that for neither of these statements—either as to the monopoly or as to prices—was there the slightest foundation in fact. I am perfectly sure that neither Mr. Taylor nor Dr. Sproule had in his possession any evidence that would justify the statement which he made. The only year in which the output of the Brantford factory was controlled by the purchasers of the Kingston product, was in 1895, under the preceding Government. We sold the product of the Kingston penitentiary in 1898 to Messrs. Bate & Sons. Their tender was the only one received. But it furnished us a small margin of profit upon the cost of production. They sold the twine not long after, to another party at a very moderate advance in price, and this, I believe, is the extent of their dealing in binder twine. From no other manufacturer did they purchase. So much for the talk about monopolies.

I have taken the trouble to communicate with several dealers, and I have from them conclusive evidence that there was no ring, and no combination of any sort to put up the price to the consumer. The various wholesale dealers and manufacturers sold their twine to those engaged in the retail trade throughout the country, in such quantities as they were likely to find a market for in their own locality. The variation in the prices received, contradicts the story of any understanding between them, and shows that the price, at which they sold to the retail dealers, does not differ very widely from the price which we received from the wholesale purchaser. Of course, the retail dealer asks more for what he sells than the price paid. No one engages in any business without expecting to make a profit, and if he cannot do this he will not continue in it. Last year, owing to the war in the Phillipine Islands, the price of the raw material was greatly enhanced, and the dealers who had twine on hand, which had been made when the price was lower, naturally took advantage of their opportunity to sell their twine at



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18a

an increased price. I do not know any traders who do not. I do not know, otherwise, how they could continue in business. They are compelled to submit to losses when they sell in a falling market, and it is but reasonable that they should have an opportunity of taking advantage of a market when it is favourable to them. The farmer is not expected to sell the products of his farm for less than the market rate; they never rise beyond the price that he is willing to take and so, what in no case would he do himself, does he deny to others—the right to make the best of their opportunities. The retail dealers in binder twine certainly ask more than they pay, because, in the first place, they take the risk of loss, should the price fall; in the second place, they are not always certain that they can sell what they have purchased during the current season, and so may be obliged to carry a portion over to the following year, when they may lose both on account of lower rates and a depreciation in value.

I will take the transactions in binder twine in the county of Grey as an illustration, and I do so because Dr. Sproule, who represents a portion of that county, is one of the adverse critics. There the Plymouth agencies sold their twine to numerous dealers, whose names I have before me, at from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 cents a pound, with a reduction of \$5 a ton on car lots. The average price received from the retail merchants, by the wholesale dealers, was 6 cents a pound. The Hobbs Co. sold in the village of Markdale, in which Dr. Sproule resides, binder twine at from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound. The average which they received for the quantities that they sold in the county of Grey, was, as near as may be, 6 cents a pound. And the sales of the Deering Co., of Chicago, in the same county, averaged  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound, or a little less than the amount received by some of the other companies. These facts show conclusively that there was no combination amongst the wholesale dealers and manufacturers to put up the price to the consumers. If there was combination at all it must have been by others after the article had been marketed by them, and after they had ceased to have any control over it. It requires but a moment's consideration to show that there could be no combination amongst the retail dealers. There are several thousands of persons engaged in the retail trade, which is an accommodation to the farmer, who seldom purchases the twine until he actually needs it; and to assume that there is any combination among the hardware men in any part of the country, who keep this article for the purpose of accommodating their farm customers, is too preposterous to require any serious refutation. The truth is that from the commencement of the Spanish-American war, down to the present time, the price of cordage material has enormously enhanced in value. This increase of price took place during 1898, after most of the sales by wholesale men had been made; but towards the end of the season there was an advance in price. Early in March, 1898, the price rose by  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cent per pound; towards the close of the month, there was another increase of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cent per pound, and in June the price varied from  $9\frac{1}{4}$  cents to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, according to the grade of the article. Those retail dealers who had contracted early in the season for a supply, when the price was low, no doubt made large profits on account of the advance resulting from the war; but they did only what every other member of the community does who has an article for sale—they obtained the best price of which the market would admit. I have before me the names of sixteen firms in the county of Grey and vicinity who purchased binder twine in 1898, for sale to the farmers, and I find that sales were made to them by the wholesale dealers at prices varying from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 cents a pound. In July and August, when the market value of twine had greatly advanced, there were small quantities purchased at from  $8\frac{3}{4}$  to 10 cents a pound, but the amount was exceedingly small, as nearly all the retail dealers had contracted for the quantities they required at a much earlier period in the season.

Now, I desire to bring this fact to the attention of those who are interested in the subject:—If the Government had adopted the policy of their predecessors, and had employed an agent to make sales to the retail dealers of the country, and had paid him a commission of 10 per cent for the sales, in what respect would the consumer be better off than he is under the present policy? He would still have to purchase from the same parties from whom he purchases at the present time—the ordinary retail dealers of the country—who must always be, in the main, the medium between the producer or wholesale dealer and the ultimate consumer. There would have been this difference,—

at present the sale by the Government is for cash on delivery ; under the other system it must have been largely a sale for credit, and the loss would have fallen upon the Government, and would certainly be very much greater than that which fell upon the wholesale dealer, because the Government has not, and cannot have, the same facilities for securing prompt payment.

Mr. Taylor said that the late Government did not allow a ring to be formed. I think I have shown that they did nothing to prevent it, nor could they on the lines adopted, do anything to control the market value of the article. When Mr. Taylor says that an agreement was made in 1897, for the sale of twine without tenders, and that no tender was brought down, he makes a statement at variance with the facts. The truth is that in December, 1896, an advertisement was put in a number of the leading newspapers of Canada, asking for sealed tenders, which were to be endorsed 'Tenders for binder twine,' which were open for reception until the 20th of January following, for the sale of 500 tons of three varieties of twine, and providing that the warehouses of the penitentiary should be cleared of all the product, on the 1st of August following. Now, in reply to this advertisement, there was no other tender than that from the Hobbs Hardware Co. received. It was accompanied by a cheque for \$2,397.50, as an assurance of good faith. The three varieties of twine sold for \$4.40, \$4.75, and \$5.25 per 100 lbs. according to quality, and these prices will compare favourably with the prices received by the other manufacturers. Then in the following year, the purchase was made by Messrs. Bate & Sons. Circulars were sent to all the leading firms in the country that deal in binder twine. No response was had to this, with the single exception of the offer received from Messrs. Bate & Sons, who made a tender and who purchased the output at the rates of \$4.15, \$4.25, \$4.95 per 100 lbs. Mr. Taylor speaks of this offer as a result of a combination, but there was no combination, nor is there any evidence of one. The facts prove the contrary. And were the department to deal with the retail dealers, instead of dealing with some one who is prepared to purchase the whole output, we would certainly find a large quantity of twine upon our hands, of which we would have been unable to dispose, and which would seriously deteriorate in value before it could be put upon the market in another season. It is for these reasons unsafe to allow the early months of the year to go by without tenders being called for. Otherwise the department would take the risk of being compelled to depend upon the retail trade exclusively, for the disposal of the whole output.

Complaint has been made because in 1898, we sold upon circulars, instead of upon a newspaper advertisement. But we communicated with all the leading firms in the country who deal in the article. In the beginning of 1898, the very low rates quoted in the New York market deterred the department from offering it at the earliest possible period, because I felt that we took the risk of receiving unsatisfactory offers, and we were in hopes that the market value might improve. We waited for this improvement until the end of February. Then the season was so advanced that circulars were sent out. The inspector was instructed to invite tenders from any one who was likely to deal with us. He was given no instructions to confine the invitation to those who were the political friends of the Government. The list of parties who were invited to tender contained the names of firms made up of Liberals, of Conservatives, and of Patrons, and this is shown from the fact that such firms as Dalton & Strange of Kingston, Rice Lewis, and others of Toronto, and various establishments managed by men, who were certainly not supposed to have any inclination to support the Liberal party were among the number. It is said that Massey, Harris & Co. were not invited to tender. This is true : but Massey-Harris & Co. had arranged, at that time, with the Consumers Cordage Co. for the operation of the Port Hope Mills to provide their own supplies. They were, therefore, like the Consumers Cordage Co. competing manufacturers. Mr. Taylor complained that the circular was sent to John Hallam, of Toronto ; whom he designates "a political heeler," and Coll Bros. of St. John, N. B., who were engaged in other lines of business. But it is sufficient to state in reply to this, that Coll Bros. had purchased the entire output of the penitentiary in a previous year, from the late Government, and were thus likely to be tenderers again, if the opportunity was offered ; and as regards Mr. Hallam, he handled the output of the twine at the Central prison for more

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18a

than one season, and it was not unreasonable for us to suppose that he would be willing to tender for the output of the Kingston Penitentiary. This was all the more probable, as Mr. Hallam had written my predecessor that he had not noticed the advertisement of the previous year, and he asked that he might be informed when the next lot of binder twine was to be put upon the market. In the previous year, no tender was received except that of the Hobbs Hardware Co., after advertising in the newspapers, and in 1898 no tender was received except that submitted by Bate & Sons. But it is absurd, on this account, to speak about monopoly. It was certainly open to any one who wished to engage in the business, to tender, and if the profits were such as Mr. Taylor intimates it was very strange indeed, that where so excellent an opportunity was offered to make a fortune, that so few were willing to avail themselves of it.

Mr. Taylor declared that the industry was established by the Conservative Government in order to regulate the price of binder twine. This is not the fact. The Government could not, and did not, regulate the price. The industry was established to give employment to a large number of convicts in the penitentiary, with as little competition to the industries of the country in private hands as possible. The attempt to make sales by the late Government through agents proved both unsatisfactory and unprofitable, and the second year the attempt was made it wholly broke down, the Government having a whole year's output on hand undergoing deterioration in the way I have mentioned.

Mr. Clancy, in speaking in the House of Commons, last session, stated that the Government could have held the 500 tons manufactured in the penitentiary as a safeguard against any combine which might be formed. They could have, in this way, he said, prevented a rise in the price, because they could afford to hold, and were not forced to sell. Mr. Clancy, in effect, suggests that we should ask for an appropriation out of the public treasury to buy many thousands of dollars worth of raw material for the production of twine; that we should feed and clothe the prisoners out of a further appropriation; that we should pay the salaries of the officials, provide the machinery, and maintain the institution; that after incurring this expense we should refrain from selling the product within the season when alone it could be put upon the market with any hope of producing satisfactory results; that we should make the twine, not for consumption in the harvest following, but for the purpose of regulating the market price. Let me ask you, how long do you think Parliament would place at the disposal of my department a large sum of money, not to give employment to the convicts, and to lessen the cost of their maintenance, but to bulldoze the cordage market, and to sell at a great loss, after the season has gone by, if indeed sales could be made at all. The statement of the proposal is sufficient to show how preposterous it is.

I understand from Messrs. Bate & Sons, that of the twine which they purchased from us, Wood, Vallance & Co., bought about 179,000 pounds of pure manilla, and 174,000 pounds of mixed; that Massey-Harris & Co. purchased 200,000 pounds of each. There were sundry shipments made in smaller quantities to other parties. The price at which they sold varied from \$4.90 to \$5.40 per 100 pounds. It will be seen, notwithstanding Mr. Taylor's statement that not a pound of this twine was sold to the Hobbs Hardware Co., and the invoices of their sales show about  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a pound advance on the price we received.

Contrasts have been made between the prices for which the penitentiary twine was sold, and the prices paid by the consumers. The reason for this difference I have already stated, and is such as happens in the case of every other article where there is an advance, from any cause, in its market value. With regard to Manilla, the raw material was quoted in New York in the beginning of 1898 at \$4.18 $\frac{1}{4}$  per 100 lbs. The cost of manufacture is about 75 cents which would make it \$4.93 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. The price paid to the department by Messrs. Bate & Sons was \$4.95. So it will be seen that there was a moderate profit made by the department upon the production. Mr. Taylor also said that no security was required of Messrs. Bate & Sons; that they would carry out the arrangement that had been made. This is not the fact. They deposited their cheque with the department for \$2,000, and the whole amount of the purchase money was paid without question, as the twine was delivered.

I am perfectly satisfied that it would be quite impossible for the Government to appoint agents, and to make sales to retail dealers throughout the country, without serious injury to competing establishments, and without such a loss to the public treasury as would necessarily lead to the discontinuance of the manufacture, and it would be imperative to seek some other employment for the convicts of the penitentiary who are now engaged in this business.

I think that we may well profit by the experience of others. The results in the prison in the State of Minnesota, where 2,500 tons of binder twine are manufactured every year, show very clearly what may be the effect of a system which, in some respects, bears a resemblance to that which certain parties endeavour to introduce here. It must be borne in mind that the prison in the State of Minnesota manufactures a very large percentage of the whole consumption. Out of the 2,500 tons which they manufacture, 150 tons were reserved for direct sale to the farmers, the price of which is fixed in May at one-half cent a pound above the price at which the twine is sold in car-load lots. Of the 150 tons that have been reserved for direct sale to the farmers, except in the year 1898, but 75 tons were ever sold during the year, and one-half of the product so reserved has been carried over. In the year 1898, owing to the war in the Philippine Islands, 400 tons were reserved for sale to the farmers. The Board of Prison Managers fixed the price at six and one-half cents a ton in car-load lots, and at seven cents a ton to those who were purchasing in smaller quantities. The price of the raw material rapidly rose, and the price of binder twine manufactured in private establishments increased greatly. The news spread abroad that there was likely to be a shortage in production. The result was that, in a short time, the 400 tons reserved were disposed of. The farm population were panic stricken. An immense number of orders came in which could not be met. The public press announced the fact. The agricultural population were alarmed, and the twine in the hands of jobbers and private dealers reached a very high figure indeed. It will be seen from an examination of the report that the number who obtained twine at a moderate figure was but the merest fraction of the population, while the vast majority were compelled to pay a price far beyond that which the state of things warranted. The experience of the State of Minnesota shows that not one farmer in two hundred orders his twine from the prison establishment, although every effort was made to induce the farmers to do so. In fact, the Board of Managers say in their report for the year 1898, that *'the system of selling in car-load lots through dealers was not resorted to until after it was fully demonstrated that the farmers would not order the twine direct from the prison.'*

With regard to the sales for the year ending in August last, tenders were asked for by advertisement in a large number of the leading papers so that the matter was made known to every one interested. Notwithstanding this, we received in the Department but four tenders. The price obtained was greater than in former years, because of the enhanced price of the raw material. The contract was awarded to the highest tenderer, and in every instance the business transacted was open and straightforward. The prices received were :—

Manilla.....	\$7.25 per 100 lbs.
Mixed.....	6.15 "
Sisal.....	6.00 "

If the Government is to continue to give employment to convicts by the manufacture of binder twine, it must deal with the product in a business-like way, and upon business principles. As I have already stated, from the attempt made to create political patronage, and to deal with the retail merchants in binder twine throughout the country, the season of 1896 was lost, and when the harvest was over, the department had the entire output of the year on its hands. I need not say that it would be impossible to continue the production of binder twine upon any such plan. Binder twine always deteriorates in value by its retention. If large losses were sustained, the men who now undertake to censure the department because we are running it on business principles, and relieving the public treasury from what would otherwise be an

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18a

increased charge, would be the first to condemn the Government for these added burdens. The whole subject of the employment of convict labour requires the most careful consideration. We must bear in mind that it is not only necessary to give the convicts constant employment, but it must be employment of a kind to which it would be possible for them to devote themselves after their period of service is over, and they are again free. The Government would indeed altogether fail in its duty towards society, and toward these classes, if from the character of their employment while in confinement, they found it difficult to obtain service after their discharge. To have men whom you have endeavoured to reform, and in whom you have endeavoured to implant industrious habits, thrown again into society, qualified to perform labour which among these free men is not called for, wandering about, unable to obtain employment, destitute of the necessities of life, you would be holding out to them the strongest possible temptation to seek once more their old haunts, and to return again to their old habits. I see no reason why we should not give agricultural employment in the vicinity of most of our penitentiaries to those who are disposed to work on the farm, and to give mechanical employment, on behalf of the Government, for the supply of those things which the Government itself may find necessary for government use, thus bringing prison labour as little as possible into competition with free labour outside; but to advocate, as some do, high protective duties to enable the manufacturer to obtain remunerative prices for the output of his factory, and then to create an institution that can supply but the merest fraction of that product for the market, and to use its output to create a slaughter market for all productions of that kind, is indeed a notable proceeding. But this would be a most discreditable course to pursue, because it could never commend itself to the judgment and conscience of those who advocate it, and can only be put forward because they think that it may appeal to the interest of some who will not stop to think of its injustice.

I felt that it was necessary to make a full and frank statement, in respect to this subject, to show that neither we, in manufacturing the binder twine at the penitentiary, nor those to whom we made sales obtained for it a very high price. Perhaps in no other business is the profit more moderate to the wholesale dealer than in the sale of binder twine. During the past year, owing to the war in the Philippine Islands, the raw material has been very high, because there has not been, by reason of the war, an opportunity for its exportation. We have, for this reason, after the year closed in August, disposed of what we had manufactured since, because we have no assurance that the war may not suddenly end, and the price of the raw material rapidly fall. In the public interest, it is my duty to avoid loss, if possible, and so we have been ready to sell, as fast as we manufacture, to any one who is willing to buy. We have sold to retail dealers who may wish to purchase for cash, and to farmers, who have given us orders, and who accompany their orders with payments. Early in March we expect to enter into contract with wholesale men, who will be willing to buy all we can produce up to the 15th of August, the season when the North-west harvest begins. This is the only safe course we could adopt, otherwise we might find ourselves with a quantity of twine on hand without any opportunity of marketing it before the harvest season was over. In this matter, I have earnestly endeavoured to secure the raw material at a fair cash price, and we have sought to dispose of the article to the best advantage, so as to inflict no loss upon the public treasury. As trustees on behalf of the public, this is our duty, and that duty I have endeavoured faithfully to discharge.

DAVID MILLS.

*Minister of Justice.*

January, 1900.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO

PENITENTIARIES OF CANADA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1899

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1900



# REPORT

## OF THE

# COMMISSIONER

APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE AFFAIRS OF THE DORCHESTER  
PENITENTIARY.

Honourable DAVID MILLS,  
Minister of Justice,  
Ottawa.

I, EDWARD M. BILL, appointed by Commission, dated the 24th day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, a commissioner to inquire into, investigate and report upon the management of the Dorchester Penitentiary, and into charges which have from time to time been made against the warden and other officers of that institution, beg to submit the following report :—

Accompanying the Commission were certain specific charges made against the warden of the said institution, which I was authorized by you to investigate together with other charges which might come under my observation.

These specific charges were :—

1. The warden, John B. Forster, has been charged with subordinating his position to the furtherance of the interests of the Conservative party both in federal and provincial politics by warning certain guards or other officers that were suspected of being Liberals against voting on that side under pain of being dismissed from the penitentiary service ; that certain trade instructors were likewise threatened ; that in all transactions of buying and selling in connection with the institution he favoured unduly, and to the prejudice of the public interest, tradesmen of the Conservative party to the exclusion of tradesmen of the Liberal party ; and that since the accession to power of the present Government he has caused the dismissal from office of those to whom he was politically opposed.

2. The said warden is charged with using his position as warden for his own private gain and advantage by availing himself of convict labour without accounting therefor, and also of the guards, trade instructors and others under his jurisdiction as warden of the penitentiary.

3. That the said warden has appropriated to his own use and benefit property belonging to the institution without paying therefor ; that a farm called ' Willow Farm ' owned by him has been worked by guards and prisoners without a full and accurate account of such work being rendered to the department ; that stock belonging to his farm has been fed free of charge at the Government farm, which farm is held in connection with the penitentiary ; that all sorts of swaps and exchanges have been made between the warden and the Government farmer at the penitentiary, of the warden's cattle, horses, machinery, &c., for those that were the property of the Government.

4. That the warden built barns for himself out of the materials which belonged to the Government, and that the convict labour for which no value was returned or payment on account of the same was made by him was supplied at his instance ; that he has used the Government horses to do his own work and to save his own horses ; that he has used in his own house the products of the Government dairy without accounting



therefor, and this at a time when the milk belonging to the penitentiary was all required for sick convicts; that he has traded with the men under him, sold them hay off his own farm, rented pasture to them and furnished them with coal. In these transactions his prices were higher than the market prices, and in certain cases where the prison farm produce was sold, the warden himself being one of the purchasers, the price charged the warden was less than the price which the men were required to pay.

5. The warden has taken from the Surgery, drugs, household and farm medicine for his own use, and made no return for the same.

6. That the warden caused work to be done at the prison for his friends without charge.

7. That discharged convicts have been kept and employed by the warden contrary to the rules established for the good government of the institution, and such discharged convicts have been permitted to have intercourse with those still held in custody. Convicts have been employed in the warden's house without any guard over them, and one of them was sent to travel a stallion through the country for the warden. Convicts have been sent without guards to work on the warden's farm, and escapes have been made by some of such convicts.

8. That the warden has absented himself from duty without leave or cause, and has left the charge of the prison to his subordinates.

9. That the warden has borrowed money at various times from the officers under him, and has been in their debt.

10. That the warden has acquired for himself a considerable area of marsh lands in Dorchester. He recommended that a dyke should be built to protect the penitentiary marsh, which was allowed. This dyke was built in such a way as to inclose the marsh lands purchased by him, and without any contribution from him, by which his lands were increased in value several thousand dollars. He purchased lands from one John Mitten, to whom he gave the position of teamster at the penitentiary, with the promise of advancement as part of the consideration for the marsh land sold by Mitten to Forster.

11. That the warden purchased property from one John N. Chapman, the woodland portion of which he sold to the Government for the prison, and so managed the transaction as to receive from the Government a sum sufficient to pay for the whole property. The warden is charged with pursuing a similar course in respect to the purchase of personal property, and in respect to trades made at various times.

12. The warden is charged with securing positions on the staff of the prison for his nephews, Percy Forster and Russell Forster, who were transferred from Dorchester, the one to Kingston, and the other to St. Vincent de Paul upon the change of Government. It is charged that he made these nephews pay him a portion of their salaries, claiming that their deceased father had become indebted to him to the amount of about \$1,800, and this amount he is retaining from the salaries of his nephews, and to obtain which their appointment to office was secured by him.

13. That the warden is charged through the acting physician with securing a report as to the unfitness of one Patrick C. Connell for his position as guard on account of his political opinions, although the said Patrick C. Connell was not unsound as represented, and was still fit for his place in the public service.

14. That the warden is charged with not delivering to prisoners on their discharge property which belonged to them.

15. That the warden is charged with denying to certain convicts the opportunity of communicating with their friends, or of making legitimate complaint against his conduct to the Department of Justice.

That having received the said commission, with a copy of the said charges, I proceeded at once to Dorchester, arriving on December 12, 1898, and having secured suitable rooms in the Windsor Hotel, there commenced the investigation. I notified the warden of the Dorchester Penitentiary of my arrival, and upon his attending I read to him the charges, and required him to be present on the morning of Wednesday, December 14, upon which day the Commission was formally read and the examination of witnesses commenced. The examination continued with the exception of three days at Christmas, until January 5, last, when it was adjourned until February 8, from which

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

date it continued, with the exception of some short adjournments until June 8, instant. In addition to the time occupied in examining witnesses, a large amount of time was taken up in collecting evidence, and examining the books of the prison. On December 22, the warden was suspended upon my recommendation to the Minister of Justice that certain evidence had already been given which established a prima facie case in support of the charges against the warden, and that it was quite apparent that witnesses, all being officers under him, were influenced considerably by the fact that he was still in authority. After his suspension the warden was allowed counsel, upon his request, and throughout the remainder of the inquiry from December 29, he was represented by Mr. Mariner G. Teed, Barrister-at-Law, of Dorchester.

## CHARGE 1.

It appears that a few days previous to the general elections of June, 1896, in which Mr. Powell, of Sackville, cousin of the warden, was the Conservative candidate for Westmoreland, the warden told, in presence of some four of his officers, at the prison gate, that he had been over to Sackville, and had there been informed that some of the staff whose names had been given him, were Liberals, and had voted Liberal at the last election. He said further, according to two of the officers present, Messrs. Godsoe, trade instructor, and Cormier, guard, that the men had better be careful, and intimated that in case anything happened to them after the elections they need not come to him for sympathy. Cormier said that he looked upon this in the nature of a counsel or advice to keep quiet as to how they voted, but that he did not pay much attention to the remarks, and they did not bother him. He was a Conservative. Guard Colborne, called on behalf of the warden, states that he did not understand that the warden was holding out any threats, but was rather giving advice. This guard, on cross-examination, refuses to contradict the evidence given by Mr. Godsoe, as to what the warden had said in the way of warning and threatening. He would not swear that the warden had not said the officers need not come to him 'Crying baby' after the election, as Messrs. Cormier and Godsoe had sworn. Guard McCaull, the fourth officer present at the gate on the occasion of this conversation, swears that his recollection of the effect of the warden's remarks, is that if there were any officers there, voting Liberal, who were found out they had better look out for themselves, or God help them or something of that effect. He states that he also did not think the remarks had much bearing in his direction. Mr. Godsoe evidently felt uneasy over the conversation, and on the following morning he went to see the warden in his office, and asked if his (Godsoe's) name was among those mentioned by the Sackville people. The warden told him it was. He twitted Mr. Godsoe with being frightened, and being a Liberal, and told him he had better be careful and not vote against his bread and butter. This is according to Mr. Godsoe's evidence, and the warden contradicts it in every particular, except in this, that Mr. Godsoe did go to his office and did there ask him about the names of the suspected Liberals, and that he told Mr. Godsoe who they were. The warden swears he did not threaten anything at the gate against the officers voting Liberal, but that he told the men to vote however they chose, and not to tell any one. This was after telling them what he had heard from the party in Sackville.

Mr. Hogan, then a trade instructor, swears that he had a conversation with the warden in the latter's office on the Saturday preceding the said elections. That the warden there told him he had been to Sackville the day previous, and had seen Mr. Powell, who told him there were quite a few officers on the staff in the habit of voting against the Government. That he (the warden) had there a list of such officers which he read to Mr. Hogan, and which contained the names of Messrs. Hogan, Godsoe, Tat-tree, and Downey, beside one other name which Mr. Hogan did not recollect. That after reading the names the warden had said 'that surely no Catholic would vote against the Government this time' and that after the election there might be some changes, and if there were Hogan need not come to him (the warden) as he would do nothing for him (Hogan). The warden states that Mr. Hogan was in his office to get leave of absence on the occasion mentioned; that they discussed politics some, and that in the course of

the conversation the warden told Hogan what he had heard in Sackville about the men voting. The warden denies that he threatened Hogan or tried to influence him, but states on the contrary he told Hogan not to tell any one how he voted, and not to get into any trouble over the election.

Guard Leonard S. Hutchinson swears that he was called down from the stand by the warden, and by him told that he (the warden) had been over to Sackville a day or two before, and had there met a party who said that Hutchinson, and some more were Liberals, and if he Hutchinson and the others voted that way, they could not, this party said, stay at the prison. The warden said to Hutchinson that the Government would have a hard time over the Remedial Bill, and that the man should support the party which gave him his living. The warden states that he did have a conversation with Mr. Hutchinson about politics that Hutchinson was an impulsive fellow, and he, the warden, did not want him to get into any trouble over the election, but that he used no threats and did not say anything to influence Hutchinson. Hutchinson states his father Willard Hutchinson, who had been on the prison staff, had been a Liberal and that he himself had Liberal leanings. About nine months after the election, after it seems a Commission was coming to investigate the affairs of the penitentiary, the warden spoke to Hutchinson about the conversation they had had, and assured him that he had not spoken by way of threat, but more in a friendly way cautioning him.

Teamster John S. Mitten, swears that he was stopped on his way home from his work one evening, previous to the said elections by the warden and taken by him into the warden's office. That the warden there told him he had heard he (Mitten) was not going to vote 'right.' That Mitten assured the warden he always voted 'right,' and that the warden told him that if he did not he would have 'to get out quick.' The warden denies this in toto, and swears that he never spoke to Mitten in his life about politics.

These are the only instances in evidence where the witnesses have stated that the warden attempted to influence members of the staff as to how they should vote on the occasion of the last general elections. Mr. Powell, M.P., states that, with the exception of one or two, he always thought all the men of the penitentiary supported him. With nearly every man a Conservative, it would not seem that there should be much occasion for the warden to exert his influence to have them vote 'right.' At the last elections evidently the loyalty of some of the officers was questioned, and it is a noteworthy co-instance that these were the men who were approached, and given wise 'counsel and advice,' as the warden states—who were warned and threatened as they themselves state. Messrs. Godsoe and Hogan have been thirty-one years in the service, and have, as far as I can ascertain, excellent records, and they are intelligent men. The warden himself states that he never heard anything at the prison against their veracity. They were positive in their recollection of what the warden said; the warden states he does not remember the effects of his conversation with Mr. Hogan about the election, but that nothing offensive was said. He states that he gave Mr. Godsoe the names he had received of officers voting Liberal, but on the stand he cannot remember any of these names but that of Mr. Godsoe. I cannot understand what object the warden would have in giving Mr. Hogan and Mr. Godsoe the names of the suspected Liberals, unless it was for the purpose of influencing them as to how they should vote. Mr. Hutchinson, another of the officers spoken to in this connection by the warden, is a bright, intelligent young man, and in his manner of giving his evidence impressed me with the truth and correctness of what he stated. The stable guard Mitten, states that in a short interview he had with the warden he was told if he did not vote 'right' he would have to get out. To a man in his circumstances this would be a serious matter, and one, he or any other man in his position, would not likely forget. It is highly improbable that these men who have no interest whatever in the matter should join in deliberately committing perjury, in view of all the circumstances, as they appeared to me, from the evidence I find, that the warden did warn certain guards and trade instructors, at the last general elections, that they were suspected of being Liberals, and threatened them with dismissal from the penitentiary service should they vote that way, as is alleged in the first charge.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

There is no evidence to support a similar charge with regard to the warden's interference in that way with provincial elections. It appears, however, from the evidence of guard Legere, that in the local election in Westmoreland County in 1891, when Messrs. Powell and Stevens (Opposition) ran against Messrs. McQueen and Killam (Government), that he was sent by the warden to drive Mr. Powell to a political meeting at Preden Haut, some nine miles distant from the penitentiary, and that he drove a Government team there. At this meeting Mr. Powell was the only speaker. The warden states he does not remember all that took place in this connection, but is positive that it was his own team which Legere drove on the said occasion. He admits, however, that it was with his knowledge and consent that Legere went with Mr. Powell to Pré d'en Haut. Legere states that at this same election the warden drove him on his way to vote, and gave him some Powell ballots to hand to voters at the polling place. The warden denies having driven Legere on his way to vote, but says he may have picked him up on the road and given him a drive in that direction. (Legere voted about nine miles from the prison, and left the prison the night before the election to be on hand at the polling place election morning). The warden denies having given Legere any ballots. Mr. Powell, called by the warden, states that on this occasion he himself sent some ballots to Legere, but he does not recollect whether he sent them directly to Legere or to the warden to hand to Legere. The testimony given by Mr. Legere on his examination, covering much time and many details, prove generally correct, and his memory was pretty clearly shown to be at least as reliable as that of the warden.

The warden put in evidence in connection with this local election of 1891, a paper signed by the guards and other officers of the penitentiary as follows:—'Whereas at a public meeting of the electors of the county of Westmoreland, held in the court-house at Dorchester, on Thursday, February 17, 1891, it was repeatedly asserted in effect that the warden of the penitentiary had interfered with their civil liberties, and had used the influence of his position to compel members of the staff to vote against their convictions. We, the undersigned, being the entire staff, declare these assertions to be untrue; that they are slanderous; that they are a serious reflection upon our manhood, and an injustice to the warden of this institution.'

The warden states he found this paper a day or two after the public meeting therein referred to on his desk signed as it is now, that he knew nothing personally about it and had nothing whatever to do with getting it up. He says he remembers thinking at the time how very nice it was of the officers to get up such a memorial unsolicited. He states later in his evidence that the Rev. Mr. Campbell, who had written this document, had not signed it, when he (the warden) found it on his desk, and that Mr. Campbell afterwards signed it in his presence. The deputy warden says that to the best of his recollection the warden read this paper over to him and asked him to sign it. Guard Luther says he and the majority of the staff signed this paper in the armoury on the request of the deputy warden, Mr. Ross. Guard Chambers states the warden read the paper over to him and two or three other officers in the warden's office and got them to sign it. This paper was put in evidence towards the end of the investigation, and these were the only witnesses questioned about it, as I considered it unnecessary to call more witnesses with regard to it, since the warden had every opportunity to call Mr. Campbell, who had prepared the paper, and any persons who had interested themselves in circulating it among the men.

There is some evidence given by Messrs. Legere and Connell that while there were guards at the prison on the occasion of one other election, the warden asked them to give one of the candidates a vote. This was the occasion of the coalition election in Westmoreland in 1890, when Messrs. Hannington, Melanson, Anderson and Killam were on one ticket, and Messrs. Powell and Stevens on the other. It seems that Mr. Hannington, though opposed to the Blair Government, was running on the ticket with Government men. Messrs. Legere and Connell were voting Opposition, and according to their statement the warden suggested to them separately that they give Mr. Hannington a vote. This, under the circumstances, could be done without their having to drop either Stevens or Powell from their ballots, as four men were to be elected. Mr. Connell

states the warden wrote Mr. Hannington's name on a ballot for him. The warden flatly denies what Connell and Legere state with reference to his canvassing them in this election. He also states that he has been at the prison twenty years, and that in that time he has never taken any part in any election. This statement I do not think is correct, and I see no reason to disbelieve Messrs. Connell and Legere in this connection, and I find that the warden did canvass them as they state.

There has been no evidence adduced to support the charge that the warden in buying and selling favoured unduly and to the prejudice of the public interest tradesmen of the Conservative party to the exclusion of tradesmen of the Liberal party, and no evidence was adduced to support the charge that since the accession to power of the present Government he has caused the dismissal from office of those to whom he was politically opposed.

#### CHARGE 2.

It has been abundantly proven that the warden has used his position as warden for his own private gain and advantage by availing himself of convict labour without accounting therefor, and also of the guards, trades instructors and others under his jurisdiction as warden of the penitentiary. The warden, since 1890, has been in the position to use convict labour with much profit to himself, whether he accounted for that labour or not. He commenced acquiring marsh land in that year and has gone on purchasing marsh at different times since, so that now he owns some ninety acres of marsh. In 1892, he owned eighteen acres of dyke marsh, and a large lot of salt marsh. In 1894, he purchased some 33 acres more of dyke marsh. The warden has admitted that previous to 1894 he had his hay made by convict labour, and that there was no charge made against him for it. There is no way of finding out how much work there was done in this way by the convicts for the warden as the entry in the 'guards' would simply be 'haying' and would not state where the haying was done whether on the prison marsh or on the warden's. Some of the warden's marsh which was cut by convicts at that time is a mile and a half from the prison. In addition to having convicts cut his hay on his own property, he was accustomed to buy grass standing and have it made by convicts, for which work no charge was made. There is one statement, No. 57, of haying for the warden handed in to the accountant by the warden, in which among other items, he charges himself with 67 day's haying at 30 cents per day. This statement is dated September 3, 1895. The warden says he made a mistake, and that this was for haying done for him in 1894. He does not state who did the haying for him or where he got this time, and no statement was handed in to the accountant by the officer in charge of the men. No charge was made for the haying until the year after, when the warden himself put in this statement to the accountant. This is the only statement on file against the warden for haying. The warden states that after 1895 inclusive, his hay was not made by convict labour. One witness, Legere, swore to having seen Archie Martin, the warden's man, who was an ex-convict, making hay on the warden's marsh with a convict. This was not contradicted. Martin was discharged from the prison in February, 1895, and consequently would have the convict helping him on the warden's marsh in the haying season of 1895, or some subsequent season. I believe that commencing with the haying season of 1896, the warden has not since had his hay made by convict labour. The haying referred to above is not intended to include that done on the Willow Farm marshes.

The warden, for several years, had two convicts, sometimes three, employed about his house and stables. He was entitled, I believe, to have one convict servant, and he endeavoured to show, that the additional man would be employed about the grounds. From the time book it appeared the extra convict was employed in the winter months when the warden admitted there would not be any work to be done about the grounds. He then stated that he had two convicts whenever he wanted them, and one looked after his barn. He said he had the right to take as many as he liked to work about his place. There was no guard over these men and no charge was made for their work.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

Evidence was given that the warden had a considerable area of marsh land owned by him, ditched by convict labour. There are but two statements on file for any such ditching. One, No. 53, for labour performed by Guard Legere, on cleaning out a line ditch, and one No. 55, for certain work done by Guard Chambers. There is no statement or charge against the warden for the ditching done by Guard Legere and his gang of convicts on the salt marsh or on the buck marsh so called also owned by the warden. Legere swears positively that he performed this work, and he is corroborated as to the ditching on the salt marsh by Guard Chambers, who was ditching there at the same time. Each officer had a gang of convicts, and each kept the time for his own gang. The warden states that the ditching he had done on the salt marsh appears in statement 55, but he afterwards swears he does not know who did his ditching in 1894, who it was he instructed to do that work, or with whom he settled for it. It therefore seems clear that the salt marsh, and buck marsh, owned by the warden, were ditched as stated Guards Chambers and Legere, and that no charge was made against the warden for the work done by Legere, excepting that stated in statement No. 53. It is impossible to state exactly how much work he did, as the entries in his time books, are simply, 'farming' or 'ditching,' without saying where. Guard Chambers, however, states there were over a dozen ditches made in 1894 on the salt marsh, by him and Legere, and that the latter was with him nearly all the time while he was engaged at that work. The charge against the warden in statement 55 by Chambers, is for sixty-five days' labour. Both of these statements are in the handwriting of the warden. Legere states he kept no account of the work at all, and that the entries in his time book is 'working in the woods,' where he was employed immediately previous to commencing the ditching. It would seem, therefore, that this statement was prepared by the warden without consulting Legere.

The cattle of the warden, some thirty or forty head, at the Willow Farm were tended while in the barns there almost entirely by convict labour under the prison officers, from 1891 to 1897. The warden claims the prison under the agreement over this farm was supposed to do this work. I shall refer to this in the portion of this report bearing on the Willow Farm. There was some wood cut in the woods in this place in March, 1894, for the warden's own residence, and for sale to the guards by him. This work was done by Guard Chambers with a gang of convicts, and Guard Colborne assisting. Mr. Chambers' statement in his time book gives seven men at this work six days for the week ending March 17, 1894, and eight men for five days in the week ending March 24, 1894. There is no statement whatever entered against the warden for this work. He says he gave the prison 21 cords of rough wood in payment for this work. There is no account either of the wood the warden claims to have given the prison. It is strange he neglected to enter it, as he was particularly careful about entering statements of wood in his 'special account,' to which I shall refer later. He could not explain how he arrived at the conclusion that twenty-one cords of rough wood was sufficient for this work. There was no accounting made for this wood, and no evidence whatever outside of the warden's own verbal statement to me that the prison got the rough wood from him. I have grave doubts that any return whatever, adequate or inadequate, was made to the prison for this work. Guards and convicts have been employed pressing the warden's hay and hauling it to the railway station with prison teams, and no account is given of this work or charge made against the warden for the same. This seems to have occurred several years; and hay, which the warden sold to some of the guards, was delivered by convict labour with prison teams, as was also the case with hay obtained by the warden from the prison and not sold to guards. Guard Chambers on two occasions partially shingled the roofs of the two barns at the Willow Farm. The warden is charged with four day's work shingling in October, 1894, in a statement filed by him with the accountant. This statement does not show where the shingling was done or who did it. The said statement filed at this time (55) was in the handwriting of the warden, excepting the item of four days shingling, which is in the handwriting of Mr. Gray, the accountant. Guard Chambers knew nothing about the item, and does not remember that he was present when the statement was made up, though the balance of it, outside of the shingling, is intended for work done by him on the dyke

and ditching for the warden. Other work, done at the Willow Farm, on the orders of the warden, such as the raising of the joists of the floor, and the cleaning and calsoining of the house by Guard Chambers with convicts, and the laying of the foundation for the furnace, and cleaning out of the drain, by Guard McDougall with convicts, was not accounted for. The explanation of the warden for the work on the furnace foundation and the drain is that he did not consider that any charge should be made as it was in the interests of the building, of which building he shortly afterwards became the owner. When anything was wrong with the warden's horses, they were attended at the prison by a convict who is a veterinary surgeon. This man on different occasions castrated colts for the warden. There is no charge made against the warden for any of these services.

It is difficult to find out what work was done for the warden by the different trade instructors, as they kept no proper books (excepting the tailor) and it appears to have been the exception when the warden issued a requisition for work he required. For instance, a hay press was repaired for the warden, which repairing must have taken some little time, from the evidence given of its nature, and which is wholly unaccounted for. There is work on the warden's dyke which is unaccounted for in any way by him. He himself admits that some ninety-eight days' labour under Guard Hutchinson in 1892, have not been charged against him, and that he is chargeable with the same, as also with 309 days' work in 1893; also on his dyke, being 300 days under Guard Corcoran and nine days under Guard Chambers. In the winter of 1892-3 Guard Legere, with a prison team or teams, and some five convicts was sent by the warden to the woods between four and five miles from the prison to cut and yard piling for his dyke. They left early in the morning, sometimes before the other prisoners were out, and got home late in the evening. There was no account made of this work, and the warden's explanations which will be spoken of in connection with the marsh and dyke is most unsatisfactory. Guard Hutchinson says he handled some of this piling in the winters of 1893 and 1894, and that all the prison teams worked at it with outside teams in the winter of 1894. He and Guard Connell, without convicts, drove, the one a prison team, and the other a team of the warden's, at the hauling of this piling. There is no account of the work of Messrs. Hutchinson and Connell on this occasion, nor of the work of the teams, nor any charge against the warden in that connection.

### CHARGE 3.

*The Willow Farm.*—On March 16, 1891, the warden wrote the inspector as follow:—'I am anxious that we should raise more vegetables and cereals than we do. At present we do not raise sufficient potatoes, and scarcely any grain. I think I can get the use of some land for this purpose, until we get some of our own woodland cleared, by paying the customary percentage of the crops that may be raised therein. The land is about one and a half miles from the prison. If I can secure this land on the above terms, I would recommend its acceptance from year to year as long as we want it. Please advise me of the Minister's decision as quickly as possible.' On the 25th day of March, A.D., 1891, a lease of the 'Willow Farm' with the appurtenances together with all and singular the yards, gardens, orchards and out houses thereto belonging; and also all those several closes, pieces or parcels of arable land, meadow, pasture, wood and woodland, containing by estimation 280 acres, was executed by Mary S. Gilbert, of the city of Saint John, widow, and Sarah K. Gilbert, of the same place, spinster, to John B. Forster, to run from the date thereof until May 1, next, and from thence for the term of ten years at the yearly rental of \$300, payable in four equal quarterly payments, the first of such payments to be made on the 1st day of August then next. The lessee was to be at liberty to surrender the said lease at the expiration of the first year on giving three months' notice. The lessors, reserved out of the lease all timber and timber like trees, and all other trees (except such as might be used for repairs and firewood on the premises) which were then standing and growing on the premises.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

A letter from the department, dated the 3rd April, 1891, reads, 'The Minister of Justice approves of your suggestion to secure the land referred to in your letter of the 16th ult.'

There are 72 acres of cleared upland on this 'Willow Farm' and 53 acres of hay producing marsh connected with it. The wood land contains 159 acres. The prison cropped the place this year, supplying all the seed and labour, teams and machinery, and the crop was brought down to the prison. The warden supplied nothing, not even the manure of which we afterwards hear so much. All the hay on the upland and marshes was cut and made by the Government and housed in the Willow Farm barns. Inspector Moylan visited the prison in October that year and makes the following entry in the Order Book. 'Pursuant to the Minister's sanction, the warden has rented on his own account the 'Willow Farm' about a mile and a half from the prison. During the past season a considerable portion of it was tilled and cropped by means of convict labour, the seed having been supplied by the penitentiary. The yield was as follows:—Potatoes, 1,000 bushels, oats, 500 bushels, and barley 60 bushels—equal to about \$570.

'As the equivalent for the labour, the warden will allow the Government two-thirds of the crop, retaining one third and the hay towards the payment of the rent (\$300.) He proposes further to supply the penitentiary from the farm in the course of the winter about 1,000 cords of rough wood, for fuel, worth on the average twenty cents per cord; also ten tons of straw at \$4 per ton, so long as he will retain possession of the farm the warden intends to abide by this arrangement now offered of handing over to the government two-thirds of the crops less the hay, in lieu of the convict labour and seed.

The following is a copy of the memo. handed to me by the warden on the subject:—

'Mrs. W. J. Gilbert, through her solicitors, wrote me stating that she was desirous of renting the Willow Farm for a term of ten years. I could not recommend the department to rent it for this length of time, for the reason that I intended clearing up a quantity of our own woodland, and hope to have it cleared in two or three years, as much as we could handle, but I thought I could use part of it (the Willow Farm) for grain and potatoes, to advantage until then, and if I took it in my own name, I might be able to get it off my hands then without any loss. I was satisfied that the penitentiary would derive a substantial benefit from the venture, as there would be no money outlay, as I personally took all the risk, the penitentiary cropping and paying for the use of the land and manure one-third of the product of what was planted and sown.'

(Sgd.) J. B. FORSTER.

The Penitentiary,  
Dorchester, N.B.,  
October 14, 1891.

'The warden informs me that from \$75 to \$100 would cover the cost of the convict labour at the rate of thirty cents per caput per day. He moreover states that no other work was neglected or suffered, on account of prisoners having been employed on the Willow Farm. It seems to me that as the Government has no responsibility the arrangement offered by the warden is a good one, and I recommend it for the sanction of the Minister.'

On December 10, 1891, the inspector wrote to the warden, stating, among other things, as follows:—'That your proposition of giving to the penitentiary two-thirds of the crop of the Willow Farm, less the hay, in lieu of convict labour and seed, is accepted.'

The inspector's report to the Minister, in January, 1892, for the year ending June 30, dealing with this matter, says:—

'With your approval, the warden has rented Willow Farm, about a mile from the prison, on the following terms: The farm to be cultivated by convict labour and the seed to be supplied by the penitentiary, the warden assuming the responsibility of paying the rent himself during the five years for which he has leased the land. As an equiva-



lent for the seed and convict labour, the warden will allow the penitentiary two-thirds of the crop, retaining himself one-third and the hay towards the rent (\$300). The yield last season was valued at \$570. Besides the above proportion of the products of the soil, the warden intends to send, this winter, to the penitentiary from the farm ten tons of straw worth \$4 a ton, and 1,000 cords of rough fuel, which should have a market value of 20 cents per cord. So long as he holds the farm the warden proposes to abide by this arrangement. He informed me that the convict labour required on the farm would not, at 30 cents per capita per diem, exceed \$100 for the season, and that no other work will suffer or be neglected on account of the convicts being employed on the Willow Farm. As the Government has no liability in connection with the warden's transaction, the arrangement which he offers appears a good one and not open to any objection. I have, therefore, recommended it for your approval.'

This then is the arrangement under which the Willow Farm was operated by the Government. It is not clear that in the first place the Minister of Justice understood at the time the lease was entered into, that the Government was going into farming on the shares with the warden. It would seem that the first information the department had that they were dealing with the warden in this transaction would be after the visit of the inspector in October, 1891. However, no objection was raised, and the warden, and the inspector, proceeded to settle the terms of the sharing of the crops. It will be noticed that while the inspector knows what was the yield there of grain and potatoes, if he was informed about what the hay yield was, he does not so state. From the evidence it appears that hay was high priced in those years, the prison first farmed the Willow Farm, and the warden might well have added to his letter of the 16th March, that besides not raising sufficient vegetables and cereals the prison was not raising sufficient hay, as the penitentiary had to buy hay in considerable quantities each year up to 1895. The farmer, Mr. Pipes, gives an estimate of the hay on the Willow Farm in the year 1891. There were 15 tons cut on the upland, and 45 tons on the marsh. In December, 1891, the penitentiary bought 12 tons of English hay at \$9 per ton, and eight tons of mixed hay at \$6 per ton, and there was other hay bought that year. (The report on expenditure for the year ending June 30, states that the prison bought 52 tons of hay that year at a cost of \$390.97). There was evidently over \$500 worth of hay gotten by the warden on the Willow Farm that year. This, with his share of the grain and roots worth about \$190, would leave him a fair margin after payment of the rent. He states that he told Mr. Moylan he did not wish to make a cent out of the transaction, that he was simply doing it for the prison. His actions do not seem to have accorded with his professions. At the time this arrangement about the sharing was made, the crops had all been harvested, and he must have known just what they amounted to. The inspector states that 'besides the above portion of the products of the soil, the warden intends to send this winter to the penitentiary from this farm ten tons of straw worth \$4 a ton, and 1,000 cords of rough fuel, which should have a market value at 20 cents per cord.' This wood was made up of fallen trees and tree tops left after logging. It was such wood as had been gathered on the prison lands, in previous years, and such as had been gathered off lands of adjoining owners to the extent of over 500 cords at a cost of 10 cents per cord. This wood had no market value, and it would be worth nothing to the owners, as the benefit of having the wood land clear of it was considered a sufficient consideration by them. It could not be burned in ordinary stoves, but would serve for fuel in the prison furnace. I cannot understand from the wording of the arrangement about the Willow Farm that the warden was to be paid for this wood which he was to send to the penitentiary in the winter of 1891 and 1892, 'besides the above proportion of the products.' This wood cost the warden nothing, but he credits himself in August, 1892, in the 'Special Account' with it, 909 cords at 20 cents per cord, making \$181.80, for which he took convict labour on his marshes and other properties at the rate of 30 cents per convict per diem. This includes the Willow Farm rough wood mentioned in the agreement, and similar wood, the right to gather which the warden purchased personally from Mr. Bradford H. Gilbert, whose woodlands adjoin the Willow Farm woods. On April 30, 1893, the warden credits himself with some more of this wood, 427 cords at 20 cents per cord, making \$85.40, gathered in the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

Willow Farm woods and the woods of Mr. Bradford H. Gilbert. He paid Mr. Gilbert \$50 for the privilege of gathering this wood on his lands. The officer in charge of the convicts doing the work in these woods is of the opinion that more of the wood was gathered from off Mr. Gilbert's lands than from off the Willow Farm lands. I see no authority for the sale of either of these lots of wood by the warden to the prison. I shall refer later to the circumstances attending the purchase by the warden of the right to gather the wood on the Bradford H. Gilbert lands, and also as to the manner in which all this wood was measured. This wood is not put through the books in the regular way, and it does not appear in any published blue book, nor does the convict labour that the warden took for this work appear in the blue book as against him. Some time in the spring of 1898, it evidently struck the warden that the agreement would bear the construction that he was to have all the straw from the Willow Farm grain and more than that he was to be allowed to sell ten tons of it each year to the prison for four dollars per ton. He then went to the farmer and asked him to prepare a statement from items given by him from memory of the straw raised on the Gilbert Farm during the whole time the prison worked there. The warden had each year received a portion of the straw. The farmer states that he thought the warden had got his share of the straw; that the straw was part of the crop of which the penitentiary got two-thirds and the warden one-third. Mr. Pipes, however, made out the statement and handed it to Mr. Gray who pinned it to the 'Special Account' in the petty personal ledger. This account had been squared off by the warden on December 31, 1897, by the payment in cash of a small balance of \$4.04 standing against him. This, by the way, is the only cash payment in the special account. When the warden's attention was called to the fact of his having squared up the account before bringing up the claim for the straw he said that he had forgotten about the straw. According to this statement, and claim of the warden, the penitentiary owes him for a balance of the Willow Farm straw, from 1891 to 1897, 68 tons at \$4 a ton, \$272. The price of \$4 per ton, the warden says, this was fixed by Mr. Moylan. It is strange that Mr. Moylan should fix the price of straw for years to come. The warden himself states that the prison had bought straw at a cheaper rate. It is my opinion that the straw forms part of the crop of which, by the agreement, two-thirds went to the prison and the warden was to get one-third, which proportion of the straw the farmer states he did get. The prison worked a comparatively small portion of this farm. As nearly as I can figure, about twenty acres each year, which is less than the third of the arable upland. About six acres of this were planted in potatoes, and the balance would be in grain, oats, every year, and some barley and buckwheat in one or two years. There was a small area planted in turnips there in 1897. Some portion of the upland was in pasture. The warden had this pasture. His own cows, four or five in number, were pastured on the prison premises, and he and Mr. Pipes tell us an equal number of penitentiary cattle were allowed to pasture at the Willow Farm. There is no evidence that other penitentiary cattle were pastured there. The warden's estimate of the value of the convict labour required to cultivate this farm, as given by him to the inspector, is from \$75 to \$100 per year, at the rate of 30 cents per capita per day. This would, I presume, be for cultivating the farm in the way it had been cultivated in 1891, and in the same way the prison farm, and other farms in Dorchester, were cultivated. The estimate does not seem to include the item of prison teams employed in the work, and it is not apparent that the value of the work of the teams was brought to the notice of the inspector. The teams employed at this work were all owned by the prison. In the winter of 1892, and subsequent winters, large quantities of marsh mud were hauled from the river bank, about a mile distant, for the purpose of fertilizing that portion of the land which was to be sown in oats the following season and seeded down. This marsh mud, it seems, is a good fertilizer for oats and hay. The land would be ploughed in the fall, and the marsh mud hauled upon it that winter. Oats and grass seed were then sown, and that land came into hay, and the effect of the marsh mud endured for several years. In this way, while the marsh mud no doubt increased the crop of grain, it is evident that the land was put in good condition to grow hay the following years. Now, from the evidence of Mr. Pipes, the farmer, it is clear that the cost of handling

this mud each year was more than double the estimate above mentioned, as furnished the inspector by the warden. Add to this the value of the convict labour, and teams employed on the land, cultivated by the prison at the Willow Farm, and in cutting, making, and housing the hay grown on 45 acres of marsh, and at least 20 acres of upland, and we find the cost to the Government of the operating this farm was greatly in excess of the said estimate. It is admitted by the warden that the Government made the fences on this farm, and he claims that under the said agreement they were obliged to do so. While this is not by any means clear, it is certainly unreasonable to hold the Government responsible for the fencing of this whole farm, when they only shared on the products of about 20 acres of it. During the year 1892, the warden purchased a large number of cattle and placed them at the Willow Farm. He continued adding to his stock until he had 30 or 35 head. This number was kept on the said farm from the year 1892 until the Government terminated the lease in 1897. In addition to the cattle there, the warden also kept from 15 to 20 horses at this farm. He states he kept this stock solely for the purpose of making manure to be used on the Willow Farm. He admits that these cattle and horses were tended almost entirely during the said period by convict labour, and claimed that as the manure was for the benefit of the said farm, the Government should tend them. He also admitted that he was buying, selling and exchanging both horses and cattle as opportunity afforded. While the value of the manure is a consideration in the returns arising from the keeping of cattle and horses, it does not appear to me that they are ever kept solely for that purpose, and in this case it seems that the warden was availing himself of the large hay producing acreage of this farm and of the convict labour to run a stock farm. In my opinion there is no authority under or by virtue of the said agreement for the tending of these cattle and horses by convict labour, and it would almost seem that the warden himself did not at one time think so, as he admitted sending his sons up to this farm to tend the said stock. It is also in evidence that Trade Instructor Miller, while under suspension, was sent there for about two weeks for the same purpose. I assume at that time the warden did not consider the government liable to perform this work, as Mr. Miller was under suspension when the warden instructed him to do it. It was represented to the inspector by the warden, in his letter of March 16, 1891, that it would be well to take the Willow Farm until the penitentiary got some of its woodland cleared. Later he assured the inspector that no other work would suffer or be neglected on account of the convicts being employed on the Willow Farm. Mr. Pipes, the farmer, states that it was his idea to clear up the uncultivated land of the prison, of which there was 100 acres suitable for clearing, when he entered the service in 1889. The prison had this same amount of uncleared land up to 1894, by which time a little had been cleared, but evidently not very much, since it does not appear in the inventory of that year as cultivated land. The inspector on his official visit in April, 1895, made the following entry in his minute book: 'A large amount of good land is as yet uncultivated, and the attention of the warden and farm instructor is directed to the feasibility of increasing the acreage under cultivation'. After 1895, a few acres, 4, 5 or 6, were cleared each year, and in 1898 the inventory made up by the accountant and the farmer shows 25 acres of this uncultivated land brought into cultivation. These 25 acres would comprise the total clearing of land up to 1898. The farmer states that 15 acres more will be added to the inventory of 1899, which shows the greater rate of clearing after the termination of the 'Willow Farm arrangement.' The farmer states that while operating the Willow Farm they cleared all the land they could, but follows that with the statement that if they had not been operating the Willow Farm they could have used that labour in clearing land at the prison, and that it would have been to the advantage of the prison to have confined themselves to their own land, and to have cleared up this uncultivated land. He also states that if the marsh mud had been put on the prison farm and the same amount of labour on an equal area of land the prison would have gained more than it did by operating the Willow Farm. They would have had equally as good a crop as at the Willow Farm, and the additional benefit to the land. The warden sought to leave the impression that the land could not be cleared more speedily as it was dangerous to take convicts into the woods except in the spring

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

and fall as they might escape. He must have changed his mind about this in 1898, judging by what was then cleared in proportion to what they cleared in the first years of the Willow Farm arrangement. I shall allude later to the escaping of convicts and the chances given them, which ought not to have been confined to their opportunities when clearing land. The hauling of the large quantities of marsh mud on the Willow Farm which has been referred to, greatly increased the work done by the prison teams. For the first few years about 1,000 loads of marsh mud were hauled each winter on that farm, and in the last two winters the prison worked the place, between 1,500 and 1,800 loads of this mud were hauled there. The warden himself says that the prison hauling would be delayed to the extent of the time they were hauling on the Willow Farm. This mud was hauled in the season when most of the prison teaming is usually done. The farmer states it was principally during the hauling of the marsh mud that the prison work accumulated, and it was because of the accumulating of the work to be done by the teams that the warden considered it necessary to employ his own teams at the prison work, to which I shall refer later. Under the said agreement with the Government the warden was to receive one-third of the grain and root crops. As a matter of fact, however, during almost the whole of the time that the arrangement existed, the warden, from his said third of the root and grain crops would take the value in oats. This result would be arrived at by his estimating his share of the other crops at contract prices, and placing the contract price on oats, taking such a quantity of oats as would equal in value his share in potatoes, turnips, buckwheat or barley. The warden says he did not want the potatoes himself, and the farmer says there is more trouble handling potatoes than oats, and that the potatoes grown round Dorchester are not good quality. I believe also there is much loss in potatoes due to rot and other causes. The prison has bought oats every year, the crops from the Willow Farm were brought down every autumn to the prison. No division was then made. The warden got his share in small quantities at different times as he wished. The farmer states that he kept the run of this in a small book, and that he gave the items to the warden every month or so, and that the warden made a memorandum of them. That at the end of the fiscal year he and the warden got together and compared the book and the memorandum and had a settlement, in which settlement they state the warden was charged also with the keep of his colts or horses he had at the prison farm when not working. Mr. Pipes had a book for each year, in which he kept run of these matters. These memorandum books and statements made up by the warden were the only record of these settlements, and in no one of the prison books, is there anything to show the details of the settlements between the warden and Mr. Pipes or even the balance due to either party. I asked the warden, and Mr. Pipes to produce these statements and books. Mr. Pipes could not produce a single book or memorandum of any kind in this connection. The warden produced statements for the years ending June 30, 1897, and June 30, 1898. To my mind it is strange that these statements and books containing, according to the warden and Mr. Pipes, the only record of the crop divisions, and of charges made against the warden for keep of stocks were not filed in the office or cannot be produced by either of them. The warden, during the investigation had no difficulty when he so desired, in producing statements of the most unimportant matters running back at least ten years.

During his official visit to the prison in 1895, the inspector made the following entry in his order book under date of April 10. 'The farm instructor shall keep accounts of the expenditure including convict labour in connection with the farm, distinguishing between the penitentiary farm, the leased farm, stables, piggery, &c. Truckage for the shops and prison should be credited to the farm as otherwise it would be impossible to ascertain the exact result of farming operations.' The farmer states that he was never told to keep a debit and credit account of the operations of the Willow Farm, and never had any instructions to do so, and never saw any instructions that it should be done. He states that at the time he considered that it would be more regular to keep a debit and credit account of the transactions at the Willow Farm, and he thinks he asked the warden if this should not be done, and that he was told that it was not necessary. The warden does not contradict this. He says he saw the order of the inspector in this connection. That the inspector was 'new' then. The account required by the ins-

pector could not be kept for the piggery and stables. He does not know why an account was not kept for the Willow Farm. Since no account was kept of the Willow Farm transactions it is much to be regretted that the small books Mr. Pipes kept, and the statements drawn up by the warden previous to June 30, 1896, are not available.

The warden claimed further that the penitentiary was supposed to haul whatever hay off this Willow Farm he was selling and shipping to market. It is clear from the evidence that this was done on some occasions, and a considerable quantity was shipped for him by guards with convicts and prison teams, and no charge was made for this work. I cannot see that the warden had any right whatever to have this work done by the prison free of charge.

By deed dated September 19, 1894, the warden purchased the Willow Farm outright, and the marsh in connection therewith, excepting that piece known as the 'Far' marsh. The warden had no communication with the department about the purchase of this property, and did not notify the department that he had so purchased it, and his acquiring the property seems to have made no difference in the arrangement. The warden states that in April, 1895, he told Inspector Stewart that he had purchased the Willow Farm. The reason given by the warden for purchasing the property is that the owner who had succeeded the Gilberts in the title, claimed forfeiture of the lease on the ground that the warden had cut wood there for use elsewhere than on the premises. The warden received a letter dated August 22, 1894, from the solicitors of the owners, as follows :—

'JOHN B. FORSTER, Esq.,  
Dorchester, N.B.

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed by Mr. W. J. Skinner to commence proceedings against you for wrongfully taking wood off the Willow Farm in breach of one of the conditions of your lease. Unless some settlement is made of this matter without delay, we shall be obliged to commence an action of ejection.

'Yours truly,

'G. C. & C. J. COSTER.'

It would appear that nearly a month elapsed between the receipt of this letter and the purchase of the property by the warden. It does not appear that he attempted to make any settlement with the then owner about the subject matter of the complaint of the Messrs. Coster, or that he notified the department. The statement to the inspector in April, 1895, is the only communication from the warden to the department or any of its officials on this subject, although the late inspector, Mr. Moylan, was at the penitentiary a month or so after the transfer, and it does not appear that the inspector notified the Minister. This purchase of the property by the warden, it seems to me, changed completely the circumstances, and gave the warden the additional benefit of whatever permanent good the property was acquiring from being farmed in the manner the prison was farming it, and therefore it was a matter concerning which it was absolutely necessary that he should have notified the Minister.

I have described this Willow Farm transaction as it appeared to me from the evidence, and with regard to the part of charge 3 in connection with this farm, it certainly would be a fact that the Willow Farm owned by the warden was worked by guards and prisoners without a full and accurate account of such work being rendered to the Department.

#### STOCK.

As to that portion of Charge 3 which reads as follows :—'That stock belonging to the warden's farm have been fed, free of charge, at the Government Farm, which farm was held in connection with the penitentiary'; it is stated by many witnesses, and not denied, that horses of the warden for a number of years were kept at the prison barn:

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

The warden was allowed by the department, fodder for his driving horse. Besides this horse he had each winter one colt kept in a box stall at the prison barn. Then others of his horses would be kept there at times. As to these other horses the warden claims they were working for the prison, and that it was necessary and in the interests of the prison to employ them. He claims that if any horses of his were there which were not being worked, that he and Mr. Pipes settled for them on an estimate furnished by Mr. Pipes; and that hay was sent in by the warden to replace what those horses ate, and that these settlements figure in the statements which were lost. The farmer states that on different occasions the warden had colts brought to the prison for the purpose of having them castrated. That they would be there as many as ten days at a time, and that no hay was brought in those cases. For the younger colts kept there by the warden different years that no record was kept of the hay any of those colts got, but that he sent prison teams in charge of convicts and got hay from the warden to replace it. The evidence of the witnesses is somewhat contradictory as to the necessity there was for the employment of the warden's horses when they were employed. The warden says he had nothing for his horses to do. He had about four grown horses, he says, but as many as six or seven have been enumerated as being owned by him at one time, and numerous colts. He was keeping them just for the purpose of making manure for the Willow Farm. He says that though he had about fifteen horses, and it was proved that in a few years he had sold fifteen and swapped several others, he did not dabble in horse flesh. It seems clear that the warden had a weakness for trotting stock. He was breeding mares right along, but never bred to draught horses. These mares which he was breeding were kept at the prison when heavy with foal until just previous to the time they foaled—and one of them is proved to have foaled at the prison twice. Guard Hutchinson, at this time teamster and in charge of the barn, states that at times in the winter of 1893, five horses belonging to the warden would be at the prison barn at one time. Teamster Mitton who succeeded Mr. Hutchinson as teamster, states he has seen as many as six of the warden's horses in the prison barn. Guard Luther testified that from three to six of the warden's horses were at the prison barn off and on. He says that the time he saw six there, that two that were taken away shortly afterwards had been fed there. The warden states that his horses were only there when it was necessary to have them to help in the prison teaming. It was clearly shown that one span, two colts, which were driven by Teamster Burden, a witness called by the warden, were brought down and kept at the prison one winter to be broken in by Mr. Burden. The warden asked this teamster if he had had experience in breaking in colts, and being assured the teamster knew something about it, he said he had a pair of young horses he would bring down for Burden to break in. He sent the colts, Luce and Fan, down. They were then not quite four years old, and had not been broken. The colt Luce took sick there that winter and was kept there and treated by the convict veterinary. This mare was afterwards traded for a prison colt. These colts, while Mr. Burden was breaking them, were hauling wood for the prison, and were kept at the prison barn. It has been stated by witnesses that the warden's horses would come to the prison barn thin, and be in good order when they left there. Up to the winter of 1894-5, when he had the Chapman Farm, the warden had but the two stalls in his barn on the prison premises for the housing of his horses, and it does not appear that other than colts were kept up at the Willow Farm. It is apparent that horses were shifted backwards and forwards between the warden's barn and the prison barn, and it is difficult to follow them, and the warden seemed to change his driving horse very frequently, which does not make it any easier.

On no occasion when the warden's horses were employed at the prison had the farmer called for more teams, and it does not appear that the warden notified the department that more teams were necessary.

At the time of the last official visit of Inspector Moylan, in November, 1894, the warden brought forward a statement and claim as follows:—

'In consequence of some of our horses getting too old to do our work, I sold the old horse Charlie, purchased the year the prison was opened, and shot his mate Maud; and as we had some young colts that would be able to work in a couple of years, I did not think it was prudent to purchase another team, as horses were very high at that

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

time. I had a span of young horses that I allowed to work until the colts were old enough to work and take convict labour in exchange.'

Memo.

1892—2 horses, 138 days at 60 cents . . . . .	\$82 80
1893—1 horse, 300 " 30 " . . . . .	90 00
1894—1 " 300 " 30 " . . . . .	90 00
1 yoke oxen, 3 years . . . . .	75 00
	<hr/>
	\$317 80

JOHN B. FORSTER,

Warden.

'I certify the above to be correct, and the charges moderate and in the interest of this institution.' (This is in the handwriting of the warden and signed by A. B. Pipes, farmer.) The inspector wrote on the margin of this statement:—'I consider the cash value placed upon the work of the horses and oxen very reasonable, and concur in having the amount offset by convict labour. (Signed) JAS. G. MOYLAN, Inspector, DORCHESTER, N.B., November 19, 1894.'

The warden states that he and the farmer made up these items from memory, going back three years. As a reason why this claim was not brought to the notice of the inspector at some earlier visit, the warden said the inspector was not there every year. When it was shown that the inspector had been in Dorchester on official visits on November 4, 1892, and May 30, 1893, he then stated he could give no reason why this matter had not been referred to the inspector. The warden was credited on November 30, 1894, in the 'Special Account' with \$317.80. At the time he presented the claim there was a greater amount standing against him for convict labour which had been employed right along, as appears by the 'Special Account.' The young horses referred to in the statement are evidently those broken by Teamster Burden in the winter of 1892-3 and employed at light hauling until one, Luce, became unable to work. About the first work this experienced teamster was put at was the breaking in of these colts for the warden. The colts were broken in and kept at the prison barn, and the warden charges up \$82.80 against the prison for their work. In the winter of 1895, the warden obtained a pair of colts or young horses from a Mr. Wallace, to work for their keep at the prison. One was five years old and one four years old, and the farmer states they would weigh about 1,100 pounds each. The warden states he took the horses so that they could work mudding the prison marsh. As he himself admits, very little mud was put on the prison marsh, but a considerable quantity was hauled upon his own marsh, in which hauling these colts were employed, as also in hauling mud on the Willow Farm. Mr. Wallace evidently considered that the tending, training and keep of these horses would be a fair return for their labour. There is no evidence as to what particular horses the warden is charging for in 1893 and 1894. As to the oxen charged for, the farmer says that they were worked at general work for two years or more. He says that he never complained that there were not enough prison ox teams to do their work. There were times that those oxen were idle. He did not send for them, nor ask for them, nor does not know how they came to be at the prison. The inventory shows that in 1892 the prison had six pairs of oxen, one odd ox and five three-year-old steers; in 1893, six pairs of oxen, one odd ox and two pairs of three-year-old steers; in 1894, five pairs of oxen, one odd ox and seven three-year-old steers. This would be about the usual number of working cattle at the prison. It must not be forgotten that the prison had to buy both hay and oats these years. It is claimed on the part of the warden that there was an enormous amount of hauling wood and logs done in 1892 and 1893. There appears to have been considerable hauling done. The wood those winters was gotten off the Willow Farm and Gilbert properties, and was hauled by the oxen and horses. It is clear from the evidence of Mr. Hutchinson that the greater portion of it was hauled, in 1893 at least, by the oxen. In all these winters great quantities of mud, at least 1,000 loads each winter, were hauled on the Willow Farm, of which the warden does not

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

speak in this connection. The farmer states that because of this mudding of the Willow Farm, the prison work was delayed, and extra teams (the warden's) were employed, and that if the horses had not been hauling the mud they could have been hauling the wood. I noticed that even in the great rush of work these years time was found for the prison team to haul piling and brush for the warden's dyke, for which no charge was made against him. The hauling of the pine and spruce logs for the industries was not such an extraordinary amount of work, considering the number of horses and oxen kept at the prison, nor was the hauling of the coal. In the winter of 1893-4 a horse of Mr. Palmer was kept at the prison free of charge, for his work.

There is nothing to show that the department ever knew or approved of this exchange on the warden's part of the work of his oxen and horses for that of the convicts. If these horses and oxen worked for the prison, there was no record kept of it in any way. It is not proven to have been necessary. It is clear that if necessary that it could only have been so because of the delay in the prison work, owing to operations in which the warden was interested, for instance, the mud hauling on the Willow Farm (the work on which farm was not supposed to delay prison work) and the hauling of brush and piling for his dyke; and the hauling of his hay to local purchasers and to the railway stations.

There was one more statement put in by the warden for work of one of his horses. This statement is also in his own handwriting, and is as follows:—'Memo. 151 days use of one of the warden's horses for the messenger, his horse being laid up with sore eyes and unable to work, at 30 cents per day \$45.30.' James McDougall, the messenger signed the following certificate, written by the warden thereunder,—'I certify that I drove the warden's horse doing the messenger's work as stated above, my horse being unfit for work on account of sore eyes.'

'DORCHESTER, July 31, 1897.'

The warden credited himself with this amount in the 'special account.' In the first place it has been proved and the warden has not contradicted it, that the messenger's horse was laid up with sore eyes for but a very short time, some ten or twelve days. The warden states himself that the horse was not laid up for the time set out in the statement, and in the second place it does not appear that when the messenger's horse was laid up with sore eyes, another prison horse could not have been taken to do his work. When the messenger's horse got well he was taken to work at something else, and the warden's horse continued to be driven by the messenger. Two witnesses swear positively that the messenger's horse after recovering, was used for hauling barn frame for the warden for a certain time. The warden cannot remember that this horse was hauling barn frame, but later on he says he was working for the prison, yarding wood and logs. While working for the messenger his horse was kept and fed at the prison.

It appears some three or four pairs of steers were brought down to the prison from the Willow Farm in the spring of 1895, or 1896, and kept there, and an equal number of penitentiary cattle were taken to the Willow Farm barn. One witness said the cattle were being broken in at the prison, and it was stated by the warden that they were working for the prison, but he will not swear they were working continuously. The man who had charge of the barn says those cattle were kept there from January to May when they were sold. They had been broken in during that time by the prison. The warden said the farmer had nothing to do with this, and had not applied for extra teams, and beyond saying that they were hauling mud on the Willow Farm and perhaps some logs he cannot state what the cattle were doing. This is not a long time ago, and it seems strange that the warden should not be able to state why these cattle were there. The inventory for 1895, gives the prison as having nine horses, five pairs of oxen, and an odd ox and one pair of four year old steers, and two pairs of three year old steers, and for 1896, nine horses, nine pairs of oxen, and an odd ox and two pairs of three year old steers. Some work out of the ordinary should have been going on to need so many extra teams, and the warden not having explained what it was, it looks to me as though he had some other object in view in keeping them at the prison barn until all of them,



as the man in charge of the barn says, or some of them, as the warden states, were sold. It has been stated and not denied that the warden's cattle at the Willow Farm were not properly cared for, and that they suffered in value on account of it. The cattle at the prison barn as Mr. Pipes states, were always kept in good order, and as he says, were 'hard to beat.' The prison cattle sent up to the Willow Farm to make room for these cattle of the warden's would evidently not benefit much by the change of quarters. It does not appear that the department was in any way aware of these cattle of the warden's being kept at the prison barn.

It has been proved that calves belonging to the warden were kept at the prison barn several years. The warden states that he supplied the feed from his house for them. He is corroborated by Mr. Colborne and the farmer, and no witness stated anything to the contrary. Up to, and including 1891, the warden kept his cow at the prison barn free of charge. The farmer says he thought at the time the warden was entitled to have the cow so kept. The warden did not allude to this, or explain it in any way.

In the winter of 1895-6, Mr. Melanson, then teamster, had his cow kept at the prison, and fed and tended there. He said he paid \$18 for this. He put no hay in the prison barn for her. The farmer states the warden put two and a half tons of his own hay in for this cow. There is no charge in the books for the keep of this cow. The warden got the money Mr. Melanson paid for the keep of the cow. Mr. Piercy, the engineer, had a cow kept in the horse barn one year. Mr. Pipes says she was fed on Government feed, and that the accountant in his report billed Mr. Piercy for the keep of the cow, \$18. Mr. Piercy told the accountant he had paid the warden, having given him a note for \$46 when he bought the cow from him, being \$28 for the cow and \$18 for her keep the first year. The warden states this was so, but he put the hay in for the cow. He does not know where the hay was brought from, or when he put it in. He says he knew when he sold Piercy the cow that Piercy had no hay for her, and she was to be kept in the prison barn. Either Mr. Pipes or the warden is evidently mistaken about this transaction, and it shows the results that followed their manner of doing business, as no record whatever was kept of this hay transaction. It is clearly proven that between 1891 and 1896, horses of the warden not working, mares heavy with foal, horses and colts in the hands of the veterinary, horses driven each day to Sackville to school by the warden's sons, and grown colts, were kept in the prison barn during a great deal of the time. There is no charge in the books or anywhere else for their keep, and no record or mention of the time they were at the prison barn. I am asked to believe that for this keep of the aforesaid horses and colts the warden settled with Mr. Pipes in yearly settlements, of which no written evidence is produced, the warden having lost the memoranda, and the farmer his books. Assuming that it was perfectly regular for Mr. Pipes to keep these horses there and to settle with the warden for their keep, there should be some record left of what became of the prison property consumed, the hay and grain. These transactions, in my opinion, were altogether irregular and wrong. I have grave doubts that such settlements were ever made, and if they were made, it is clear from Mr. Pipes' evidence, that they were by no means full and complete regarding the horses and colts owned by the warden and kept in the prison barn, and there is no pretence whatever that the keep of the three or four pairs of steers, when not working, was included in these settlements between the warden and Mr. Pipes. The latter states that he does not think that the said steers were required to assist in the work of the prison, and the former states that he does not know what they were doing, or whether they were working all the time or not. The farmer is provided with a blotter, in which is entered the transactions in his department. He is provided also with a stock book, in which he is supposed to enter all the grain, roots, hay, &c., received by him, and to state what became of them, and to be able to show the quantity on hand at any time. In neither of these books, for all the time before referred to, does it appear that any hay or grain was fed to horses or cattle of the warden at the prison, nor is there any mention of any hay or anything else received from the warden for the fodder given his horses and colts, or for the hay he states he borrowed, or for the hay given the cows of certain officers for the keep of which he personally was paid.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

It clearly appears that the farmer himself had a horse at the prison for some years. There is no charge in the books for the keep of this animal, and the warden has not explained under what arrangement it was there.

The explanation made by the warden and farmer for the keep of the warden's horses and colts at the prison, and of the return made to the prison for the same is entirely unsatisfactory, and I cannot avoid the conclusion that the charge in this connection has been proven.

*Swap and Exchange.*—It has been clearly established that swaps and exchanges have been made between the warden and the Government farmer (at the penitentiary) of the warden's cattle and horses for those that were the property of the Government. It does not appear that any machinery was exchanged as charged.

In 1887 the warden recommended the purchase of two brood mares with a view of raising colts which the prison would require. Having received the authority to do so, he purchased two mares in Prince Edward Island. One, according to his diary, was a 'magnificent animal.' She was sired by Dean Swift, a noted trotting stallion, and is afterwards called the Dean Swift mare. She cost \$185, as appears by the farm blotter. The other mare he did not think much of. According to the diary, 'she did not appear to have the action or style that he fancied, though she might be a good beast for teaming, which she no doubt was, but he liked more "style".' He sent this latter mare back and got one in exchange which suited better. The Dean Swift mare was taken by him to Amherst in June, in 1888, and bred to 'Peter Blair,' a standard bred stallion of trotting stock, and had a colt in the spring of 1889. When this colt was a little over a year old, the warden spoke to the inspector, who was then at the prison, about making a swap of one of his colts for the colt of the Dean Swift mare, and asked the inspector to get permission from the department for him to do so. The inspector entered in his order book, under the date of August 4, 1890: 'The warden is desirous of exchanging a young colt of his own for one belonging to the penitentiary of the same age and value, as each will match better the one that is intended to be his mate.' On November 26 the warden received notice from the department that, 'The Minister sanctions your request to exchange a young colt which belongs to yourself for one belonging to the penitentiary.' It does not appear that the inspector saw either of these colts, but simply relied on what the warden told him. It is evident that the inspector got a wrong impression. The warden says it was not a question of mates at all, that he wanted a mare to raise colts, as he had a hobby for horses. The exchange was made, the warden giving a colt called 'Billy,' of about the same age, for the prison colt, which they called 'Lady Blair.' The warden states one of the colts would mate any animal the other would be a suitable mate for. There is no doubt, and the warden admits, that the Lady Blair colt was the better bred animal, and it has been stated, and not contradicted, that she was a very promising colt. That she was thought a likely beast is evident. The warden paid \$40 to have her broken. He bred her four or five times, always to speedy horses, sending her to Prince Edward Island for the purpose, and paying as much as \$50 for the services of a stallion, and \$25 expenses. She was a heavier animal at the time of the trade than Billy, and proved to be a much heavier horse, as Billy did not ever weigh more than 800 pounds, and was too light to use singly.

In 1893, there was another trade between the warden and the farmer. This was of the warden's four year old mare Luce for Winnie, a three year old colt out of the Dean Swift mare by the same stallion, Peter Blair. The warden had no permission whatever for this trade. Hutchinson, the teamster in charge of the barn, states that Luce had been lame and laid up after February, 1893, that she was at the prison then and was under the care of the veterinary. It turned out to be a spavin, and she is badly spavined now. Winnie at the time of the trade was a fine beast and a good driver. The warden it seems had intended her for a saddle horse for his nephew who had just received a commission in the Imperial service. After the trade Winnie got overheated and injured in driving, and the warden swapped her for a horse Mr. Pipes had at the prison. Luce was an average all round horse. If she was apparently sound at the time of the trade, she had been lame not long before it, and was lame and spavined afterwards.

There was another trade in 1893 that of the warden's horse Barney for the prison colt Belle. The warden wrote the inspector on July 17, 1893, to the effect that the prison was short of working horses on account of the sale and death of one or two; that they had some young colts, too young to work, and that he proposed to give the prison his family horse and take in exchange a three year old colt. He wrote that his horse was a very fine animal and worth more to the prison than the colt, which was only an expense to the prison. That he was offered \$150 for his horse when it was three years old, and that he was then seven years old, and just in his prime. He was making this proposition only in the interests of the prison. On the 22nd of the same month he received a reply to the effect that the Minister sanctioned his proposal. He then gave the horse Barney to the prison, and took, not a three year old colt, but a one year old colt, called Belle, being the third colt of the Dean Swift mare. This colt was by a different sire from the others, the sire being a trotting stock stallion owned in Amherst. She was large and promising, and had been well fed and great care had been taken of her. Barney had been a nice horse, according to the evidence of Mr. Hutchinson, who went to the prison as teamster in February, 1893, but at the time this horse was sprung in the knees. He was used generally as the warden's driving horse. Mr. Hutchinson states that while Barney was owned by the warden he, Hutchinson, had driven Barney and a mate with a very heavy load, and that the warden had scolded him, and had said the horse was ruined doing prison work, and he would have to have another one for him. This is not contradicted by the warden. It was after this that he traded the horse for the prison colt. The warden states that his horse was not sprung in the knees, but says he did not think he could pick out flaws in horses by examining them. Guard Colborne, a witness, called by the warden, says that he did not notice that Barney was sprung in the knees until three years after the trade, but he was not prepared to say he was not sprung in the knees at the time of the trade. The horse was evidently a good enough horse to work, but the fact of his being sprung in the knees lessened his value.

In these trades the warden, the farmer and certain witnesses endeavoured to make out that the prison got the advantage, while certain other witnesses are equally as positive that the warden got the advantage. The farmer and other witnesses state that there was no use for trotting horses at the prison, and it is clear that for prison purposes, any ordinary farm horses would be more to the purpose than well bred colts of trotting stock. The farmer was not consulted about the breeding of this mare. The warden attended to that himself. He bred her to trotting stallions after seeing them and looking into their pedigree, and through one pretext and another, he managed to get three of her first colts for himself. The reason for the first trade, as given by the inspector in his order book, is not the reason given for the trade by the warden in his evidence. In the case of the second and third trades, the warden tells me he wished to give the prison good horses for the colts of the Dean Swift mare, in 'atonement' for his mistake in breeding the mare to those stallions. It will be noticed that in one of these cases of atonement, he was getting from the prison a horse he considered good enough for the use of a captain in the imperial army, and that in the other case he was getting a likely colt out of the same Dean Swift mare by a trotting stallion which he had not previously tried. I think the farmer was about right when he stated that he supposed these colts were taken by the warden because they were promising colts of a trotting sire, and that in his opinion the warden was somewhat of a fancier of trotting horses. The evidence given as to the quality and condition of the horses given to the prison by the warden in those trades is of a contradictory character. I am forced to the conclusion, from all the circumstances attending these transactions, that the warden in these various horse trades was looking more to his own interests than he was to that of the institution under his charge.

There were trades of cattle also between the warden and the penitentiary farmer. This practice commenced in 1892 and went on for four or five years. These exchanges were not entered and in no way appear in the prison books. Young cattle were given by the prison in exchange for older cattle of the warden's of all ages. The cattle got by the prison in these trades were killed for beef. The warden would send

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

down an animal from the Willow Farm and get her weight, or as near as they could get to that weight, in young cattle. The reason given for the first exchanges was that hay was scarce at the prison, but the farmer could not state any reason for the trades made after 1894, in years the prison had lots of hay. He stated that in these trades, old animals were replaced to the warden by young cattle. These trades were made generally in the fall. The pasture upon which the warden's cattle were fed, namely, the upland pasture, was of the same character as that upon which the prison cattle were fed, one being as good as the other, as the farmer states. The warden states that his cattle were fattened entirely on the pasture, and the farmer states that the warden's cow or ox he would be swapping would be fat and fit for beef. I cannot understand how old cows and oxen, fed on the same kind of pasture, would get in better condition than young cattle in the same time, or the warden's cattle could possibly be in a fitter condition. The farmer states the effect of this practice would be the depleting of their own stock, and that afterwards they had to buy to replace these cattle. It appears by the details of expenses at Dorchester Penitentiary that young cattle were purchased in 1894 and in subsequent years, 1895 and 1896, and the farmer states they never kept enough cattle. There was a trade made in 1897 in which the warden claims credit in this that the prison got two cows weighing 360 pounds more than the two steers given him in exchange. The trade was made in the early autumn. The steers were in fair condition. The farmer states the prison cattle were hard to beat in that line. He cannot remember how the trade came to be made, but remembers that the warden said he had the cows and would like to make a trade and turn them into beef. These cows were seven or eight years old. There was plenty of hay at the prison that year.

The warden states he had difficulty in getting a market for his cattle in the fall. Getting rid of some of the old ones for young growing cattle would be a decided advantage. Some of the cattle got from the warden were of rather a suspicious character as to fatness and fitness; for instance a cow nine or ten years old just off the pasture and a steer with a growing lump on its jaw. There is no pretense of any authority whatever for any of these trades. The warden states this was to carry out his idea of running the prison on the lowest cash basis, and that by these trades the prison got beef without paying cash. The farmer does not agree with him in this. He says that from the warden's standpoint it would be to his advantage to get young and vigorous cattle. That the warden bought stock at auction for the prison, and once or twice by way of these trades some cattle came to the warden that had been so purchased by him for the penitentiary.

*Hay.*—There was an exchange of hay between the warden and the farmer which went on for a number of years. In this connection the warden lays great stress on a loan of hay he made the prison one time hay was scarce and high in price, in 1891 or 1892. He says that he let the prison have twelve or fifteen tons and that hay was selling then at from \$15 to \$20 per ton. He says he left it to Mr. Pipes to keep an account of it, and that he got it back when hay was worth \$7 per ton. Mr. Pipes says that they borrowed hay one time from the warden. This was in 1891, and is the only time that he remembers borrowing hay from the warden. He kept a memorandum of it in his book (one of those that were lost). There was six or seven tons borrowed, probably more, but he does not think there was as much as ten tons, and a load or two of this was mixed hay. He states that hay was bought that year for which \$13 per ton was paid, and verifies this by the stock book. It is not clear whether this was pressed hay or not, but the stock book shows that two weeks after this purchase he refers to, hay was bought for \$10.50 per ton. The quality of hay borrowed from the warden was returned as the warden wanted it, part the following year and all of it was returned within a year and a half. The stock book shows that in 1891 the prison valued the English hay they had raised at \$9; in 1892 they bought hay at the rate of \$10 and \$12 per ton, and in October, 1892, they valued the English hay they had raised at \$9. The warden's memory in this connection seems as unreliable as I found it in other matters. If his estimate of what the value of hay was in Dochester in 1891 is correct, the hay he got on the Willow Farm that year would pay the rent twice over, and as it was from that farm he thinks the hay loaned the prison was bought, he might well

afford this generous loan for which he claims such credit. The farmer states that at various times English hay was got by the warden from the prison for which he gave mixed hay in exchange. He would get the hay generally in ton loads, and this practice went on for different years. The warden would tell the farmer that he wanted the hay and the latter never refused. As a general thing this hay so gotten from the prison was sold by the warden to the officers and was hauled by prison teams. In return for this hay, according to Mr. Pipes, the prison got sometimes the same quality of hay and sometimes got mixed hay, which is not as good as English hay. These hay transactions were not put through the books. Mr. Pipes kept some account of them, which like the accounts of all the various trades between him and the warden are not to be found. The warden gives as a reason why these exchanges of hay were made, that he was not able to get at his own hay during the bad roads. Mr. Pipes says that he remembers but two occasions when it was on account of the roads being bad that the warden borrowed hay from the prison. One of these was of two loads of hay sold to a Mr. Ayer by the warden, and the other was of some hay sold by the warden to Mr. Fraser, the storekeeper. Mr. Pipes states that a ton and a half of mixed hay would be given for each ton of English hay borrowed. Without any record available, it is extremely difficult to follow this exchanging of hay, which, according to the farmer, went on for years. The hay got in return by the prison was hauled by prison teams with guards and convicts, as had been the hay which the warden took from the prison to sell to the officers. There is no charge made for convict labour or teams in this connection. The farmer tells us that some of the hay got in return for the hay got by the warden was hauled off the Brad Gilbert marsh, and was hauled, he thinks, by Guard Leblanc. It was mixed hay, four or five tons in quantity. He says it was a good quality of mixed hay, and was not musty, and that he was present when a part of it was unloaded; that there was certain hay also brought to the prison from a shed on the Willow Farm in exchange for hay borrowed by the warden. This hay was a year old. That certain other hay got in return from the warden was hauled by Guard Corcoran off the warden's marsh. We have the evidence of both Mr. Corcoran and Mr. Leblanc that they did haul certain hay to the prison, which they understood was in return for hay borrowed by the warden. We have also the evidence of the teamsters Welsh and Mitton, who likewise hauled some of this hay. According to these men this hay was broadleaf, not mixed hay, and was of an inferior quality, some of it a year and half old and some of it musty. Mr. Melanson, another teamster, hauled some of this hay, and according to his best recollection it was broadleaf. Some of this hay was hauled in return for pressed hay which the warden got from the prison, which he was returning on the same basis of one and a half tons of mixed hay for a ton of that got from the prison, being the same of return as for the English loose hay, notwithstanding the cost of \$1.15 or so per ton charged the prison by the hay pressers. The warden states he got this pressed hay as he was filling a car, and could not get his own pressed hay on the marsh. He did not return any of it, however, in pressed hay. It came out in evidence that he had also borrowed some of this pressed hay and sold it to a local lumberman. He says he did this because he would never sell the penitentiary hay. The distinction is a fine one. The warden took the prison hay, sold it and got the cash and then paid the prison back with inferior hay. It appears in evidence, moreover, that the prison did sell some of this pressed hay to the teamster, Melanson, and got paid for it and the books show prison hay during that season sold to five other officers.

*Lumber.*—There was also an exchange from time to time of lumber between the warden and the trade instructor in charge of the mill. As I understand it, the warden would get sawn lumber from Mr. Godsoe, and would bring in logs to replace it. The warden states that an allowance would be made to the prison of lumber sawn from his logs to make up for the sawing. These transactions do not appear on the prison books, but the warden produced a memorandum book which he said he had given Mr. Godsoe, and in which Mr. Godsoe had kept an account of the lumber transactions. He says he was warden of the institution, and had charge of everything, and when he wanted lumber, that he told Mr. Godsoe what he wanted, and to keep account of it. Mr. Godsoe's entries in this book show only that at certain times they had settlements, and

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

the warden owed him a certain quantity of lumber or he owed the warden. How they arrived at the balances does not seem clear from the entries. This memorandum book is not intelligible to me. There were cases proven of where sawing of lumber was done for the warden that are not entered in this book, or in any other book. The sawing of the frames and scantlings for two barns built by him on the marsh was not entered anywhere by the millman. The warden states that for this sawing he gave the prison some 5,000 feet of sheathing, which had been on the dyke for some two years. This sheathing also does not appear in the books or in Godsoe's book. It had been sawn at the prison. The warden filed a statement in his own handwriting, dated June 20, 1896, which he and the storekeeper and Mr. Godsoe certified to by their signatures, to the effect that he had got boards, plank and shingles 'for barn' sawed there to the extent of \$30.67, for the sawing of which he squares off by six cords of shingle wood at \$2 per cord and 5,533 spruce logs worth \$27.67. These items do not appear in Mr. Godsoe's book, or in any of the books. The work referred to as the warden states is the sawing of the boards, plank and shingles for his barns on the marsh, one of which was built in the summer of 1894, and the other in the summer of 1895. From the fact that no mention was made of this work in 1894 or in 1895, the date of the warden's statement, is significant. As to first part of charge 3, which is 'that the said warden has appropriated to his own use and benefit, property belonging to the institution without payment therefor,' the matter of the swaps and exchanges just reported on, pretty much covers the questions raised in this part of the charge. There was some evidence given by Guard Luther, that coal had been taken from the prison for the use of one Albert Hicks, who was pressing hay at the time for the warden. This was in February and April, 1896. Mr. Luther said he did not know whether or not it was returned. Mr. Piercy, who had charge of the coal kept a memorandum of what was got by Hicks, some four tons. He did not hand it to the accountant. The warden afterwards told Mr. Piercy the coal had been returned, and he scored it off the memorandum, although as a matter of fact he did not know that the coal had been returned, as it had not been brought to him. The transaction does not appear in the books. Mr. Pipes says that the warden gave him the quantity of this coal, and he weighed it out of some coal bought by the warden and returned it to the prison. This was done in July 1897. I see no reason to doubt that this coal was returned, but must condemn the looseness of the transaction. Evidence was given by Patrick Connell that he had on one occasion given out some eight or ten gallons of penitentiary oil for the warden's house, at the request of Mr. Fraser, the storekeeper. He says that the warden had had some oil at the prison in a tank, and it had leaked out, and that Mr. Fraser said the warden had ordered it to be replaced by prison oil. Mr. Fraser says the warden did have some oil there on one occasion which was kept in a spare tank of the prison, and given out to the warden as he ordered, but he gave him no prison oil. He has no knowledge of such an occurrence as stated by Mr. Connell. The warden states that he had oil at the prison one time, having put it in a borrowed tank, as it was leaking out of the barrel at his premises. He never heard of the oil leaking out of the tank, and never got any oil out of the prison supply for his premises. I have no reason to doubt that the warden and Mr. Fraser, are correct in this matter, and I think Mr. Connell must have been mistaken in the circumstances. The storekeeper states that on one or two occasions the warden got a barrel of the prison flour. He did not enter it in his books. It was returned. The warden says he took this flour for the purpose of testing it, and that he returned it all. He says complaints had been made to the inspector about the flour, and he, the inspector, had investigated them and had found that they were without foundation. I have no doubt that the flour was returned as stated. The looseness in method, I have before alluded to was evidently characteristic of the storekeeper's manner of keeping record of certain transactions as further appears from the evidence of the baker, Mr. McDonald, who states that at one time he was asked by Mr. Fraser to give a receipt (as if they had been used in the bakery) for some three or four barrels of flour which had in some way gone astray.

## CHARGE 4.

The warden himself states that his own two barns on the marsh were built by convict labour. The barns are ordinary hay barns 60 feet by 30, of 15 feet posts. One was built in 1894, and the other in 1895. He says he furnished all the material and was charged with the convict labour in the 'special account.' On July 17, 1894, the warden issued a requisition signed by himself which reads as follows:—'Required for John B. Forster, the building of a barn on the marsh.' This he gave to the carpenter trade Instructor Miller, and instructed him to build the barn on the marsh. Miller, with a gang of ten convicts, built the barn. The warden had no authority from the department for so employing Miller or the convicts, and in my opinion he should not have done so without permission. I do not understand that it is a part of the duty of the trade instructor to leave his shop and proceed with a gang of convicts to a distance of over a mile from the prison and there build a barn for the warden or any one else. The warden bought logs and had them manufactured at the prison into material for a barn. There was no account kept of the saw bill for the boards, but in the statement before referred to, June 30, 1896, the sawing of frames, the scantlings and the shingles is set off against some shingle wood and logs given to the prison by warden. This statement is not entered in the books. He tells me, as I have before stated, that he gave some sheathing that had been on the dyke for the sawing of the boards. None of the sawing of lumber appears in any of the books. The warden is charged in the special account with \$27.30 for the labour building the barn and with \$6 for hinges made by the blacksmith instructor for this barn. The warden had another barn built by Mr. Miller on the marsh in 1895. He did not sign any requisition this time. The lumber was again sawed at the prison out of logs purchased by the warden. There was no account kept of the sawing, and the warden states he settled for it in the same way as he did for the sawing of the lumber for the first barn. The warden is charged in the special account with \$36.30 for the labour building this barn, and for \$6 for the hinges made for it by the blacksmith instructor. The blacksmith had no requisition for the hinges. He says he fixed the price of the hinges in the first case at \$9 and the warden thought it too high, and that in the second case he (Downey) did not fix any price for them or put in any statement of it. These last hinges were similar to the first and charged for in a statement handed in to the accountant by the warden, dated June 30, 1896. Mr. Miller gave the time for both barns to the warden, who made up a statement and handed it to the accountant. It is impossible to verify the correctness of the time handed in, either from Mr. Miller's books or from his evidence. As to the material, it was the practice of the warden to have logs of his own hauled into the prison to be manufactured into lumber. The lumber for both barns came from the prison yard. The warden says it was his lumber. There is nothing to prove to the contrary. In fact there is no record of any kind that shows the quantity manufactured or the quantity that was taken out.

The warden had a barn built at the Willow Farm in 1897. It was put up and completed (except the shingling) by convict labour, under guard Chambers. The warden furnished the material in the usual way—except the cedar shingling, which he bought. This barn was 60 by 30 feet, with a lean-to 16 feet wide running the length of the barn. The warden made up statements which are certified to by Mr. Chambers as to the convict labour, and by Mr. Godsoe as to the saw bill, in connection with this last barn, as he is charged with the respective amounts in his "special account" in the petty personal ledger.

The warden had no permission to employ convict labour to build any of these barns. From using his authority as warden to command the convict labour he had these barns built at a very small outlay, and as far as the prison was concerned without any return in cash. I find, however, that that portion of charge 4 which reads as follows: 'That the warden built barns for himself out of material which belonged to the Government and that the convict labour for which no value was returned or payment on account of the same was made by him, was supplied at his instance,' is not

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

sustained except as to the convict labour being supplied at his instance, which has been proven.

That the warden used the Government horses to do his own work, has been well enough established as has hereinbefore been mentioned. Outside of what has been said about the hauling of hay, and piling and brush for the marsh, it has been shown that prison teams hauled the lumber for at least one of the barns on the marsh for which no charge was made, and that they hauled mud, in large quantities, on the warden's marsh. On December 9, 1895, the warden wrote the inspector as follows:—'There will be a larger number of prisoners idle this winter than usual unless some employment is found for them. I would like to get a lot of marsh mud hauled on the the marsh purchased from Mr. Turner. It has been pastured for over sixty years and it has been very much neglected. We have had a gang working on it these last two falls, cutting off ditch banks, ploughing and filling up low places. In doing this work there are places where the soil has become very thin, and it requires new mud hauled on to it to renew it. The only place to get the mud is on my shore. I own a half mile of quick sand mud shore quite handy, see sketch inclosed. It is the only shore where mud can be gotten nearer than three miles. Parties who own mud shore charge ten cents per load. I will let the penitentiary have all the mud it requires in exchange for labour. I would like to have some mud hauled on a piece of my marsh this winter, and if the department will allow the prisoners to load and unload teams hauling for me that is all I will ask for the mud. Four prisoners can load a team in eight minutes. A load of mud is considered worth thirty cents when put on land. In good weather and a good chance, a horse team can haul between 15 and 20 loads per day.

'Under this arrangement the penitentiary will virtually be getting its marsh mudded and renewed for nothing, as the prisoners will be locked up if not working at this. The sooner we get to work the better, before the ice makes. If this offer was made by any other person besides myself I would strongly recommend its acceptance.'

On December 17, 1895, the warden was informed by the inspector that he was authorized to carry out the arrangement he had suggested in connection with the marsh mud. There was no mud hauled on the Turner marsh excepting during four days or so a small quantity was hauled to renew where ditch banks had been cut down. Mud was not spread over the marsh to renew it in the way spoken of by the warden in his letter, and nothing in that line has been done to the Turner marsh, although the farmer says he and the warden spoke of it several times since. After the receipt of the letter from the inspector, the warden proceeded to haul the mud on his own marsh, employing not only the convict labour to load the mud but also prison teams to help in hauling it, and the span of colts before referred to which were being kept at the prison for their work. Between 1,100 and 1,200 loads of mud were hauled on the warden's Dickey marsh that winter. Guard Chambers was there in charge of the work between January and March—most of the time with three spans of prison horses.

There was not a record kept of the convict labour or of the work of the teams, but the warden tells us that in the following winter he gave the prison the use of all his teams in return for the mud hauling on his marsh. Some of his teams were shown to have worked in 1896 at hauling mud on his Willow Farm, where an unusually large quantity of mud was hauled that winter. The warden's teams also hauled some logs in the spring of 1896 for the prison, the hauling of the logs having been delayed on account of the prison teams being engaged in the mud hauling just spoken of at the Willow Farm. I have not been able to ascertain that the warden's teams in 1896 did any other work for the prison. One team at least of horses of the warden's was boarded at the prison during this time, and the three or four pairs of steers before referred to as being there getting broken in and fed.

It is pretty clearly proven also that notwithstanding the many horses owned by the warden, that it was a common practice for the warden and his family to use prison teams. His boys drove them around town, and were known to drive them to Moncton and Sackville, and they have had them, two teams at once, to a picnic eight miles from the prison. On one occasion an officer was given a prison team to drive to Shediac, 30



miles or so from Dorchester, to hire a servant girl for the warden. This was all done without any charge being made against the warden for horses.

This using of the prison horses would as a matter of course be a saving on the warden's teams. I find that the charge that the warden has used Government horses to do his own work, and to save his own horses, is sustained by the evidence.

There was some evidence given in support of the charge 'that the warden had used in his own house the products of the Government dairy without accounting therefor, and this at a time when the milk belonging to the penitentiary was all required for the sick convicts.' The evidence adduced in support of the charge is contradictory and indefinite, and it is contradicted by the warden. I find the charge is not sustained by the evidence.

It has been clearly proven that the warden has traded with the men under him and sold them hay off his own farm. The warden seems to have made a practice of trading horses, colts and cattle, with the members of his staff, as there are numerous instances stated by witnesses of such trades having been made.

As to the warden selling hay to his officers, it is contended on his behalf that in view of the terms of the agreement regarding the Willow Farm, the department must have intended that the warden should sell the hay raised on the said farm. That as the cattle kept there consumed about all his share of the crops and a quantity of hay equal to or more than that raised there, he, in order to raise money to pay his rent, sold the merchantable hay and took other hay there to replace it. I cannot see that this, if it was the fact, would justify the warden in selling hay to the members of his staff, sometimes taking their notes for the amounts due for the hay, and sometimes allowing the charge to stand against the men for months, thus allowing the relation of debtor and creditor to exist between himself and his officers.

Evidence has been adduced sufficient to clearly establish the fact that the warden, besides selling the hay grown on the Willow Farm also bought grass which was cut by convict labour free of charge, and sold by him sometimes to the officers and sometimes to others.

I find that the warden did sell hay to the men under him and consider his explanation as to why he did so insufficient. There is no evidence that he charged higher than the market rate for this hay he sold. Considering that for years his hay was made by convict labour for which no charge appears against him, and that much of it was delivered free of charge by prison teams, the warden would be able to sell it at the market price and no doubt have a margin of profit.

Some years ago the warden leased a pasture near the prison, called the Knapp pasture, and this he hired to the guards for their cows. It is contended on behalf of the warden that he leased the pasture on behalf of the officers, and there is evidence that two or three of them asked him to lease the pasture, but they were not acting in the matter for the others. The warden leased the pasture for \$60 per year, and let the guards put in any number of cattle they choose to at \$6 per season. During the first season some twelve cows were pastured there, and there is evidence that in latter seasons the number increased until finally some of the guards thought there were too many cows there for the size and quality of the pasture, and removed theirs. The warden then put some of his mares and colts in this pasture. It appears from the evidence that the warden rented the pasture as a speculation. It was available for the guards, and in that way was probably leased for them, but I cannot from the evidence think otherwise than that it was a speculation entered into by the warden, and had the guards pastured their cows there to the same extent during the last few years, as they had the first year or two, the speculation would have been a paying one.

After the first season or two the warden leased the pasture for a term of five years at a yearly rental of \$52 or \$55, he to maintain the fences and to pay the taxes, some \$5 per year. That he was not acting as agent of the officers or in their behalf, appears from the fact that he never rendered them any statement and not one of them could tell what the warden was paying for the pasture, neither did he consult them previous to pasturing his mares and colts there. The warden states that when cows were put in for short periods he made a pro rata charge, also that he kept no

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

account of this pasture transaction, and therefore was unable to produce any books or memorandum respecting it. The charge against the the guards for the pasture was sometimes included in notes and at times remained outstanding against them for months. It is difficult to see how all these matters in connection with the pasture could have been carried on without a record of some kind being kept. There is no evidence that the price charged by the warden for this pasture was higher than the market price. I therefore find that the warden did rent pasture to the men under him, but that the price charged for the said pasture was not higher than the market price.

With regard to the warden furnishing coal to the members of his staff, it appears that he or the deputy warden would at roll call ask those officers who wished to purchase coal to give him the number of tons required. Sometimes he would state the price and mine from which it was proposed to purchase the coal, and sometimes neither the price or mine was mentioned. This coal was delivered to the officers in the quantities ordered, and they paid the warden. The latter states he charged no profit, but sold the coal to the guards at an advance of some five or six cents per ton to cover cost of remitting the money to the coal company and correspondence in connection with the same. The amount due the warden from certain of the officers frequently stood against them for months. There was no compulsion on the part of the warden to effect the sale of the coal to the officers. No record was kept of these coal transactions except a slip of paper on which was marked the name of the purchaser, the quantity and price. When the sum due was paid the item was struck out. None of these memoranda could be produced, the warden did, however, produce certain invoices, purporting to be of the coal purchased by him for the staff during certain years. These corroborate his evidence as to the price charged the men during those years. From the invoices it is clear that a handsome profit could have been charged, and the price still below the market price here. It does not appear, however, that the prices charged by the warden were higher than the market prices.

From the evidence, I find that the warden did furnish the men under him with coal, but that his prices were not higher than the market prices.

With regard to that portion of charge 4 which alleges that where prison farm produce was sold, the warden himself being one of the purchasers, the price charged the warden was less than the price which the men were required to pay, I find the same has not been sustained by the evidence.

## CHARGE 5.

No evidence was adduced in support of this charge and the same is denied by the warden and surgeon, therefore I find the same is not sustained.

## CHARGE 6.

There is no evidence given that the warden caused work for his friends to be done at the prison without charge. There were instances of some small jobs of work being done for which no charge was made. This occurred in the carpenter shop and the blacksmith's and engineer's department. The warden issued no requisition in these cases, but it is not shown that he ordered any work to be done gratuitously. There is one matter which appears in evidence, and which may be referred to under this charge. It was shown that some years ago the warden caused the carpenter to make a number of seats for the Church of England Sunday School-house in Dorchester. The seats were made of birch provided by the prison; they had reversible backs, and the carpenter thinks he and his men were employed about three weeks in their construction. There was no requisition and no charge was made for these seats, and the carpenter kept no record of the time of the men working at them. The warden states that he got in exchange for these seats a property of pine lumber which had been in the old pews of the church. There was no mention of this lumber in any of the books, nor does it appear that the warden had any permission to make this exchange.

## CHARGE 7.

It has been established that the warden did keep and employ discharged convicts at different times. Four ex-convicts were named as having been employed by him after their discharge. One of these, a coloured convict named Martin, seems to have been allowed special privileges. He was given an overcoat beside the usual discharge suit on his release, and for a time was lodged on the prison premises in a house just outside the prison gate, and was supplied with a cot and bed clothes from the prison under the warden's instructions. Apparently, whenever he so desired, he was allowed access to the prison yard, barns and stables; and it appears that on some of the occasions Martin entered the barn and stables, there were convicts there not under the surveillance of any officer. It also appears that Martin was employed at the same work with convicts, and had every opportunity of intercourse with them. It was proved that a convict was sent with ex-convict Martin about a mile from the prison to work on the warden's marsh. They took their dinners with them and remained away all day. There was no officer with them. This practice continued for some time. Another convict hauled mud with ex-convict Martin on the Chapman Farm, owned by the warden. Another convict hauled logs with Martin after his discharge from a distance of five miles from the prison. It was also clearly established that the warden frequently had two or three convicts employed about his premises for months during the winter. He claims the right under the statute to have his garden cultivated by convict labour, and states the department has always allowed the warden a convict servant free of charge. He also stated that one of these convicts would be employed about his barns. His garden would not be cultivated during the winter, and I can see no authority under the statute that entitles the warden to free convict labour about his barn. There never was a guard over the convicts employed about the house or barns of the warden. It has also been proven that Martin while a convict went with the warden in charge of a stallion for service to Memramcook, about seven miles from the prison; that the said Martin while a convict also went with the warden in charge of this stallion for service to the home of a Mr. Crossman, some three or four miles from the prison. The warden admits going to Memramcook with Martin as stated, and does not deny going to Crossman's.

With regard to the last allegation in the said charge 7, it appears that two convicts did go to work on the Chapman Farm without guards for some number of days during the month of September, 1895. The warden admits this, but says they would be discharged in short time. The inspector made the following entry in his order book under date of November 14, 1894:—'It is imprudent and wrong, because it is a great risk, to send convicts outside of the penitentiary inclosure insufficiently guarded. The best of these cannot be trusted, nor does the near approach of the expiration of sentence prevent escape.' The Chapman Farm where these convicts were working is about a mile from the prison. Three convicts had escaped from off this farm during the month of November, 1894, and it was because of their escape the inspector wrote the said entry in his order book. There is no evidence that these convicts who went to the Chapman Farm without guards as stated made their escapes.

It has already been stated in this report that it was proven that a convict was working on the warden's marsh without a guard for almost an entire summer. I therefore find that all the allegations set out in charge 7 have been sustained by the evidence adduced in support of them.

## CHARGE 8.

There is no evidence to support this charge, and I find accordingly.

## CHARGE 9.

From the evidence given by Mr. Downey, blacksmith trade instructor, it appears that he loaned the warden at one time the sum of \$400, and at another time the sum of

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

\$700. The first loan being repaid a short time before the second one was made. There is still due Mr. Downey some \$200. Mr. Gray, the accountant, also states he has at various times loaned the warden small sums of money and has endorsed notes for him. The warden does not contradict these witnesses with regard to these transactions.

I therefore find that the warden has borrowed money, at various times, from the officers under him, and has been in their debt.

## CHARGE 10.

*Marsh and dyke.*—In April, 1891, the warden purchased for himself personally a lot of undyked salt marsh, containing as the deed stated 50 acres more or less, paying for the same the sum of \$255. This marsh lay outside of a lot of dyked marsh for the purchase of which the Government at the time was negotiating with the owner, one William Turner, who was also the owner of the salt marsh purchased by the warden. This dyked marsh, known in the evidence as the Turner marsh, was acquired by the prison in 1891. In the summer of 1891 the warden set about dyking in his salt marsh, using convict labour for the purpose. He built a dyke about three-quarters of a mile in length. The dyke is a mile and a half from the prison. The warden does not ask for permission to employ convict labour in this work, and had no such permission. There were about eighteen convicts or more employed on the work in July, August and September, with three guards over them. In the course of this work two of the convicts escaped, and were captured three days later. There were two outsiders, experienced dyke builders, also employed in this work to supervise its construction. The warden states that he explained the matter to the inspector when the latter made his official visit to the prison in October of that year. The inspector made the following entry in his order book :—‘In connection with the marsh land purchased from Mr. William Turner, it would have been absolutely necessary to construct a new dyke had not the warden built one in front of the salt marsh owned by him and lying between the river and the penitentiary property. This work was done at a cash expenditure of \$150, and for convict labour \$200. The proportionate cost to the penitentiary of this amount is \$81 for artisans work, and \$150 for convict labour. I recommend that this be paid to the warden, who will take convict labour instead of cash.’ In the inspector’s report to the Minister of Justice he says : ‘About 45 acres of marsh land has been bought. It is said to be good value for the money it cost and will be useful for meadow and pasture. The dyke which the warden caused to be made in front of the marsh owned by himself, obviated the necessity of building a distinct one for the penitentiary salt marsh. The proportion of the cost to the penitentiary has therefore been much less than a separate dyke would reach.’ The warden himself admits that the inspector must have received a wrong impression about the necessity for this dyke, but says that, although he saw this entry in the inspector’s order book, he did not take steps to remove the impression, and give the department a correct statement of the facts. He admits that there was no necessity for a new dyke in front of the penitentiary Turner marsh, and further that the penitentiary owned no salt marsh.

In the warden’s diary under date of October 13, 1891, the warden wrote :—‘Mr. Moylan considers that it would only be fair that the convict labour on the new dyke that was built this summer on the salt marsh in front of the Turner marsh, and owned by me should be contributed by the Government towards the erection of a new dyke, as the old dyke in front of the Turner marsh is all worn down by the cattle that have been pastured there for years, and would have to be rebuilt at once, if I had not built, necessitating a large amount of labour, as the material to build it would have to be hauled some distance, if it could be had at all. What is left of the old dyke will become very valuable when we come to level up the marsh. It will all be required and more too. It would not be fair to ask the marsh owners to contribute towards the rebuilding of the old dyke, as it was Turner’s cattle only that destroyed the dyke, before we purchased the marsh, and of course we take his place. I paid for labour to artisans, outside of convicts, on this portion of the dyke, \$81. If the inspector thinks the peniten-

tiary should contribute this also it can be allowed me in convict labour on the other portion of the dyke.' The inspector during his said visit made the following entry in the warden's diary after the foregoing entry made by the warden and under date of October 16, 1891. 'The warden does not consider it necessary to call attention to any entries in this book.'

It is clear from the evidence that the Turner marsh when bought was sufficiently protected by the dyke in front of it which was part of the whole dyke inclosing some 1,000 acres of marsh of different owners who are duly incorporated into what is known as a marsh body, and maintain the dyke by assessments per acre of marsh owner by the members. This old dyke in front of the marsh had been damaged to some extent by cattle, but it was in good condition to protect the marsh. It had never been an expensive dyke to maintain in repair. There is no evidence that the marsh body refused to repair whatever damage had been done to the dyke. There is no evidence that they considered this dyke seriously damaged. It must be remembered that the damage resulting from a break in this dyke anywhere could not be confined to that particular piece of marsh on which that break happened to be. The warden admits that the water did not come over this dyke on the Turner marsh. He says it leaked a little through the dyke. The farmer says that up to that time the dyke had protected the marsh from the salt water. Even had the prison been obliged to repair the damage done by the cattle, this could have been done by convict labour without any outlay. The prison assessment for the repair of the dyke was always taken by the marsh body in convict labour, and at that time at the rate of eighty cents per diem per convict. It is evident that the warden informed the inspector, and that the inspector believed, that had not the warden built his new dyke, the penitentiary would have had to rebuild the dyke in front of the Turner marsh, and that this was not the fact. The warden thinks he took the inspector down to the marsh to see the dyke, but will not swear positively that he did, and while his diary mentions that he accompanied the inspector at the time of this visit to the yard, barn, piggery, the cultivated portion of the farm, the reservoir, the new sheds and kitchens and all the shops and the bakery, there is no mention whatever of any visit to the marsh and dyke. The inspector in the entries made in his order book makes no mention of visiting the marsh and dyke, although he mentions visiting many other places. In my opinion, from personal observation, it would have been impossible for the inspector to have got the impression he did had he visited the marsh and dyke.

The minister, on the inspector's recommendation, allowed the warden \$150 towards the convict labour on the dyke, and \$81 as a proportion of the cash expenditure. It will be noticed that the warden in his diary states it was \$81 he paid the artisans. In his evidence he states that he does not think there was any cash disbursement outside of the artisan's wages, but also states that the \$150 cash outlay which he reported to the inspector would be correct. He did not explain and produced no books or accounts to explain, and I am unable to understand the discrepancy between his entry in his diary and the amount he stated to the inspector. The warden has no detailed statement of the convict labour on the dyke. He has charged himself in the special account with 350 days convict labour, at this work. He says that the whole amount of convict labour done there was 520 days under Guard Hutchinson, who kept the time and gave it to him. Guard Hutchinson died in 1893 and some of his time books, including a portion of the time kept by him on the dyke have been lost. The officers' duty book, kept by the deputy warden, made up morning and afternoon, and supposed to show the the number of men given to each officer, and the place where they are working, charges Mr. Hutchinson during this time with 856 days' work of convicts. The warden's own statement to the inspector that \$200 worth of convict labour had been employed on the work would imply that there had been 666 $\frac{2}{3}$  days' work on the dyke, allowing the rate to be 30 cents per day, which was the rate at which the warden charged himself. The warden states that he intended setting off the remainder 170 days' which would amount to \$51, against the \$150 the department was allowing him in convict labour on account of the dyke, and that he did not then intend to avail himself of the \$99 balance of this allowance of \$150 in convict labour. The warden claims that the duty book

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

would not be reliable as to where the different gangs would be working the whole day, and that the gangs of men might get broken up after they went out, and the men go to work at other jobs, and further that in Hutchinson's gang were two boys, who are charged to him in the duty book, but were not big enough to work. The duty book is the only record available, owing to carelessness in the preserving of the time books and the loose methods of the warden in keeping account of work in which he was interested.

In the summer of 1892 a large aboideau was built by the warden in connection with this dyke. The work was done by convicts under the supervision of an experienced aboideau builder engaged by the warden. Mr. Hutchinson again had charge of the convicts, and gave his time to the warden, who made a statement of it, which was handed into the accountant and charged against the warden in his special account. This statement shows 616½ days' work by convicts. The duty book charges Mr. Hutchinson with what would amount to 880 days at this work. The warden claims an allowance for wet weather and broken time, and no doubt there was some wet weather during the operations on the aboideau. The duty book shows seventy-six days on this work for the week ending June 28. The warden is not charged with any work that week, and his diary shows this to have been a week of unusually high tides, and states that in connection with the aboideau that 'they will have to knock off work and secure the work that was so far done.' The duty book shows Mr. Hutchinson as at the aboideau on Monday of that week with his usual gang, and on the other days of the week with a lesser number. It is but reasonable to suppose that he was employed in securing the aboideau, and in seeing that what work they had already done was not exposed to damage by the tides. There were teams of the prison employed in the work of building the dyke, and it appears that the time of the convict teamsters was not charged against the warden. The warden does not think he should be charged with the convict who attended on the gang of men on the dyke and aboideau and cooked their dinner, and did odd jobs about the work. The warden was quite positive that no prison teams had been employed when the brush for the aboideau was hauled in the spring until his attention was called to his diary where several instances were mentioned of the prison team being employed in this work. There was no charge made against the warden for the prison teams hauling the brush or for the convict that drove them. This would be in the same year the warden claims to have had two horses working for the prison 138 days, for which he charged \$82.80. After the completion of the aboideau, Mr. Hutchinson worked ninety-eight days repairing the dyke in October, 1892. The warden admits there was no charge made for this work, and that he is chargeable with it. In charging the sum made up from his statement of Hutchinson's work on the aboideau, the warden deducted the \$81 he was to be allowed for the wages he had paid the Antisans on the dyke the previous summer, as per the inspector's minute.

The dyke built the previous year had been too far out towards the river. The reason for building it far out is obvious, as the nearer it was to the river, the more marsh it would enclose for the warden. He claims that the commissioner of sewers and Mr. Turner were with him when it was decided where to build the dyke, and that they thought it would be well to build where it was afterwards built. The commissioner at the time had no jurisdiction over this marsh, as it was not in the marsh body, and it does not appear anywhere that either he or Mr. Turner knew anything about the dyke building. At all events this dyke has required extensive repairing every year since it was put up. Guard Chambers, an experienced man, says that a portion of it was built on a quick sand foundation, and that had it been built twenty feet or so inside of its present site, it would not have required so much repairing. In 1892 the dyke was sheathed over half its length by convicts under Mr. Hutchinson. The warden states that the sheathing was included in the statement of the time of Mr. Hutchinson on the aboideau. If so, it does not appear as such. An argument was advanced on the part of the warden that an aboideau built in 1898 to replace his aboideau of 1892, and which was also built principally by convict labour, took but 763½ days work in its construction (of which 566 was convict labour), although much more labour was involved in its construction than had been in the construction of the aboideau for him, and that therefore the duty book charge of 880 days work at his aboideau would not be correct. If the

sheathing was done by Mr. Hutchinson at the time he was building the aboideau, the argument must weaken considerably, as the time employed in the sheathing was set down as work on the aboideau, and charged against him. In the fall of 1892 it was decided that for the further protection of this dyke it would be well to build a break-water by driving piling along the water front of the dyke. Guard Legere, with a gang of convicts and a prison team or two, was sent by the warden to the woods between four and five miles from the prison to cut and yard this piling. I have stated before that no account was kept of this work of Guard Legere, with the convicts and teams. The warden states Mr. Legere was about twenty five days, but Legere himself states the work extended over two months. The piling was hauled to the dyke in the spring mostly by outside teams, although prison teams, were employed to some extent, for which no charge was made. The warden had no permission to send convicts in the woods to cut and get out this piling. The warden paid for this work in this way. He says he had a credit of \$99 outstanding in his favour, but not entered in the books nor appearing in any statement, and he let the labour in getting out the piling go against that credit and wipe it out, and did not keep any account or statement of the labour or enter it in the books. This was the balance which he claimed was coming to him of the allowance the Government made him on the dyke, and which he had thought at first he would not take. This credit does not appear in any of the books. The credit of \$81 also from the Government allowance in connection with the building of the dyke had been duly taken by the warden in accounting for the aboideau work the year previous. I have before said that there was no detailed statements of this work in building the dyke. The warden had debited himself with 350 days' work at 30 cents, \$105, in that connection which would lead a person to believe that he considered that was the proportion of the expense he was bearing. He comes forward in 1893 and claims the \$99. Allowing this, the proportion he would be paying for the convict labour on the dyke in the first place would be \$6. His explanation is not satisfactory. If he was entitled to a balance of \$99 on the dyke, why did he not enter it to his credit and use it in connection with his next work, the building of the aboideau, as he did the \$81? It was at his request that the Government made him the allowance in the building of the dyke, and his statement that at the time of charging up the labour, which he did charge against himself for the dyke, he did not intend to take the full allowance, seems unreasonable, unless it would be that by doing so he would be showing on the books what I have already stated, that the convict labour on the dyke according to his calculation was costing him but \$6.

The piling was driven in the summers of 1893 and 1894, a pile driver had been fitted up at the prison, and the work was done under guards Corcoran and Chambers. There is no return whatever made by the warden for this portion of work done in 1893. Guard Corcoran kept the time, which, according to the duty book, would sum up 300 days' work. The work of fitting up the pile driver, nine days, under Guard Chambers in 1893 is also unaccounted for. Guard Chambers had charge of the pile driving done with a gang of convicts throughout the summer and fall of 1894. The warden has filed a statement in his handwriting of this in detail purporting to give the number of the men employed each week, commencing June 18, 1894, and ending in September. His statement shows 740 days' work, from which he deducts 37 days for broken time and wet weather. Mr. Chambers' time books for this time, for nearly every work, give one man more than the warden has charged in the statement, and in his evidence this guard states that he cannot understand the discrepancy, and neither can I, if this is the statement which the warden made up at the time from items given him by Mr. Chambers out of his time book. Chambers does not remember having had anything to do with the statement, though he may have given the time off his book. He fixed on no allowance to be deducted for wet weather. He had discussed the question of wet weather with the warden in connection with some work done by him. This, he states, may have been the time. The warden's statement of the work is in my opinion incorrect. It does not agree with the time book or with the testimony of the guard who oversaw the work.

The warden gives as the reason why the work done in 1893 at the piling was not charged, that he did not know Guard Corcoran kept the time. He must certainly have known that the work was going on. It was his own work done on his orders, and it

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

involved a large amount of labour. It would have been an easy matter to have ascertained who it was kept the time. No statement of any work on the dyke in 1893 was ever filed. In the fall of 1894 the warden's marsh was taken into the body of the marsh, and work done on it subsequently is charged to the marsh owners. The warden's aboideau had been taken over by the marsh owners in the fall of 1892. They had in 1891 cut out their own dyke in places, and their aboideau for the purpose of flooding their marsh to renew it. When in 1892 they decided to shut the tide out again, the warden had his dyke built, and as it would serve the purpose of two of the aboideaux cut out and obviate the necessity of rebuilding them, the marsh owners allowed the warden \$250 and took over his aboideau. The penitentiary being a marsh owner, contributed its share of the \$250.

It appears from the evidence that the warden did acquire for the comparatively small sum of \$255 some fifty acres of unimproved marsh lands lying towards the river and immediately outside of certain marsh lands purchased at the same time and from the same party by the Government. While he did not recommend as is stated in the charge that a dyke should be built to protect the penitentiary marsh, he did what amounted to the same thing, he dyked in his marsh with convict labour (without any permission to employ such labour) and then represented to the inspector, who evidently knew nothing about the facts, that the dyke he had just put up, obviated the necessity of building a new dyke to protect the prison marsh, which would otherwise have had to have been built immediately, and asked that the prison contribute to his new dyke. This representation of the warden was undoubtedly incorrect. The department on the recommendation of the inspector allowed the warden \$81 towards the cash disbursement of \$150 he claimed he had made in the work (though, as far as I could ascertain from him all the money he had disbursed was \$81 paid for artizan's labour), and \$150 towards the convict labour employed in the dyke, which, according to the warden, at the time had amounted to \$200, but according to him on examination, amounted to but \$156, being 520 days' convict labour at 30 cents per diem. He built an aboideau in 1892 in connection with this dyke, employing convict labour. He charged himself with \$277.95 for the labour of convicts and prison teams in the construction. His expenditure on the aboideau outside of that does not appear in his evidence. The expense would be but small, for the hauling of the brush, which in itself cost nothing, as it was got on the prison lands where they were clearing and was hauled in part at least by prison teams free of charge. The marsh owners allowed the owners \$250, so it is clear that the aboideau did not cost him any great sum. Guard Chambers estimates that the aboideau if built by outside labour, would have cost \$900, and that the dyke would cost not any more, leaving the inference that it would cost nearly as much as the aboideau had it been built by outside labour. The warden had this salt marsh ditched by convict labour, for some of which ditching he filed a statement and had a charge made, and for some he did not. He states that he had wanted to get this salt marsh for years, that he thought at the time all he had to do was to put up a dyke, and that the hay would grow. He got the marsh cheaply, and had the dyke put up cheaply, but it seems that the hay has not yet grown to any great extent. The dyke, for the reasons already given, required extensive repairing, which was done by convict labour. It may be here stated that all this convict labour for the building of the dyke and aboideau, and for the repairs upon the same was paid for by the warden in rough wood, tree-tops, &c., and horse-hire, as will appear later.

It is claimed by the warden that three acres of the prison marsh were reclaimed and made productive by reason of his dyke and aboideau; that better drainage facilities were afforded by the new aboideau. The evidence showed that the prison marsh which the warden says has been reclaimed is something like his own salt marsh, it has not 'come in' yet. The other benefits claimed, if they exist, which is by no means clear, would avail the warden also in respect of his other marsh, and are not appreciable anyhow. The fact that almost constant repairing has to be done to the dyke, and that the aboideau had to be replaced by the marsh body by a new one in 1898 seems to be considerably against the claim of the warden that this dyke is a better one and less expensive to maintain. The farmer, though a friendly witness to the warden throughout



the examination, will not go so far as to state that the building of the new dyke, taking everything into consideration, was a benefit to the prison. It is clear that it was not on account of the benefit which would result, directly or indirectly, to the prison that the new dyke was built.

I do not think that it is a fact that the warden's marsh by reason of the dyke has increased in value to the extent of several thousand dollars as is alleged in the charge, but that it has become more valuable by reason of the said dyking and ditching is evident.

I find that the allegations contained in charge 7 with regard to the marsh transaction therein mentioned have been in substance sustained.

That part of charge 10 which alleges that the warden gave the position of teamster at the penitentiary to John Mitton with the promise of advancement as part consideration for marsh land sold by the said Mitton to the warden, has not been sustained by evidence. The warden appointed Mitton teamster, and told him he would endeavour to get for him guard's pay if he would be content to remain teamster, and Mitton agreed to this. Mitton's farm in Dorchester was mortgaged and a judgment stood recorded against him. The warden interested himself on Mitton's behalf and settled the mortgage debt, about \$900, for \$400, advanced, by him, to secure which he took an assignment of the mortgage with an agreement on the part of Mitton to pay him \$452 with interest. The warden had disbursed some \$8.50 in fees in connection with this transaction and had thus a balance remaining to pay him for his trouble. Mitton sold the farm shortly afterwards for \$750, and paid the warden the \$452, the latter not charging any interest for the two or three months which had elapsed since the date of the agreement. The warden secured a rebate also in the amount of the judgment held against Mitton and settled it about the same time that he settled the mortgage indebtedness, that is, just previous to Mitton's going on as teamster. The judgment and some outstanding debts of Mitton were settled by the warden by payment of the sum of \$150, for which amount Mitton sold and conveyed or caused to be conveyed to him three acres of marsh. Dorchester body of marsh being similar marsh to that owned by the prison and the warden in that body. The reason given by the warden for stipulating that Mitton should remain teamster, was that he wished a good man to have charge of the horses; that up to then, men were appointed teamsters and by the time they had learned their duties, they were promoted as guards. The warden endeavoured to secure guard's pay for Mitton. This was not allowed until some time in 1897.

#### CHARGE 11.

There was no evidence adduced sufficient to establish this charge.

There is one transaction in connection with this farm to which I wish to direct your attention. It appears from the evidence that the prison in the fall of 1894 ploughed about fourteen acres of this Chapman Farm, and sowed oats and grass seed there the following spring, the prison supplying the seed and labour. This land had been used for a pasture and had been quite exhausted. The warden then owned the property. Some fifteen or twenty acres of woodland was cleared by convict labour and the wood hauled to the prison for which the warden received credit. The oats, which was the only crop, when harvested was taken to the prison and divided in the same proportion as were the crops taken from the Willow Farm, that is to say, two-thirds going to the prison and one-third to the warden. Mr. Pipes says he did not recommend the cultivation of this field by the prison, as they had plenty of land of their own. He also states that about half an acre of land on this farm was cleared of stumps in addition to the clearing of the wood land. The warden states that his reason for cultivating this farm was that they had a very small acreage devoted to oats on the Willow Farm that year. There was more than the usual area of hay land there beside the small acreage sown with oats. His reason for clearing the wood land was that the woods afforded shelter for escaping prisoners. The result of these operations was that the warden had an exhausted pasture ploughed and cropped, some fifteen or twenty acres of wood land cleared, the stumps taken from about half an acre of land, the sale of a considerable quantity of wood for

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

which he received credit in convict labour, and one-third of the crop, all without a dollar of expenditure. The prison supplied the seed and labour and received two-thirds of the crop, which Mr. Pipes states was some 111 bushels, which at the price paid that year would be worth \$38.85, and the wood. It almost seems that the small acreage devoted to oats on the Willow Farm was premeditated by the warden so as to furnish him with an excuse for cultivating and clearing his own land with the additional benefit accruing to him from the ready sale of the wood. The warden had no permission from the department for this work, and it does not appear the inspector was informed of it during his visit that year; as the warden considers it necessary to obtain the sanction of the minister to the Willow Farm arrangement, I cannot understand why he should not inform the department of the Chapman Farm operations.

## CHARGE 12.

The warden had two nephews on the staff, both appointed during his term as warden, Percy Forster being a guard, and Russell Forster being warden's clerk. Since the change of government Russell Forster, has been removed to Kingston, and Percy Forster to St. Vincent de Paul. There was no evidence adduced to support that part of the charge which alleges that the warden made them pay him a portion of their salaries, claiming that their deceased father had been indebted to him in a sum of money. Russell Forster gave evidence that the warden never got any portion of his salary or his brother's in any way directly or indirectly.

## CHARGE 13.

With regard to this charge I have already made a report to the effect that Patrick C. Connell, therein referred to was retired from the public service, while still fit for the position he was then occupying in the service. There is no evidence that the warden caused the retirement of the said Connell on account of the political opinions of the latter.

## CHARGE 14.

This charge is that the warden had not delivered to the prisoners on their discharge, property which belonged to them, and refers to complaints made to the department at different times made by an ex-convict called John Conroy. I have already made my report in this connection to the effect that Conroy suffered no injustice while in Dorchester Penitentiary from the warden or the officers under him. This is the only complaint of the nature which came under my notice.

## CHARGE 15.

That the warden is charged with denying to certain convicts the opportunity of communicating with their friends or making legitimate complaint against his conduct to the Department of Justice. This refers to the case of convict Stanley Steele, referred to me for investigation on complaints made by Steele and his relatives, in his behalf to the department. I inquired into the matter and made a report to the effect that the said Steele had no grounds for complaint.

## SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

Besides the ordinary account the warden has in the ledger of the prison in common with the other officers, he had another which has been styled in the evidence 'the special account.' This account was opened for the warden in November, 1890, and was closed on December 31, 1897. In it is entered whatever convict labour the warden

charged against himself during that time, being work on his marsh, at his dyke and aboideau, at building his barns and one or two smaller items of work done by the engineer and blacksmith, amounting in all to some 2,300 days' work, at the rate of 30 cents per diem. He sets off against this work, in the first place, 1,336 cords of wood in 1892 and 1893, at 20 cents per cord. This is the wood mentioned in that part of this report referred to the Willow Farm. At the time the Willow Farm was rented there was a quantity of wood lying throughout the woodland part of the property, being tree tops left after logging and trees that had been blown down by the wind, rough stuff, much of it rotten and all of it unmerchantable. It could be used as fuel in the prison boiler room, and the warden, according to the inspector, was going to send to the penitentiary in the winter of 1891-2, 1,000 cords of this rough fuel from the Willow Farm in pursuance of the agreement they had made about the farm. This wood did not cost the warden anything, and it is clear that the owners, made no objections to its being removed. One of the officers who helped to gather the wood said it was a benefit to the woodland to have this rough stuff removed. This class of wood was gotten off the Willow Farm lands, and off the Brad. Gilbert property adjoining. The warden states that when they were gathering the wood on the Willow Farm, the prison men got over the line and gathered some wood on Mr. Bradford Gilbert's property, and that on the latter complaining, he, the warden, settled with him by giving him \$50 for what quantity of this wood he had gathered and could be gathered on his land. The warden paid this amount personally, and the wood was taken to the prison. None of this wood passed through the storekeeper's books or was measured by him, and he knew nothing about it. The warden states it was measured by the officer in the yard, who handed his book into the warden, who made statements in each year on the wood, which he gave to the accountant. He says he afterwards found out that the 'horse' they measured the wood in was five foot high instead of four feet, and that the prison got in this way 303 cords more of the wood than he charged for, but that he never asked for, or received any additional credit for the extra quantity. No officer was brought forward to state he had measured any of this wood, no officer's book with any record of the measurement of the wood was produced, and there was no statements whatever of the wood among the other statements given the accountant by the warden, and on file in the office of the former. Guard Corcoran who gathered this wood with Guard Alexander, does not know of its ever having been measured, more than that Alexander would make a rough calculation. Guard Alexander states that they 'figured' on the quantity of stuff that came off these woods (the Brad. Gilbert and Willow Farm woods). This officer who worked at getting out this wood on these lands and on the Turner lands (where the privilege to gather the wood had been acquired for the prison on payment of \$55, and where it was estimated the 550 cords had been gathered) gives it as his opinion that there was more of this wood got on the Bradford Gilbert property than on the Willow Farm, and a greater quantity of it got on the Turner lands than on either one of the other places.

The next credit item of the warden in the special account is entered under the date of November 30, 1894, 'use of horse and oxen, 1892-3 and 1894, \$317.80.' I have already set out what I think of this charge made by the warden for his horses and oxen.

The warden is credited on November 30, 1895, with wood, \$117.05, made up as follows:—

53½ cords hardwood at \$1.....	\$53 50
58½ cords spruce at 75 cents.....	51 55
4 cords birch, for butter tubs, at \$1.50.....	6 00
½ cord white birch for clothes pins.....	1 00
5 cords wood for dryhouse.....	5 00

Mr. Fraser, the storekeeper, measured this wood, but was told by the warden not to put it through his books; the wood was cut by convicts and hauled by them with the prison teams, and the charge would be for the stumpage only. The warden fixed

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

the price himself. From what I saw in the books with reference to other wood purchases it is a pretty stiff price. This wood, excepting the 5 cords mentioned last, was got on the warden's Chapman Farm. It was cut by convicts, under guards Alexander and Hutchinson. Guard Alexander states that he and Guard Hutchinson cleared 8 or 10 acres on the Chapman Farm in the fall and winter of 1894-5, and that the wood got there, which was second-growth and small, was taken to the prison. He says that the clearing of the land would, in his judgment, be about worth the wood. They cut down everything that was growing there and were working at it all winter, two officers, and from four to six convicts. There were about 2,000 poles cut there for the warden by them, which were hauled out and strung along where a fence was afterwards built on the property. Guard Hutchinson says they cleared 8 or 10 acres at this time on the Chapman Farm, cutting everything, wood, poles and bushes. The brush was afterwards burned and the land left fit for stumping. The wood was taken to the prison, and is the wood for which the warden credits himself with \$112.05. The warden says he had this woodland cleared by the prison so that the convicts would not be likely to escape into it. The lot does not adjoin on the prison property at all. The Turner land some of which is not cleared being between the Chapman farm and the prison land. He says the land was worth more with the wood on it. He had bought the place in 1894 for \$340 and after some of the land had been brought into cultivation again by the prison farming it on the shares, and some more had been cleared as above stated and the out-buildings had been repaired by convict labour the warden sold the property in 1897 \$750.

On May 14, 1896, the warden credits himself with '5 cords of wood, good quality, at \$1. \$5 ; 30 cords rough wood, at 50 cents, \$15.'

The storekeeper measured this wood and did not put it through his books. The warden, as usual, fixed the price on the stumpage. The wood was cut and hauled by the convicts with prison teams.

On October 31, 1897, the warden credited himself with 'use of horse, 151 days at 30 cents, \$45,' This is for the time the messenger's horse had sore eyes for ten days or so, and on this account the warden handed one of his horses to the messenger, and had the latter to drive and keep for 151 days with results to himself as above.

On December 31, 1897, the warden balances the 'special account' by paying cash \$4.04. This is the only time any cash is mentioned in the 'special account.' It was after this that the warden brought up the 'straw account' which was pinned by the accountant to the sheet in the ledger in which was posted the special account. This special account never came under the eyes of the inspector, and there is nothing in the detailed statement with reference to Dorchester Penitentiary in the reports of the Minister of Justice, which shows any of this great amount of convict labour got by the warden at 30 cents per day, and in one case for 25 cents per day, nor is there anything to show that wood and teams were supplied to the prison by the warden to wipe out the convict labour. Besides this the warden got free of any charge the services of such competent men as Guard Hutchinson on his dyke and aboideau, Guard Chambers, (who is a carpenter,) on the dyke and aboideau, and in doing repairing at the Willow Farm house and barn and at the Chapman barn, and in building a barn at the Willow Farm, Guard Legère, an excellent farmer, at his ditching and haying, and in getting out piling for his dyke. Trade Instructor Miller put up two barns on the marsh for the warden, the only charge being for the convict labour at 30 cents per day.

I see no authority whatever for such transactions as are disclosed by the special account. There is nothing that gives the warden any authority to employ convict labour as he has done. As to his supplying wood to the penitentiary, this seems to me to come under section 31, which imposes a severe penalty on the warden or other officer furnishing materials, goods or provisions for the use of the penitentiary. Moreover, in this case the warden takes it upon himself to settle the price he is to be allowed for his wood, and undertakes to keep the time of the convicts working for him, with the results I have before spoken of.

## GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

It is clearly established by the evidence that it was the practice for work to be done at the prison without a requisition being issued therefor. This looseness frequently resulted, as has been pointed out, in no record whatever being kept of convict labour being employed by the warden. I was able to learn of but one instance where a requisition was issued for work to be done for the warden. Disregard for the rules characterized very many of his transactions with the penitentiary, and his remark that, "the warden can do as he likes," seems to explain the methods of his dealings with the institution of which he was the chief executive officer. Respecting many of his transactions with the prison there was no entry at all in the books, sometimes not even a statement of the work or material, as the case might be, was made up. In numerous instances, it was proved that in sales made by him to the prison, the warden fixed the price to be paid him and received credit accordingly. For the large quantities of wood sold by him, statements for but a very small quantity were to be found. It was also the practice to transfer prisoners from one gang to another without the written authority required by the rules. The rule that the warden shall enter into no contract affecting the interest of the prison, without the sanction of the Minister was repeatedly violated, and section 31 of the Penitentiary Act seems to be in point when dealing with certain other of his transactions with the prison. It is clear that the warden owns and cultivates farm land in Dorchester, and sells large quantities of hay, and in my opinion carries on farming operations in the usual way, and I therefore direct your attention to section 32 of the said Act. It has also been clearly established that the warden had practically all his work done by convict labour, and in no instance was the permission of the Minister got before the convicts were employed. In addition to this I may mention the fact that trade instructors and guards having special knowledge of the particular work then being carried on by the warden were frequently taken from their shops and regular duties, and sent a mile and a half from the prison to do work for him not authorized by the department. These officers never charged for their time, although in some instances they, in my opinion, performed labour not contemplated by the rules, as for instance Hutchinson being stripped, working in mud and water, building the warden's aboideau. No statement of the convicts labour employed by the warden was ever sent the accountant of penitentiaries, as is required by the rules. In all his transactions with the farmer, Mr. Pipes, the warden seems to have met with no opposition to any of his wishes. Mr. Pipes would lend him prison hay at any time, trade cattle belonging to the prison for those of the warden, and generally would do as the warden wished. There is no evidence that Mr. Pipes ever refused to accede to the wishes of the warden in any of the deals or swaps and exchanges made by him with the prison, and concerning which the warden states he consulted Mr. Pipes.

It seems that the warden paid but little attention to the manner in which the different officers kept their books, or as to the preservation of them, and as a result, memorandum books of the farmer which are said to have contained the only record for several years of the settlements between the warden and the farmer hereinbefore referred to, and statements made from the said books were not produced and could not be found. If these books and statements ever existed it was the greatest negligence not to preserve them. There is no evidence that the warden in his transactions with others did not guard the interests of the prison, but there is abundant proof that in transactions between himself and the prison he looked more to his own interests than to that of the prison, with the result that, in my opinion, the prison was the loser and the warden the gainer to no inconsiderable amount.

The warden submitted a statement purporting to show the savings effected by him from the time of his appointment, amounting to \$158,347, as follows:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18b

January 5, 1891.

*Reduction of Staff—*

Chief keeper at \$800, 3 years.....	\$2,400 00
Steward at \$700, 3 years.....	2,100 00
Schoolmaster at \$400, 2 years.....	800 00
Baker.....	600 00
Uniform of officers.....	200 00
Saved in fuel, 3 years.....	3,000 00
Withdrawal public works staff, 2 years.....	2,000 00
Cost of material used in construction and repairs and estimated for by the Public Works Department in 1888, before the withdrawal of staff.....	3,000 00
Reduction in expenditure per capita from \$299 to \$224.70.....	20,747 40
Building of new stockade of spruce instead of cedar as advised by Public Works Department.....	13,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$65,347 40
Supplementary estimates of saving effected to date, nine years' additional saving by reason of the withdrawal of the Public Works Department....	72,000 00
Postponement of putting in the electric light.....	4,500 00
Saving in buying Chapman woodland instead of Turner's.....	2,000 00
Saving in purchasing of Buck woodland.....	4,000 00
Saved in fuel and crop by working Willow Farm.....	5,000 00
Saved in fuel other than Willow Farm.....	3,000 00
Difference between price paid for Turner and Palmer marsh, and that paid by the late warden for marsh.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
Saved.....	\$158,347 40

In 1891 he made an application for an increase of salary and based his claim therefor upon the savings effected by him to that date amounting to \$65,347. He now files the above mentioned statement.

About all of the items making up this total are open to question. As to the item dealing with the reduction of the staff, there was no evidence given by the warden showing his connection with it. The records of the department will show the true state of affairs. I may say however, that he claims a saving of \$600, in the salary of a baker, but one had to be appointed after all, as it was claimed the food was not properly cooked by the convicts who had charge of the bakery. He claims the credit of saving \$3,000 up to 1891 in the matter of fuel, but says in his letter to the inspector, under the date of January 5, 1891, this policy was determined by the late warden, Mr. Botsford. With regard to the item of withdrawal of Public Works Department, for which the warden claims a credit altogether of some \$74,000, there is no evidence that the warden recommended the withdrawal of this department from this penitentiary. The evidence adduced merely shows a clashing of authority, between Mr. Turnbull, the clerk of that department here and the warden, which resulted in the suspension and subsequent reinstatement of Mr. Piercy, the engineer. An item of \$4,500 also appears in the said statement as saved, through his report to the department against establishing an electric light plant at the prison. It does not appear that the installation in the prison of this plant depended on the report of the warden, neither does it appear that such expense would not have been justified, and the light a great improvement. Also some \$2,000 is claimed as saved by buying the Chapman woodland about the reservoir instead of the Turner woodland. It was through a mistaken idea of the warden as to the ownership of this land that the Turner land was negotiated for by him. He thought Turner owner the land immediately about the reservoir, whereas, in fact, Mrs.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900.

Chapman did. I cannot see that he should take credit in correcting his own mistake. There is also a claim of saving some \$4,000 in the purchase of the Buck wood-land. The price was fixed on the advice of Mr. Legère, at the time a guard at the prison. The value of woodland increased, but I do not think the warden can claim a saving as to that purchase, since the prison bought on the report of a competent man, Mr. Legère, and all woodland here has increased in value. As to the item of \$5,000 saved in fuel and crops by working the Willow Farm, I beg to direct your attention to that part of your report dealing with the operations at this farm, and the feeding of the warden's horses at the prison barn, while working on the said farm. The benefit accruing to the warden himself through the said operations does not seem to enter into this calculation. There is one item of \$3,000 which the warden claims to have saved in the purchase of wood, other than the Willow Farm wood, I do not know what this refers to unless it is the Bradford Gilbert wood. He states he was forced to buy this to avoid an action of trespass, but includes it in a statement purporting to show the saving effected through his management. It will be remembered he bought this wood for \$50 and he sold it to the prison as though it was Willow Farm wood at 20 cents per cord, which would be from the evidence as to quantity a very profitable transaction to him. As to the item of \$2,000 claimed by him as the difference as saved in the purchase of the Turner and Palmer marshes, and that paid by the late warden for marsh purchased during his term of office, I may say we know nothing as to the price of marsh then and now, but it does appear in evidence that the warden purchased for himself marsh from Mitton in the year 1894, adjoining the Turner marsh purchased by the warden for the prison and at least equal in value to that marsh for \$50 per acre. The Turner marsh was purchased as hereinbefore stated at \$66.66 per acre, which was the price asked. As to the item of \$20,747.40 said to be saved in the reduction of per capita expenditure from \$299 to \$224.70, I may say the said expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1897, was \$258.63.

The saving of \$3,000 purporting to be the cost of materials used in the construction and repairs and estimated for by the Public Works Department in 1888 before the withdrawal of the staff is not supported by any evidence, and is not apparent that this money or a part of it was not expended by the warden instead of by the said department. As to the item of \$13,000 claimed to have been saved in building the stockade of spruce instead of cedar, it certainly would have been very extravagant to have imported cedar when spruce equally as suitable was available right here.

#### DISCIPLINE.

As far as I can ascertain the discipline and management of prisoners have always been good at this penitentiary, and still remain good, with the exception of one matter, to which I wish to call your attention. In my opinion prisoners were insufficiently guarded while employed outside the prison inclosure. From the evidence it appears that much carelessness was exhibited by the warden in guarding prisoners on work in which he was interested, as for instance, several prisoners cutting piling in the woods for the warden's dyke, four or five miles distance from the prison for two months with but one officer in charge of them; two convicts working on the warden's Chapman farm, over a mile from the prison, without any guard over them; one convict working on the warden's marsh for some time without any guard over him; and convicts while employed at various other kinds of work as appears in the evidence were not properly guarded while away from the prison. As a result, two convicts escaped from the warden's Chapman Farm, two from his dyke, and one while acting as his servant. The trouble and expense of recapturing all these convicts was considerable.

Throughout this investigation I allowed counsel for the warden the greatest latitude in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses. Both documentary and oral evidence that was quite irrelevant and inadmissible was admitted upon the assurance of counsel that he considered it material and necessary to a proper statement of the warden's position. I may here state that Mr. M. G. Teed, counsel for the warden, conducted the defence in the most gentlemanly manner and in my opinion with great ability and adroitness. It was contended on behalf of the warden that the evidence of certain

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 185

witnesses should not be believed because their memory was defective or they were hostile to the warden. I noticed, however, that the evidence of these very witnesses was used by the warden when he wished to corroborate his own, but he wishes me not to believe them when their statements might be damaging. In my opinion the memory of the warden was quite as defective as that of any witness examined and he repeatedly tried to mislead me in replying to my questions. His demeanour was most objectionable, and quite frequently he was decidedly insolent. As to witnesses being hostile to him, I beg to call your attention to the warden's reports to the inspector, in nearly all of which he reports that the best of good feeling exists among his officers. I have given such weight to the evidence as I thought it deserved, but I may state some of the most damaging evidence was given by friendly witnesses called either by myself or the warden. It was stated by him that he did not keep any books of account of any sort except a stock book containing entries of charges for the service of his stallion. However, when this book was wanted to corroborate certain evidence adduced it could not be produced. In my opinion it is too unreasonable to believe that the warden should keep no books of account, when he was continually buying and selling wood, hay, cattle and horses, selling coal and pasture to the guards and in various ways, as appears in the evidence, doing throughout the year more or less business. I wish also to call your attention to the fact that a very large part of the warden's defence in connection with the cattle, horse and farm transactions consists of his own evidence, and that of Mr. Pipes who was a party to the swaps and exchanges as well as to the alleged settlements of the Willow Farm crops, in connection with which settlements all books showing the details and kept by Mr. Pipes, and all statements kept by the the warden except for the years 1897 and 1898 are missing. There is thus no record available for several years showing how the warden paid for the feed consumed by his horses and colts kept in the prison barns. As nearly all the irregularities mentioned in the evidence occurred previous to the summer of 1896, witnesses were obliged to state from memory details of transactions several years old. The management of the penitentiary since 1896 has shown a great improvement as compared with that previous to the said date, as but little trafficking has gone on between the prison and the warden and but little prison convict labour has been employed by him.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD M. BILL,  
*Commissioner.*

DORCHESTER, June 29, 1899.



DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MILITIA AND DEFENCE  
FOR THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA  
REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER  
1899

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



O T T A W A  
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1 9 0 0



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1899, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

My, Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

F. W. BORDEN,  
*Minister of Militia and Defence.*

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, April 24, 1900.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

### PART I.

	PAGE.
Report of the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.....	vii
Appendix No. 1 : Report of the Chief Superintendent of Militia Stores, ....	1
" A " Small arm ammunition issued for Practice.....	4
" B " Small arm ammunition issued on repayment.....	4
" C " Gunpowder and Friction Tubes issued for Practice and Salutes....	5
Rents received.....	5
Clothing issued on Requisitions.....	6
Deposit Receipts.....	6
Appendix No. 2: Report of the Chief Engineer.....	7
Appendix No. 3: Report of the Superintendent of the Government Cartridge Factory.....	15

### PART II.

Report of the Major General Commanding the Militia.....	17
No. 1—Narrative of Events in 1899.....	17
No. 2—Proposal for the Current year 1900.....	28

---

Appendix " A "—Report of the Commandant of the Royal Military College.....	33
"    "    " B "—Return showing the number of Officers, Men and Horses trained at Local Head-Quarters.....	38
"    "    "    "    Return showing the number of Officers, Men and Horses trained in District Camps.....	39
"    "    " C "—Certificates granted.....	40
"    "    " D "—Return of Field Batteries which performed Annual Drill.....	41
"    "    " E "—Establishment of 2nd Special Service Battalion R.C.R.	44
"    "    " F "—Return of Permanent Corps of Active Militia.....	49



PART I.  
—  
REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPUTY MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, April 17, 1900.

The Honourable F. W. BORDEN,  
Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I beg leave to lay before you the several reports mentioned below, which have been submitted by officers of the department, and to add thereto some remarks in relation to the operations and work carried on by the department during the calendar year 1899.

1. The report of the General Officer Commanding the Militia, with appendices relating to Active Militia and Permanent Corps; also the report of the Officer Commanding the Royal Military College.

2. The report of the Chief Superintendent of Military Stores, giving a detail of all clothing and military stores issued to the force during the year. It also contains a return of all moneys collected for rents and for ammunition, gunpowder, friction tubes, &c., issued on repayment.

In this report attention is drawn to the desirability of having on hand a reserve of at least one year's supply of clothing. Reference to this matter will be made further on in my report.

3. The report of the Chief Engineer of the Department, showing the work of repairs done under his supervision in the different districts.

4. The report of the Superintendent of the Government Cartridge and Shell Factory. This report is for only the first six months of the calendar year 1899; henceforth the report will be for each fiscal year commencing on July 1 and ending on June 30 following. This change is considered desirable in order that details of cost of labour, material, &c., may correspond with the period for which the appropriations for the factory are made by parliament, and also to correspond with the time covered by the Auditor General's Report.

From this report it will be seen that over three-quarters of a million of .303 cordite ball cartridges and half a million blank cartridges were made up during the six months;

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

3,144 R. M. L. 9-pr. shrapnel shell, 708 R. M. L. common shells and 1,236 shrapnel 12-pr. shells were made up in the same period.

A small supply of 6-pr. shells have been manufactured and work begun on 5-in. Howitzer shells.

A supply of material required in making up empty silk cloth cartridges was ordered from the War Office; in future these cartridges, instead of being procured from the War Department, England, will be made up in the cartridge factory.

An order has, as you directed, been placed in England for a rolling mill plant; this, when installed, will materially add to the facilities for the manufacture of small arm ammunition.

---

It is a source of gratification that the excellence of the general and technical education imparted in the Royal Military College and of the training given therein is becoming year by year more widely known and more fully appreciated. A proof of this is found in the fact that last year there were more applicants for admission than there was accommodation for.

The continued success of the College cannot, henceforth, be regarded as a matter of speculation; the high rank its graduates are taking in civil and military life is now well known; the appreciation in which they are held by the British War Department is being continually manifested by the number of Commissions that are being offered for acceptance of the Cadets.

---

The Oliver Equipment for the force has now all been delivered; instructions for the proper care and preservation of the leather therein have been printed and distributed.

---

The necessity of providing a reserve of clothing, camp equipment, and barrack stores is continually being forced on my attention; the lack of even a sufficient supply in store to meet ordinary requirements with that promptness and satisfaction so essential to the maintenance of a volunteer force has again and again been a subject of anxiety in the Department. In his report dated March 1, 1898, the late Colonel Panet, then Deputy Minister, pointed out that 'the demands for clothing for the force cannot always be answered with satisfaction on account of the small amount kept in store,' and he 'recommended that the estimates on this head be increased sufficiently to prevent any delay occurring when dealing with requisitions for clothing which is due.' He 'recommended also that a small reserve be kept in store for issue in case of any emergency.'

Colonel Panet's recommendations have not been followed to that extent, if at all, that seems to me to be now necessary under the new and changed conditions that have arisen since then; in both his remarks and his recommendations I fully concur.

The inadequacy of our supplies of the above description was very much felt when preparations were being made to send to South Africa the contingents which have gone there to assist the Empire; as you are aware a very large proportion indeed of the



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

clothing, equipment, and stores had to be purchased after it was decided the contingents should be sent.

It may be pointed out that a considerable quantity of clothing, stores, ammunition, &c., paid for out of the appropriation annually voted to the Department by Parliament is sold on repayment, and the money received therefor, instead of going back to the credit of the Department, is paid to the credit of the Receiver General. In the last fifteen years over \$225,000 worth of clothing, ammunition and stores have been issued for which payment went into the general revenue.

In Colonel Panet's report dated December 14, 1892, (page VIII) he refers to this matter and states 'our estimates may, therefore, be considered as practically curtailed to that extent.'

There is no doubt it was the evident expectation of Parliament that the full sum granted to this Department would be expended as proposed in the estimates, and that the appropriations would not be reduced, 'practically' as explained above.

I would therefore recommend that you ask Parliament to now grant, in addition to the amount found necessary for ordinary expenditure under the conditions which have usually prevailed, such sum, not necessarily in excess of the amount mentioned above as having been paid to the Receiver General since 1885, as will provide for the purchase of a small reserve of clothing, camp equipment, stores, &c.—mainly clothing.

---

Of the work done in the department during the year, that connected with the organization, equipping and despatch of the first contingent, and the organization and equipping of the second contingent was, in a way, the most important, and possessed a more absorbing interest than any feature relating to military operations carried on in connection with the permanent force, or with the drill or manœuvres of the active militia.

I take this opportunity of assuring you that the loyalty and patriotic devotion to Britain evinced by Canadians of every creed and nationality, and wherever living, also existed to the fullest extent among the officials of the department.

The work of organizing and enrolling the contingents was carried out with zeal by the officers of the military branch of the department, efficiently aided by the district officers commanding and staff officers in the various military districts.

As intimated elsewhere, herein, practically the whole of the clothing, the necessaries, the equipment, &c., had to be purchased for the contingents and delivered to them within about two weeks.

To accomplish this the officials in the purchasing branch, in charge of Captain A. Benoit, worked early and late in a systematic and businesslike way that could not be excelled.

The distribution of the supplies involving, as it did, a great amount of labour and exceptional care, was carried out very successfully by the stores branch under the control of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, chief superintendent of stores, who states that the officers

of his branch spared neither time nor effort to thoroughly and rapidly do the work connected with the equipment of these forces.

The experience gained in connection with the sending out of the contingents, from the inception of the work until its completion, is regarded by the officers of all the branches in the department as having been of great advantage and service to them.

I cannot close this report without expressing my appreciation of the earnest co-operation I have received, throughout my first year as your Deputy Minister, from all the officials in the department. They have invariably discharged their duties in a most satisfactory and earnest manner. But I desire to especially refer to their willingness—I might say eagerness—to work with unremitting application in getting the contingents ready to go to South Africa. Night after night for weeks, some of the clerks in our department worked in their offices till a very late hour, and when necessity arose, they did not hesitate to come on Sundays and holidays; a number of them, in fact, cheerfully gave up both Christmas and New Year's Day to help to get their own particular work done and prevent delay. The work was done in a marvellously short time. That there was no hitch in the preparations nor any avoidable delay in the despatch of these troops, is due in a very great measure to the intelligent way in which this service was performed.

I take this opportunity of showing that I recognize and highly appreciate the zeal and efficiency displayed by the departmental staff in the discharge of their different duties.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

FINANCIAL Statement for the Year ending June 30, 1899.

Votes for Militia Services, 1898-99.	Expended.	
	\$	cts.
By Statute— Pay of General Officer, Adjutant-General and Q. M. General .....	10,550	30
By Vote— Pay of Staff, Permanent Corps and Active Militia, including allowances.....	334,736	69
Yukon Contingent .....	387,763	41
Annual Drill of the Militia.....	422,552	53
Salaries and wages of civil employees.....	68,993	73
Military properties, works and buildings.....	154,984	12
Warlike and other stores.....	79,083	72
Clothing and necessaries.....	169,977	59
Provisions, supplies and remounts.....	109,972	62
New Rifle Range, Hamilton, Ontario.....	2,625	00
Transport and freight.....	44,969	70
Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations and Bands and Military Institutes..	42,425	00
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies.....	25,019	12
Royal Military College of Canada.....	65,394	66
Defence Scheme Committee.....	5,878	58
Dominion Cartridge Factory.....	80,134	94
"          "          for alteration of 303 in. ammunition to be refunded by Imperial Government.....	4,141	33
T. B. Winnett—Gratuity.....	71	50
Defences, Esquimalt, B.C.—Dominion contribution towards Capital Expendi- ture for works and buildings.....	\$42,207.02	} 44,669 80
"          "          Pay and allowances of a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery or Royal Engineers.....	\$2,462.78	
Gratuities to Officers to be retired and others.....	26,913	52
Land for Camp—London, Ontario.....	26,083	28
Medals for services in 1866 and 1870.....	4,850	67
Windsor, N.S., Fire Relief Committee, 1897.....	500	00
Capital Account—Arms, Ammunition and Defences.....	387,810	16
Total.....	2,489,551	65
<i>Pensions.</i>		
By Vote— Pensions—Militia, Rebellion, 1885.....	18,711	87
"          "          Fenian Raids, &c. ....	2,583	04
By Statute— Pensions—Militia, Upper Canada, War of 1812.....	1,520	00
	22,814	91

REVENUE.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Casual.....			961	00
Ammunition, Stores and Clothing.....	44,315	18		
Miscellaneous.....	1,993	80		
Rents.....	5,119	60		
Royal Military College.....			51,428	58
			21,535	81
			73,925	39

J. W. BORDEN,

Accountant.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. F. PINAULT, Lt.-Col.,  
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

## APPENDIX No. I

TO THE

## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

## MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES.

STORE BRANCH, OTTAWA, March, 1900.

SIR,—The year 1899 was one of more than ordinary activity in the Store Branch. The Cavalry regiments, with one or two exceptions, were supplied with entirely new equipment—including arms, accoutrements, saddlery and picketting stores.

Three batteries of artillery received new armament of six 12-pr. B.L. guns and details in exchange for 9-pr. equipment returned to store charge. The remaining batteries were completed with details to a considerable extent.

The Infantry and Rifle Battalions were supplied with stores where necessary.

More than 500 requisitions for clothing were complied with—of which fully 275 were received for action during the months of April and May.

Some arrangement is necessary whereby requisitions for supplies would be put forward at an earlier date. Those for the cavalry, above referred to, were not received until, at most, three weeks before the date fixed for going into camp. In some instances demands were not received for action until the units requiring them had left their headquarters.

There does not seem to be any reasonable excuse for this delay, as in the majority of cases, if the equipment is unserviceable, it must have become so during the previous camp and the demands should have been put forward at once.

The assembling of practically the whole force, almost simultaneously, made the handling of the camp equipment no easy task, and taxed the efforts of the very limited store staff to the utmost. A scale governing issues of camp equipment should be authorized and published for general information to assist officers in framing demands.

All changes in pattern of clothing and equipment should be published for general information and a duplicate of the pattern lodged with the store branch for guidance in making issues. Changes in pattern should not be ordered into effect until the stock in hand has been exhausted from fair wear. At present it is customary to make every little change in pattern in the Imperial service sufficient reason for making demands for new articles, notwithstanding the fact that those to be replaced have not been more than one year (twelve days) in use. In this way patterns are multiplied and frequently hundreds of articles remain in store and become obsolete, unnecessarily. It would seem desirable that there should be a regularly constituted board to which patterns should be submitted, its decision to be submitted to the Minister for approval.

Morris tubes were supplied last year for the first time for use in the camps of instruction. Not only the majority of the tubes, but several of the Lee-Enfield rifles

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

used with them, were returned into store in an unserviceable condition for want of proper care and supervision. Seven tubes were expanded in the rifles and could not be removed. Three tubes and three Lee-Enfield rifles, with a quantity of ammunition, were reported missing at the close of the camp at Sussex, N.B. They have not since been returned.

Attention is requested to the issues ordered to be made to field batteries. Equipment to the value of over \$50,000 is issued to an officer without any guarantee of safety, and stored in a gun-shed without any adequate protection. The greater part of this equipment is unnecessary for drill purposes. The present establishment of horses for a field battery is thirty-four, yet seventy-eight sets of harness are issued; forty-four sets, therefore, lie in the gun-shed from year to year deteriorating.

Articles not required for drill purposes should be kept in a District mobilization store under proper supervision. When issues are required for service, they should be taken from these and replaced by new supplies; they would thus be kept in a serviceable condition. Instances could be cited to prove that the present system only results in the articles (not in use) being found either deficient or unserviceable when required.

A considerable number of articles of barrack stores is required annually to replace wear and tear; many of these are procured, locally, at the highest prices; a uniform pattern should be adopted and the articles obtained by tender. This would result in a considerable saving in expenditure.

The advantage of having at least one year's supply of clothing on hand as a reserve, cannot be too forcibly urged. This would greatly facilitate issues; a sufficient supply of any particular size would be guaranteed, and exceptional demands would be met without difficulty.

At this date no return of probable requirements for the force for the year 1899-1900 has been received. As many of the articles of a special nature may have to be procured from the Imperial stores, the necessity for its being furnished at an early date will be obvious.

Of the fifteen Maxim guns imported, two are now in South Africa, two in the Yukon Territory, and two in British Columbia. An additional supply is required. A demand for spare parts for these guns has been put forward to meet possible requirements.

The building formerly rented and occupied as a militia store in Halifax, N.S., was vacated in the month of October, the stores being removed to the old drill hall, which it is proposed to use for the purpose until other arrangements are made by the Department.

As previously reported, store buildings are urgently required at Toronto and Kingston. The location at Toronto is unsafe at present, the magazine having been maliciously set on fire on three occasions. Magazine accommodation at London and Toronto is very much needed; they are centres of large Districts. At present there is no accommodation west of Kingston.

Lee-Enfield rifles were issued during the year to such battalions as were recommended to receive them.

The arm-racks in the armoury at Quebec have been gradually altered by the store employees, as opportunity offered, so as to fit them for the Lee-Enfield rifles. The armourer at that station volunteered for active service and is now with the first contingent in South Africa. Mr. F. Thompson, an apprentice of the Department, is filling the position temporarily.

Issues of the new Oliver Equipment have been made as demanded.

The demand for Martini-Henry rifles for issue to drill companies in educational establishments, since the public schools were brought within the scope of the Order in Council, has largely increased. The supply of rifles available for this purpose will soon be exhausted. It would seem desirable to limit the issue to young men of a certain age,—the rifle must in many instances be too heavy for the lads of which the companies are composed.

A full supply of small arm ammunition is on charge at the several district headquarters to meet the current demands of the force.

The equipping of the several contingents for South Africa, has, it is submitted, fully proved the ability of the Stores branch as at present organized, to carry on the duties, however arduous, which may be entrusted to it.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

The emergency could not well have arisen at a more opportune time, when the Branch was the object of much adverse criticism.

Without extra assistance, day and night, for three months, the work was cheerfully and unremittingly carried forward to a successful conclusion.

The timely warning, in each instance, of the Honourable the Minister of Militia, of the necessity of being prepared for a possible emergency enabled arrangements to be pushed forward.

The officers of my branch at Headquarters, with Mr. Clarke and employees of the Militia Stores, Ottawa, are worthy of special mention. Captain Curren, Superintendent of Stores, Halifax, and Lt.-Colonel Forrest, of Quebec, upon whom much extra labour was entailed, carried out their duties to my entire satisfaction. In fact, in every District, the duties of the Superintendents of Stores have been performed in the most satisfactory manner.

I desire to emphasize, in the strongest terms, my remarks in last year's Report in reference to the invaluable assistance given me by Major Donaldson, my Chief Assistant. The work performed by him during the year has been a long way out of the ordinary.

I desire to take this opportunity of stating the obligation this Branch is under to Captain Benoit, Secretary of the Department, for the great assistance he has rendered in fitting out the several contingents which have left Canada for South Africa. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to procure supplies within the very short time he had at his disposal.

The military properties have been inspected by the officers in local charge and are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

The following tables, A, B, C, D, E and F, give details as to issues of ammunition for practice and on repayment; gunpowder and friction tubes issued; amounts received as rents of military properties by Districts; details of clothing issued during the year; and a recapitulation of all monies credited to the Receiver General by Deposit Receipts.

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt.-Colonel,  
*Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.*

68 VICTORIA, A. 1900

(A.)—SMALL ARM Ammunition issued for Practice from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Military Districts.	Rounds.	
	Ball.	Blank.
Military District No. 1.....	115,130	42,630
" 2.....	285,460	188,730
" 3.....	53,420	7,520
" 4.....	42,435	14,390
" 5 & 6.....	294,340	97,700
" 7.....	100,960	12,740
" 8.....	13,700	
" 9.....	75,610	59,180
" 10.....	16,700	12,330
" 11.....	19,200	12,800
" 12.....	5,480	
Issued to Militia Corps for Rifle League Competitions.....	164,000	
Total.....	1,186,435	\$448,020

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt.-Colonel.

*Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.*

(B.)—SMALL ARM Ammunition issued on repayment from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Military Districts.	Rounds.	Amounts.
		\$
Military District No. 1—London.....	23,712	299 25
" 2—Toronto.....	204,285	3,220 94
" 3—Kingston.....	5,537	73 00
" 4—Ottawa.....	47,145	743 43
" 5 and 6—Montreal.....	1,518,000	7,717 00
" 7—Quebec.....	27,091	315 37
" 8—St. John, N.B.....	40,010	490 31
" 9—Halifax.....	19,115	282 20
" 10—Winnipeg.....	57,915	799 40
" 11—Victoria.....	41,399	600 00
" 12—Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	26,434	367 68
Total.....	2,010,643	14,908 58

	Rounds.
Lee-Enfield—Ball.....	553,848
Martini-Henry—Ball.....	68,846
Snider—Ball.....	1,581,069
" Blank.....	280
Lee-Enfield—Blank.....	2,400
Morris Tube.....	4,000
Revolver—Colt's.....	100
Winchester—Ball.....	100
Total.....	2,010,643

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt.-Colonel.

*Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

(C).—RETURN of Gunpowder and Friction Tubes issued for Practice and Salutes from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Military Districts.	Stations.	Corps.	Gun-powder.	Friction Tubes.
			Lbs.	No.
No. 1.	London	Field Batteries of Artillery.	1,197	1,600
No. 2.	Toronto			
No. 3.	Kingston			
No. 4.	Ottawa	Field and Garrison Artillery, Royal Military College and Royal Canadian Artillery.	3,280	1,837
No. 5 & 6.	Montreal			
No. 7.	Quebec	Ottawa Field Battery and Salutes.	225	115
No. 8.	St. John, N.B.	Field and Garrison Artillery and Salutes.	405	310
No. 9.	Halifax, N.S.	" "	5,592	3,240
No. 10.	Winnipeg	" "	701	91
No. 12.	Charlottetown	" "	4,899	250
		Winnipeg Field Battery and Salutes.	1,094	595
		Field Battery and Salutes.	701	165
		Total..	18,133	8,203

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt.-Colonel,  
*Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.*

TENANTS and Rental from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Number of Tenants.	Station.	Rents Received.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
3	{ Chatham... } M. D. No. 1.....	38 00	
	{ London... }		
5	{ Toronto... } M. D. No. 2.....	219 00	
	{ Niagara... }		
20	{ Kingston... } M. D. Nos. 3 and 4.....	529 97	
	{ Ottawa... }		
5	Montreal, M. D. Nos. 5 and 6.....	602 25	
45	Quebec, M. D. No. 7.....	3,456 88	
8	St. John, M. D. No. 8.....	178 25	
12	Halifax, M. D. No. 9.....	106 63	
2	Charlottetown, M. D. No. 12.....	5 87	
100	..... Total number of tenants.		
	..... Total amount of rents received.....	\$5,136 85	

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt. Colonel,  
*Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.*



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

The table herewith shows the details of clothing issued on requisition during the year :—

## ISSUES.

Tunics, Cloth.		Tunics, Serge.		Trousers, Cloth, Pairs.		Trousers, Serge, Pairs.		Forage Caps.			Great Coats.		Panta-loons, Pairs.		Halifax Bearer Company.	
16	Cavalry.															
263	Artillery.															
2,151	Infantry.															
587	Rifles.															
749	Cavalry.															
3,788	Artillery.															
9,660	Infantry.															
4,258	Rifles.															
180	Cavalry.															
400	Artillery.															
232	Infantry.															
1,747	Artillery.															
9,410	Infantry.															
3,596	Rifles.															
709	Cavalry.															
1,309	Artillery.															
5,838	Infantry.															
1,075	Rifles.															
1,667	Field Service.															
593	Cavalry.															
260	Artillery.															
6,431	Infantry and Rifles															
709	Cavalry.															
1,309	Artillery.															
64	Serge Tunics.															
64	Long Trousers.															
61	Forage Caps															

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt.-Colonel,  
Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.

## DEPOSIT RECEIPTS.

The statement underneath will show the amounts received by the Store Branch for ammunition and stores issued on repayment, as well as for military rents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Ammunition.		Military Stores and Clothing.		Miscellaneous.		Rents.		Total amount.	
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
14,908	.58	29,308	.19	0	.40	5,136	.85	49,354	.02

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt.-Colonel,  
Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.

## APPENDIX No. 2

TO THE

## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

## MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

---

 REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, OTTAWA, DEC. 31, 1899.
 

---

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the work carried out, under the supervision of the Engineer Branch, in the several military districts throughout the Dominion, from July 1, 1898, to December 31, 1899.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.

LONDON, ONT.

*Wolseley Barracks.*—The buildings, &c., at Wolseley Barracks were generally repaired. W.C.'s and bath tubs were put in the officers' quarters. The old steam heating apparatus was taken out, and a new hot water heating system installed which has resulted in a large annual saving of fuel.

*Brigade Camp Grounds.*—General repairs were made to the buildings on these grounds.

*Rifle Range.*—The rifle range was generally repaired.

WALKERTON, ONT.

*Rifle Range.*—General repairs were made to this range.

HESPELER, ONT.

*Armoury*—No. 5 Company's armoury of the 29th Battalion was generally repaired.

CHATHAM, ONT.

*Drill Shed.*—The Roof of this building was reshingled.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

TORONTO, ONT.

*Stanley Barracks.*—General repairs were made to buildings and grounds.

*Store Buildings.*—Small repairs were made to store buildings.

*Drill Shed.*—General repairs to armouries, &c., were made.

## HAMILTON, ONT.

*New Rifle Range.*—A new standard rifle range has been built for eleven targets.  
*Drill Hall.*—General repairs were made.

## HAGERSVILLE, ONT.

*Drill Shed.*—Roof was repaired.

## NIAGARA, ONT.

*Camp Grounds.*—Some small works were carried out before the annual camp was held. A water supply service was laid to Cavalry Camp grounds.  
*Rifle Range.*—General repairs were made at this range.

## BURFORD, ONT.

*Drill Shed.*—Roof was repaired.

## BRANTFORD, ONT.

*Drill Shed.*—A new hot water heating system was installed in this building, and small repairs carried out.

## MILTON, ONT.

*Drill Shed.*—General repairs to windows.

## ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

*Armouries.*—Temporary armouries were fitted up for the 7th Field Battery and 19th Battalion.

## SIMCOE, ONT.

*Drill Shed.*—A hot water heating system was put in, and general repairs made.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

## KINGSTON, ONT.

*Tête de Pont.*—The buildings at the barracks were generally repaired.  
*Stables.*—Old forage barn was converted into a stable.  
*Artillery Park.*—Some small repairs were made to buildings and grounds.  
*Fort Henry.*—General repairs were made.  
*Camp Grounds.*—Caretaker's quarters were generally repaired.  
*Fort Frederick.*—General repairs were made.

## ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

No. 4 officers' quarters were converted into cadets' room. General repairs were made to buildings and grounds.

## OWEN SOUND.

*Drill Shed.*—An armoury was fitted for one Company 31st Battalion in this building.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

## PORT HOPE, ONT.

*Drill Shed.*—Alterations and general repairs were made.

## ASHBURNHAM, ONT.

*Drill Shed.*—General repairs were made.

## BELLEVILLE, ONT.

*Rifle Range.*—General repairs were made.

*Drill Shed.*—Electric light was installed, and general repairs to shed and to officers' quarters and heating apparatus were made.

## BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

*Rifle Range.*—A range was constructed.

*Drill Shed.*—General repairs were made.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 4.

## BROCKVILLE, ONT.

*Rifle Range.*—The rifle range was reconstructed.

*Drill Shed.*—Electric light was installed in this building.

## CORNWALL, ONT.

*Rifle Range.*—A new rifle range was constructed.

## LANSDOWNE, ONT.

*Drill Shed.*—A fence was built.

## PRESCOTT, ONT.

*Rifle Range.*—The rifle range was rebuilt and extended.

## CARLETON PLACE, ONT.

*Rifle Range.*—The rifle range was reconstructed.

## PEMBROKE, ONT.

*Rifle Range.*—General repairs were made at this range.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5.

## MONTREAL, P.Q.

*Victoria Rifles Armoury.*—This building was repaired generally.

*Drill Hall.*—General repairs were made. New floors were laid in armouries on east side of building. Regimental armouries were fitted up for 6th Hussars. General repairs to plumbing and alterations were made for new chief caretaker's quarters, and armouries of 5th Royal Scots and Prince of Wales Regiment of Fusiliers.

## ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

*Camp Grounds.*—These grounds were extended and levelled, and fences renewed.

*Military Buildings.*—All buildings were repaired generally, and drains put in order, gates and board walks renewed.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 6.

## ST. JOHNS, P.Q.

*The Barracks.*—A new hot water heating system was put in these barracks, which results in a large saving of fuel. The several officers' quarters were repaired generally, and all buildings were put in repair. All windows in officers' quarters, and inside and double blinds, were repaired and painted. The plumbing and sewer connections in south block were put in order. Alterations and improvements were made to non-commissioned quarters.

## RICHMOND, P.Q.

*Regimental Armoury, 54th Battalion.*—Repairs were made to windows in this armoury.

## SHERBROOKE, QUE.

*Rifle Range.*—A survey has been made of proposed new rifle range.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

## QUEBEC.

*Fortification Walls.*—The following walls were repaired or rebuilt:—Mountain Hill, from Post Office to Dufferin Terrace, rebuilt; rampart walls repaired and partly rebuilt; wall behind militia stores, near St. Louis Gate, repaired; wall facing Grand Allée, and closing Citadel Ditch, repaired; Diamond Bastion repaired; King Bastion repaired; wall at Jebbs' Redoubt rebuilt; wall at Lower Park stores repaired, and new coping supplied. Loose rocks were removed from cliff under Citadel walls. A portion of wall on Palace Hill was taken down and rebuilt by the city of Quebec to allow of widening of street.

*Citadel.*—Various general repairs to all buildings were made. New floors were put down in casemates, and chimneys repaired. No. 2 latrine was converted into a water closet. Plank walks at casemates were renewed. Casemates were fitted up for No. 5 Co. R.C.R.I. Officers' quarters were fitted up generally and repairs made. A plank walk, twelve feet wide, is now under construction around the cliff under citadel walls, to extend from Dufferin Terrace to Cove Fields. General repairs to plumbing were made. The drainage system at Jebbs' Redoubt is now being reconstructed.

*Store Buildings.*—A portion of roof of store buildings, occupied as carpenters' and armourers' shop, was renewed. Small repairs were made to foreman of stores' quarters and Mann's store. The gable end of armourers' quarters, Palace Hill, was rebuilt, and chimneys repaired. Repairs were made at Lower Park stores.

*Drill Hall.*—Alterations were made in gun shed and harness room of field battery for storage of new guns, harness and equipment, and for increased establishment. The 8th and 9th Battalion officers' quarters were fitted up and new cupboards made for 8th Battalion armouries. All window frames were painted and windows glazed. The roof was repaired generally.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

*Riding School.*—The interior walls of this building were resheathed. Roof repaired and painted, and general repairs made.

*Sidewalks.*—The sidewalks adjoining government property on the following streets were renewed: Esplanade, McMahon, St. Patrick, St. Geneviève, Palace and St. Valier.

*Married Men's Quarters, St. Louis St.*—General repairs were made and plumbing put in order.

*Officers' Quarters, St. Louis St.*—General repairs were made to these quarters, and two new quarters were fitted up in old court yard.

*Field Artillery Barracks.*—The floors in barrack rooms were renewed and general alterations and repairs made, roofs repaired, ash pit constructed, and roof of forage barn painted. Increased accommodation was provided for horses in stables, floors renewed, and proper drainage provided. The officers' quarters were repaired, and general repairs to plumbing made.

*Brigade Office Building.*—The exterior of this building was painted. Quarters occupied by the district officer commanding were fitted up. An office provided and fitted for the officer commanding Canadian artillery, and electric light installed in all offices.

*Ramparts.*—A building was erected here for the depression range finder. Gun platforms were renewed.

## CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

*Main Factory.*—A portion of the roof of this building was renewed. The erection of a new engine and boiler house was completed. General alterations were made to heating system, utilizing the exhaust steam from new boilers. General repairs were carried out. Three sinks and one steam table were fitted up for preparing and drying cartridge cases.

*Shell Factory.*—General repairs were made to walls of building, and a friction clutch provided to shut off the power in case of accident.

*Officers' Quarters.*—These quarters were repaired generally.

*Office Building.*—Generally repaired, interior painted and roof repaired.

*Laboratory Buildings, Cove Fields.*—The roofs of two buildings were renewed, caretaker's quarters fitted up, new drying and mixing houses erected to replace those destroyed by an explosion, new boiler house erected, and old boiler from main factory placed there. General repairs to all buildings.

*Artillery Proof Range.*—A new artillery proof range was constructed on Cove Fields for testing projectiles.

## LEVIS, QUE.

*Forts.*—Brigade Camp Grounds at Nos. 1 and 2 forts were fitted up. The well and pump at No. 1 fort were put in proper order, and chimneys rebuilt. General repairs were carried out, and walls pointed.

*Engineer Park.*—General repairs were made to all buildings and fences. Buildings whitewashed and roofs tarred.

*Rifle Range.*—General repairs were made to rifle range, and fences put in order.

## ISLAND OF ORLEANS, QUE.

*Artillery Range.*—General repairs were made to gun platforms and sheds on artillery range.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.

## FREDERICTON.

*Officers' Quarters.*—The verandah roof and ceiling were repaired and floor renewed, fences repaired and minor alterations made. New eave troughs and down pipes were put up and absorbing wells built. General repairs to plumbing were made. A new cooking range was placed in officers' mess kitchen.

*Men's Barracks.*—New eave troughs and down pipes were put up and absorbing wells built. The verandahs were put in good repair, and new floors put down. One barrack room was converted into store room.

*Park Barracks.*—New latrines were built. New eave troughs and down pipes were put up and absorbing wells built. General repairs were made to non-commissioned officers' quarters. New water supply pipes and sinks were placed in all quarters in this building.

*Drill Hall.*—A new office was fitted up for the District Officer Commanding. A new porch was built at quartermaster sergeant's quarters, and general repairs made.

*Hospital.*—New steps were built at entrance, small repairs made, and plumbing put in order.

*Rifle Range.*—General repairs were made at this range.

## ST. JOHN, N.B.

*Fort Dufferin.*—The magazine was repaired generally, and fences put in order.

*Dorchester Battery.*—Fences were renewed.

*The Barracks, Sydney St.*—Fences were repaired, and sewers put in order.

*Martello Tower Property.*—The walls in this tower were thoroughly repaired and pointed. Fences and outhouses were repaired generally.

*Store Buildings.*—General repairs were made to quarters occupied by Superintendent of Stores, and electric light installed.

*Drill Hall.*—Gates and fences at drill hall grounds were put in repair. The roof of main hall was repaired, and roof of armouries renewed.

*Fort Howe.*—The roof of main hall was re-shingled, and a new 3-inch plank floor and joists put down. Small general repairs were made to buildings, and drain pipes from caretaker's quarters put in order.

## WOODSTOCK, N.B.

*Rifle Range.*—A new rifle range was constructed here.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

## HALIFAX, N.S.

*New Drill Hall.*—This building is not yet quite completed. A few interior fittings are still required.

*Old Drill Shed.*—General repairs were made to this building, and fences put in order. The roof of 1st Regiment C.A. clothing room repaired.

## ANNAPOLIS, N.S.

*Old Fort.*—The work of restoring the old fort has been completed.

## MAHONE BAY, N.S.

*Gun Platform.*—One new gun platform was built for the Garrison Artillery.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10.

## WINNIPEG.

*Fort Osborne Barracks.*—The roof of married men's quarters was re-shingled, new eave troughs and down pipes were put up, and general repairs made. All exterior woodwork of officers quarters was painted. General repairs were made to floors in men's barracks. The magazine was repaired generally.

*Drill Hall.*—New militia store rooms were fitted up in this building. Caretaker's quarters were repaired. All outside woodwork of drill hall, and fences were painted. New arm racks and accoutrement racks were fitted up in armouries of 90th Battalion.

*Stables, R.C. Dragoons.*—New double windows were put in, and general repairs made.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 11.

## VICTORIA, B.C.

*Drill Hall.*—The roof of this building was repaired, plumbing put in order, and an ash pit constructed,

## VANCOUVER, B.C.

*Drill Hall.*—The floor of this building was repaired.

*Rifle Range.*—The rifle range at Central Park was repaired generally.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12.

## CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

*Victoria Barracks.*—All buildings were whitewashed, fences put in repair. New galvanized roof was placed on magazine and general repairs made.

*Fort Edward.*—Arch and floor of magazine were rebuilt.

*Kensington Rifle Range.*—General repairs were made at this range.

*Victoria Park.*—Camp grounds were fitted up for the 4th Regiment Canadian Artillery.

*Camp Brighton.*—Camp grounds were fitted up for the 82nd Battalion.

## GEORGETOWN, P.E.I.

*Rifle Range.*—General repairs were made at this range.

## OTTAWA BRIGADE.

## OTTAWA.

*Old Rifle Range.*—Markers trenches, &c., on old ranges were filled up and ground levelled, according to lease.

*Rockliffe Rifle Range.*—The Rockliffe range was completed and a building put up for caretaker's quarters and Dominion Rifle Association offices, &c.

*Store Buildings.*—The roofs of these buildings were repaired and small repairs made at storekeeper's quarters.



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

*Drill Hall.*—A new porch was put up at entrance to drill hall. The caretaker's house was repaired generally, a new hot water heating system was put in and bath-room fitted up. Three chimneys on drill hall were rebuilt; armouries of P. L. D. Guards were altered and enlarged; new storeroom fitted up for G. G. F. Guards. All outside woodwork of drill hall and fences around Cartier Square were repaired and painted.

MILITARY BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

*Fire Extinguishers.*—Fire extinguishers were provided for the several barracks and military buildings at London, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Kingston, Ont., St. Johns, P.Q., Quebec and Winnipeg, Man.

*Morris tube Mantlets.*—Morris tube Mantlets, targets and screems were provided and set up at several of the annual camps for Musketry practice.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PAUL WEATHERBE,  
*Chief Engineer, M. & D.*

## APPENDIX No. 3

TO THE

## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

## MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

## GOVERNMENT CARTRIDGE AND SHELL FACTORY, QUEBEC.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FROM JANUARY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1899.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions dated Headquarters, Ottawa, November 17, 1899, calling for the report upon the operations of the Government Cartridge and Shell Factory, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, I have the honour to report as follows for period of six months, between January 1, and June 30, 1899, having already submitted a report to the end of this calendar year.

## CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

The production of this factory for the period stated has been as follows :

Cartridges, S. A. ball, .303", cordite, Mark II,	110,000
" " .303", " IV,	685,300
" blank, .303", " V,	500,000

We had on hand at the beginning of the year a quantity of material which could not be adapted for the manufacture of Mark IV ammunition ; this was expended on mark II, and the manufacture of the latest pattern was taken up as rapidly as circumstances would permit. The beginning of the year 1899 was marked by an unfortunate occurrence, on June 12, an explosion of fulminate of mercury took place in the drying room, which was entirely destroyed. Happily the precautions taken to provide for safety of operatives were effective and there was no loss of life ; the damage to property was slight.

Money having been voted by parliament for the purchase of a rolling mill plant, arrangements are being made for the purchase of the machinery at an early date. With this plant we will be able to produce all the metal strip required for the manufacture of small arm ammunition, and the factory will thus be practically self contained and independent of outside sources. We have ample motive power to operate the additional machinery. Plans of building required for this department have been prepared and will be duly submitted.

A floor grinder and a Universal grinder have been added to the plant.

## SHELL FACTORY.

The following is the output of this department :—

Shells, R. M. L. shrapnel, 9-pr.....	3,144
“ “ common, 64-yr.....	708
“ “ shrapnel, 12-pr.....	1,236

This factory has been completing orders on hand, preparatory to the installation of a plant for the manufacture of steel projectiles which will eventually supersede those of cast iron. Money has been appropriated for the purchase of the required machinery and it is hoped that the order may be placed with little delay.

## ARTILLERY WORKSHOP.

The foreman and assistant appointed to this department have been taken on. Estimates of plant and buildings required are being prepared, and will be shortly submitted. There will be a large amount of work to bring the artillery material, harness, saddlery, &c., up to date in accordance with alterations laid down in List of Changes. This is most important and would place us at a serious disadvantage if left undone until called upon for active service. In addition to the above there are a number of minor repairs, and losses to be made good which would likewise occupy considerable time. A detailed report on this department is being prepared and will be duly submitted.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The installation of a steam power plant has been completed and has given every satisfaction. The establishment of a chemical laboratory, on a small scale, is being pushed on as rapidly as possible. Particular attention is being paid to electrolytic methods, which are most suitable for our work. The additions made to the staff necessitate more room in the office building, and arrangements accordingly will be made. The great rise in the price of metals and materials generally will add somewhat to the cost of manufacture. Although we are fortunate in having a large stock on hand, it will be necessary to ask for additional funds, as there is no probability of a change in the market for some time to come.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. M. GAUDET, *Major.*  
*Superintendent.*

To the Deputy of  
The Honourable the Minister of  
Militia and Defence, Ottawa, Canada.

PART II.

---

REPORT

OF THE

MAJOR GENERAL.

The Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of the troops under my command for the year ending December 31, 1899.

The report is divided into two parts, namely: Part I. Narrative of Events in 1899; Part II. Proposals for the current year 1900.

PART I.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN 1899.

The following is the narrative of the events in connection with the troops under my command, ending December 31, 1899, which I consider to be of interest to bring in an official form to your notice:—

CHANGES IN ESTABLISHMENT.

(1.) The following are the principal changes in the Regimental Establishments during the year:—

(a.) *Units Disbanded:*

One Company of the 3rd "New Brunswick" Regiment of Garrison Artillery, and one of the 4th "Prince Edward Island" Regiment Garrison Artillery; in order to place the Regiments of Garrison Artillery on a uniform establishment.

Vernon Mounted Rifles. (One Company).

Two Companies of the 51st Battalion upon amalgamation with the 50th Battalion.

One Company of the 79th Battalion, owing to inefficiency.

(b) *Corps amalgamated; and reconstructed:*

Digby, Mahone Bay, Pictou and Yarmouth Companies of Garrison Artillery into the 2nd Division of the 1st "Halifax" Regiment Canadian Artillery.

The Quebec and Lévis Companies of Garrison Artillery to form the 6th "Quebec and Lévis" Regiment Canadian Artillery.

The 2nd Batt., 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery was converted into the 6th Battalion Rifles.

The 23rd "Beauce" Battalion of Infantry has been amalgamated with the 92nd "Dorchester" Battalion of Infantry, and the 51st "Hemmingford Rangers" Battalion of Infantry with the 50th "Huntingdon Borderers" Battalion of Infantry.

The Rossland, Nelson, Kamloops, Kaslo and Revelstoke Independent Companies will ultimately form part of a Battalion to be known as "The Rocky Mountain Rangers."

(c) *Corps authorized to be raised:*

Two field Companies of Engineers.

One additional Company for the 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry, and one for the 93rd "Cumberland" Battalion of Infantry.

One Independent Company of Rifles, Thessalon, Ont.  
 Four Companies Army Service Corps.  
 Four Bearer Companies, Militia Army Medical Corps.  
 Four Field Hospitals do do

(d) The new Regulations for the Medical Service cause a decrease of 114 in the number of Regimental Medical Officers. These officers will be considered as "super-numerary" until gradually absorbed. As against this reduction the new Army Medical Staff will number 72.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

(2.) The distinction of Honorary Colonel and Honorary Lieutenant Colonel has, among others, been offered to and accepted by the following, viz. :—

The Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., Governor General of Canada, The Governor General's Foot Guards and the 90th Winnipeg Battalion of Rifles; the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G., 10th Royal Grenadiers; Field Marshal the Right Honourable G. J. Viscount Wolseley, K.P., &c., Commander in Chief of the British Army, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry; the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., 9th Voltigeurs de Québec, etc.

Major (Local Lieutenant Colonel) F. G. Stone, P.S.C., Royal Artillery, was appointed on the 1st June, 1899, to command the Canadian Artillery, and took up his appointment on the 7th June.

Lieutenant Colonel Gerald C. Kitson, P.S.C., Commandant Royal Military College, was appointed local Colonel upon the 30th August, 1899.

Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Burney, P.S.C., Gordon Highlanders, and Lieutenant C. B. O. Symons, Royal Engineers, were appointed Professors of Strategy, Tactics and Staff duties, and of Fortification and Military Engineering respectively, in place of Captain (Major in the Militia) P. G. Twining, R.E., and Lieutenant (local Captain) W. B. Lesslie, R.E., who vacated those appointments.

#### YUKON FIELD FORCE.

(3.) The small field force of volunteers from the permanent troops of the Dominion under the command of Major (Local Lieutenant Colonel) T. D. B. Evans, Royal Canadian Dragoons, was reduced by the withdrawal, on the 8th September last, of four officers, and ninety-three non-commissioned officers and men. The discipline and efficiency of the force was satisfactorily maintained through the long winter 1898-1899 by the well sustained efforts of Lieutenant Colonel Evans and his officers at Fort Selkirk, and I have every reason to be well satisfied with the conduct of the Force generally under somewhat trying and difficult circumstances.

Major (Local Lieutenant Colonel) T. D. B. Evans having been appointed to the Special Service Force in South Africa, has been succeeded in the command by Major T. D. R. Hemming, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry. The force is now quartered at Dawson City, and is styled the Yukon Garrison.

The following officers now compose the Garrison in question :—

Commanding Officer—Major T. D. R. Hemming, R. C. R. of Infantry.

Adjutant, Paymaster and Quartermaster—Captain E. W. G. Gardiner, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major G. L. F. Foster, 68th Kings County Battalion.

Supply Officer—Major D. C. F. Bliss, Reserve of Officers.

	Officers.	N.C.O. and men.
Royal Canadian Dragoons. . . . .	1	5
Royal Canadian Artillery, Field Division . . .		3
"    "    " Garrison Division. . . . .		15
Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry. . . . .	3	59
Active Militia . . . . .	2	
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>82</b>

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

The period for which the above officers and men volunteered to serve in the Yukon will shortly expire. It will thus be necessary in the spring to arrange for replacing some or for a renewal of their period of service, if it is still intended to maintain a military garrison in the Yukon.

## TRAINING OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA, 1899.

(4.) The whole of the militia, 8th Hussars alone excepted, have been trained. The whole of the Rural Militia were mobilized for 12 days, and were for that purpose formed into brigades and divisions with a properly organized staff. The training was carried out in central camps and has proved of the greatest benefit to the troops generally, and furnished invaluable experience to the senior officers and staff.

It was found possible by adhering to the essentials of drill to further undertake tactical exercises upon the lines of those carried out by all modern armies. It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the enthusiasm and zeal which was generally shown. A zealous determination was evident on the part of all concerned to profit by the instruction given and by the opportunities thus afforded for attaining a higher degree of military training than had hitherto been attempted.

It is idle, however, to suppose that a period of twelve days of training per annum is sufficient to teach officers and men military discipline and the principles of military organization and routine, which are together of far greater importance than the mechanical knowledge of drill and a superficial acquaintance with tactics. The twelve days now allotted to military training include the days of arrival and departure, and a Sunday. There are consequently only nine days available, into which the requisite drill and military instruction has to be condensed. The weather during the recent periods of training in 1899 was exceptionally favourable, which thus enabled full advantage to be taken of the limited time available. It is unreasonable to suppose that favourable weather will be the rule.

It was only possible to attain the improved standard of efficiency, which was the marked features of all the camps during 1899, by utilizing every hour of available time, and by calling upon officers and men to make greater efforts and to work harder and for longer periods daily than had hitherto been customary. The troops in all cases responded cheerfully and well to the additional calls made upon them in this respect, and the result was, I think, as gratifying to the troops themselves, as it assuredly was to those who were in command.

It is undoubtedly most desirable that the camps of instruction should be primarily maintained for military training and should be conducted accordingly; it is, however, most essential that they should be made attractive to the men, and that the hours of hard work should be relieved by recreation and healthy amusement. Amusement committees were therefore organized in each brigade for the promotion of sports, concerts and camp fires. A military tattoo was also given by the troops in each camp, which proved a very popular and attractive relief to the military duties of the training. I attach great importance to the development of that good fellowship and camaraderie which is so vital to the well-being of a national army such as that in Canada.

The greatest importance was also attached to making Divine service on Sunday as effective and impressive as possible. Short voluntary daily services were also held in several camps.

It is important to bring the foregoing facts to your notice, as they are accountable in a very large measure for the order, regularity and good conduct of the troops, which, speaking generally, could have hardly been exceeded.

† It is very necessary that certain sites for encamping annually the various divisions and brigades should be selected, as in the case of No. 2 Military District. Water and electric light could then be provided, and arrangements might further be made for regiments to store such additional articles as are required for the use of their men during the training. This would materially improve the comfort of the men and thus add to the discipline, military order and regularity of the Troops while in Camp. It would moreover prove economical to the corps concerned.

The existing regulations prohibiting the sale of liquor within the camps were carried out. It is not, however, possible to prevent the consumption of liquor in camp, and it is equally impossible to prevent the illicit sale of liquor outside but in close proximity to the confines of the camps. It is in my opinion open to doubt if a canteen for the consumption of liquor within the camps, under proper supervision and under military discipline and control, is not preferable to the system now existing, which transfers the scene of possible disorder and irregularity to the neighbouring villages and towns.

The city corps were unable in all cases to take part in the Tactical Exercises, in conjunction with their comrades of the rural corps. This is much to be regretted, as both rural and city corps lose much from the fact that they are so seldom associated together, and it is especially unfortunate in the case of the city corps as they have so little opportunity of practical instruction in field training or tactics.

Having personally commanded the whole of the rural corps of the Dominion during last summer, a few isolated corps excepted, the following remarks upon the various branches of the forces will be of value.

#### CAVALRY.

Canada is quite unsuited to the employment of cavalry organized, trained and equipped upon the lines of European cavalry. A cavalry soldier trained to the use of sword or lance necessitates an equally well trained horse. Neither would be forthcoming in the Canadian militia except after months of training. It is best therefore to gradually effect the change in organization and tactics of the Canadian Cavalry which the necessities of the country and the characteristics of the people themselves render likely to be most effective. Great improvement has been made during the past year; the strictest attention has been paid to stable discipline, and interior economy; the squadron system has been introduced, and each troop has been further subdivided into permanent groups; the principle has been adopted that those who lead must be those who instruct; the greatest attention has been paid to teaching dismounted duty, and satisfactory steps have been taken to teach reconnoitring and screening duties.

All ranks of the cavalry have shown the greatest zeal and determination to reach the higher standard of efficiency demanded of them.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

The Artillery is treated of in a separate paragraph, but it is advisable to record here the very satisfactory improvement which has been effected in the stable management, and interior economy of the field batteries. The uniform system of organization, stable management and brigade organization now laid down will be productive of the best results. The cleanliness of the horse lines and camps were a very marked feature of the field artillery camps. The handling of the batteries in brigade divisions and in masses, especially upon tactical and strategical schemes, were popular features of their training, and were entered into with the greatest interest by all concerned.

#### ENGINEERS.

The company of Engineers (Brighton Company) at Sussex, did well considering its limited opportunities for instruction.

#### INFANTRY

The whole of the Infantry battalions of this Dominion were trained upon one uniform system, and in accordance with the guiding principles laid down in the Infantry Drill, but abridged in a small pamphlet issued to all concerned.

By enforcing the orders as regards "silence, and steadiness in the ranks," and after imparting a fair knowledge of squad and company drill, it was found that

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

the military characteristics of the troops enabled them to be handled in brigade and in masses with a facility which was the subject of very general surprise. This was as much due to the experienced officers selected as brigadiers and as staff, as it was to the natural aptitude of the troops themselves. It is a serious mistake to suppose, however, that the manœuvres thus rendered possible by experienced commanders would be equally possible by commanders and staff from the active militia less experienced or less conversant with that art of imparting instruction which is alone begotten of long practice.

## TRAINING, ETC., OF THE PERMANENT TROOPS, 1899.

(5.) It is impossible to overestimate the importance of maintaining with the permanent corps the very highest standard of military knowledge, organization, administration and discipline. The permanent corps are the instructional corps of the whole of the Canadian militia forces, and its officers must, in the ordinary course of events, become the leaders, the administrative staff and the instructors of their comrades in the Active Militia. With the efficiency of the permanent corps must therefore, in a very large measure, be bound up the present and future military value of the Canadian Militia Army.

The greatest importance must therefore be attached to the instructional corps being treated with all the consideration due to troops having such serious responsibilities. The greatest care should be exercised in the selection of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and every inducement and advantage should be given to those who show themselves to be worthy of a corps d'élite. Improved barrack accommodation is necessary in some cases; above all, a retirement scheme for officers and a pension for non-commissioned officers and men required your very urgent attention.

It is impossible to speak in too favourable terms of the excellence of the work performed by officers, non-commissioned officers and men of A. Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, and of A. and B. Batteries, Royal Canadian Artillery, Field Division, in connection with the instruction of their active militia comrades in drill and in interior economy. To them is undoubtedly due, in a very great measure, the successful standard of drill, stable duty and interior economy which were reached by these two important arms of the service during last summer. The zeal shown by all was beyond all praise.

Circumstances have unfortunately prevented the annual training of the Royal Canadian Artillery, Garrison Division, being as complete as necessary. The absence of modern armament, the want of a suitable building as a school of gunnery, and the absence therefore of the essentials necessary for a complete system of instruction, have contributed to the unsatisfactory condition, which will, I hope, be remedied next year.

## MILITARY SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

(6.) *Cavalry and Infantry.*—A very great improvement has taken place in the standard of instruction given in the cavalry and infantry schools of instruction, due to the improvement in the military knowledge and efficiency of the permanent or instructional corps, as stated in section (5). Provisional schools of instruction were held at various military centres, so as to meet the requirements of those officers and N.C.O. whose civil obligations prevented them from leaving their employment for the courses held at the military schools. It is undoubtedly true that the training given at the provisional schools is not and cannot be so thorough or satisfactory as that given in the military schools. There is much for an officer to learn besides the knowledge of drill or tactics, which he cannot acquire at the provisional schools. With the peculiar characteristics of the volunteer militia system, it is, however, necessary to consider the necessities and convenience of those who voluntarily undertake the obligations of military service, and I propose to continue, within certain limits, this system of provisional schools, which has unquestionably been productive of much good to the force in general.



Short voluntary courses of instruction for commanding officers of cavalry regiments and infantry battalions for a period of four days, have been instituted at various convenient military centres. These courses were arranged previous to the camps of instruction, and were largely taken advantage of and proved to be of the greatest possible value to commanding officers.

The Staff Course is dealt with under the head of Royal Military College in section (18).

*Artillery.*—The appointment of Lt.-Colonel Stone, Royal Artillery, to command the Canadian Artillery has proved most beneficial. In consequence of there being no suitable accommodation at Quebec for a School of Gunnery, it has not been possible to put this School upon such a footing as would enable it to adequately meet the requirements of modern gunnery.

The same difficulty exists as regards accommodation for a School of Field Artillery. There is absolutely no space for such a school in the old and inconvenient barracks occupied by A. Battery at Kingston.

The following officers proceeded to England for courses of instruction :—

Major R. W. Rutherford, Royal Canadian Artillery, Garrison Division ; Long course.

Captain J. A. Benyon, Royal Canadian Artillery, Field Division ; Long course.

Captain C. M. Nelles, Royal Canadian Dragoons ; Cavalry, Mounted Infantry, Musketry.

Captain A. O. Fages, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry ; Musketry

Colonel, Hon. M. Aylmer, Adjutant General, also proceeded to England, in compliance with your instructions.

Officers are recommended for courses of instructions during 1900, as follows :—

An officer of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

An officer of the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

A specially selected officer for a course in A. S. C. duties.

It may also be observed that Lt.-Col. Drury, commanding Royal Canadian Artillery, Field Division, Lt.-Col. Lessard, commanding Royal Canadian Dragoons, Inspector of Cavalry, Major Cartwright (General Staff), and Captain Forester, Royal Canadian Dragoons, have, with the permission of the Imperial government, been attached to the British army in South Africa.

#### ARTILLERY AND RIFLE PRACTICE.

(7.) (a) *Field Artillery.* Gun practice during the Annual Drill has hitherto been carried out as a rule under very elementary conditions ; some advance however has been made during the past season, though the supply of ammunition was inadequate. In addition to the above eleven Field Batteries sent detachments, consisting of the officers and 2 N.C. Officers (No. 1 and gun layer) to Deseronto, for the purpose of carrying out competitive practice under the rules and arrangements of the Dominion Artillery Association. The guns, horses, and drivers were furnished by "A" Battery, and the ammunition was limited to the number of rounds which could be fired in half an hour. The tactical conditions and targets were made to approach service conditions as nearly as possible. A general improvement on the previous competitive shooting record of 1897, and also in fire discipline, was shown.

It is clear that a very great advance in the system of training the Field Artillery is necessary before the requirements of modern Field Artillery can be satisfied.

(b) *Garrison Artillery.* The practice carried out was necessarily less effective than it would have been if modern armament had been available.

(c) *Dominion Artillery Association.* This excellent Association continues to do good in encouraging a higher degree of Artillery training, and it does much towards fostering a good Artillery esprit d'corps.

(d) *Rifle Practice.*—The serious difficulties as regards musketry training which arise from the paucity and inadequacy of Range accommodation were temporarily met by the adoption of a system of rifle practice with miniature ammunition at miniature

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

ranges. Morris tubes and ammunition were provided for this purpose at all the camps of instruction. The recommendation made last year on this subject has, with your approval, been carried out, and the result was, on the whole, most satisfactory and far exceeded the expectations which had been formed by many of its possible success. Although the Lee-Enfield magazine rifle has not been issued to the rural battalions, a sufficient number of these rifles was given to each battalion in turn, in order to enable the men to learn the rifle exercises and to carry out their musketry practice. The whole of the troops were thus for the first time put through a complete, though necessarily short, course of rifle practice with the new rifle, viz., twenty rounds per man in individual firing Morris tubes at miniature ranges and with miniature ammunition, and ten rounds per man in mass firing with the service ammunition and at service ranges.

The system of Morris tube proved effective and popular with the men. The very short period of training makes it impossible to devote the time and attention to rifle shooting which its importance demands. It may be safely asserted that with the present limited period of nine working days for training, it is only by the adoption of the miniature system of rifle practice that a connected system of military training becomes practicable without sacrificing other and equally important portions of a soldier's training.

(e) *Dominion Rifle Association.*—The Council are fully alive to the importance of rendering the competitions at their annual meetings more practical. There is a much to be regretted tendency to cling to the elementary stages of rifle practice to the detriment of the practical development of the use of the modern rifle in war. Firing at a fixed mark, assisted by aids as regards sighting, is inconsistent with the practical requirements of war. The D. R. A. and other kindred associations being largely subsidized by the government, would better fulfil their role if they conformed more to modern requirements and confined the shooting at fixed marks to beginners, and to specialists at long ranges. Every form of encouragement should be given to shooting at objects rapidly appearing and disappearing at unknown places and at unknown distances; shooting at objects moving laterally and advancing and retiring, also to shooting in mass or collective firing and in the formation for attack.

There is an undoubted tendency to look upon rifle shooting as a pastime in the same sense as cricket, football or hockey, rather than as a National exercise intended to prepare the citizen to fulfil his duty if called out in the defence of his country.

The representative detachment of Canadian rifle-men, familiarly called "The Bisley Team", under the command of Lt.-Col. McLean, 62nd Fusiliers, left for England on the 24th June, 1899.

The detachment well sustained the reputation of Canada for marksmanship, and distinguished itself by winning and carrying off a satisfactory share of prizes.

## INSPECTIONS BY THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING.

(S.) The following Camps of Instruction were held under my command, viz :

1st Division	London
2nd " "	Niagara
3rd " "	Laprairie
4th " "	Levis, P. Q.
5th " "	Sussex, N.B., and Aldershot, N.S.

and I also inspected the 6th Division under Lt.-Col. Otter, A.D.C. at Niagara.

The opportunity thus afforded has enabled me to hold the Annual Meetings of Commanding Officers in each district, to which I attach great importance.

## MEETING OF OFFICERS COMMANDING DISTRICTS.

The annual meeting of officers commanding districts took place in Ottawa from November 15th to 17th. The Agenda included numerous important developments, which

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

were the subject of careful consideration. The dates for the annual training, 1900, and other matters were discussed.

## ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY EQUIPMENT.

(9.)—(a) *Field Artillery*—

The new 12-pr. B.L. field gun complete, with harness, has been issued to the following field batteries :—

5th Field Battery, Kingston.

8th Field Battery, Gananoque.

There are now remaining nine field batteries which are still equipped with the 9-pr. R.M.L. guns.

(b) *Garrison Artillery*—

The 40-pr. R.B.L. guns have been received, and have been issued so far as requisite for instruction. The balance are retained in store pending the accommodation necessary. The 5-inch B.L. Howitzers have not yet been received.

(c) *Infantry*—

It is much to be regretted that it is not possible to issue the Lee-Enfield .303 magazine rifle to all corps. It would be most inadvisable to distribute these rifles to the rural corps until each battalion has been provided with a suitable store. This question is one of the greatest importance.

## GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL AND AUXILIARY FORCES DECORATION.

(10.) The general service war medals have been received and are being distributed to the recipients by the Medals Claim Board.

Her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to grant an Auxiliary Forces Decoration for officers and non-commissioned officers and men. The necessary *Gazette* notice is being prepared, and the applications of claimants will be considered by a Board which will be specially appointed for that purpose.

Application has been made for permission to grant to all regiments and corps whose headquarters took part in those military operations for which the General Service and North-west Rebellion war medals are granted—the permission to carry and inscribe the title of the same upon their colours, accoutrements and insignia.

## HALIFAX AND ESQUIMALT GARRISONS.

(11.) The Lieut.-General Commanding H. M. Troops in Canada has been good enough to accede to my request and has permitted the 1st Halifax Regiment Canadian Artillery, allotted to the artillery defence of Halifax, to be instructed under the supervision of the R. A. officers of that garrison. A request has been submitted that a similar arrangement may be made as regards the militia artillery and submarine miners allotted to the defence of Esquimalt.

The Lieut.-General Commanding was further pleased to arrange a Provisional School at Halifax for the instruction of the local militia infantry, which has been distinctly beneficial.

The troops necessary to complete the garrison of Esquimalt have been allotted to that fortress, and arrangements are now under consideration for placing them at the disposal of the officer Commanding H. M. Troops at Esquimalt, for the annual manning of that fortress.

## MESSING.

(12.) Considerable improvement has been made in the messing in Camp. A system of regimental messing and of providing dining tents, seats, and tables, has been tried in several regiments and corps with distinctly beneficial results.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

## ORGANIZATION.

(13.) Having in view the development of the Canadian Militia upon an Army basis, the organization of the Administrative Departments has been commenced :—

1st. By the creation of the Militia Army Medical Services, upon the same lines as the Royal Army Medical Services. As a preliminary measure four (4) Bearer Companies and four (4) Field Hospitals are now in process of formation. These four Bearer Companies and Field Hospitals will, in addition to the Bearer Company already existing at Halifax, form the nucleus of the Militia Army Medical Corps.

2nd. By the formation of two Field Companies of Engineers, in addition to the two existing Independent Companies of Engineers. It is proposed that these four Companies shall in due course constitute the beginning of a Corps of Canadian Engineers.

3rd. By the approval of the formation of four (4) Army Service Corps Companies. The organization of these companies will, it is hoped, be proceeded with shortly.

It will thus be observed that important steps have been taken towards providing three out of the five important Administrative Departments, which I have shown in Part III., Sec. 36 of my Annual Report of 1898, to be absolutely indispensable towards the organization of an Army intended for military operations in the field.

## CLOTHING.

(14.) Great credit is due to the Chief Superintendent of Stores for the prompt provision and issue of the clothing necessary for the unusually large number of troops trained during the year. The quality of the clothing was good, and, all things considered, there were few complaints as regards delivery. A great improvement has taken place in the issue of clothing generally.

Some irregularity has, however, occurred from the fact of correspondence relating to clothing passing direct to Officers Commanding Companies, in place of through the Officers Commanding Regiments and Corps. Commanding Officers, therefore, cease to be responsible for their regiments being properly clothed. The necessary instructions will be given.

## BAND.

(15.) A permanent Band for the Royal Canadian Artillery has been organized at Quebec under a competent bandmaster.

Its proficiency now warrants the formation of Courses of Instruction in Military Music for Band Sergeants and Musicians belonging to the Bands of the Active Militia.

The Band in question will be shortly available for purposes of State and for public occasions of importance.

## PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT.

*Field Artillery.*

(16.) Steps for the purchase of six batteries of Q. F. Field Guns, as recommended in Sec. 30 of my Annual Report for 1898, have been taken. The order was temporarily held in abeyance, pending the definite adoption of a Q. F. pattern by the War Office.

The following Guns have been ordered, and should be available during 1900 :—

Eight 5 inch B.L. Howitzers, ordered in 1898, and not yet delivered.

Two 6 inch Q.F. Guns.

Two 6 inch B.L. Howitzers.

Four 4.7 inch Q.F. Guns.

The following equipment recommended in Sec. 30 of my Annual Report, 1898, has been ordered and should be available next year.

*Camp Equipment Complete.*

Two Infantry Divisions, one Cavalry Brigade.

*Medical Equipment.*

Four Bearer Companies and four Field Hospitals, with a limited number of Ambulances for instructional purposes.

*Engineer Equipment.*

Two Field Companies of Engineers.

## CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

(17.) The decision of the Canadian Government was given upon the 14th October, for the enrolment of eight Companies of Infantry, for special service in South Africa and their organization was commenced the same evening. A very considerable proportion of N. C. Officers and men of the Permanent Corps volunteered their services, and formed, accordingly, a much required nucleus of trained and experienced soldiers. In exceptional cases recruits were included from among those who had had a certain degree of military training, but who were not members, past or present, of the Active Militia. The enlistment was for six months, and an extension, if required, to a year. The companies thus formed, were organized subsequently into an Infantry Battalion, in accordance with the War Establishments of 1898, and became the 2nd (Special Service) Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment. The concentration of the Battalion commenced upon the 25th of October, at Quebec, by the arrival from Ottawa and Kingston of "D" Company, and from Montreal of "E" Company, and by the morning of Sunday, the 29th October, the whole Regiment, numbering 1,019 all ranks, was mobilized, clothed in the newly selected uniform, and equipped ready for embarkation.

I can confidently assert that a finer or more soldierly body of troops never represented a British Colony. The physique of the force generally was unusually good, even for British troops.

His Excellency the Governor General reviewed the Battalion at noon, and was graciously pleased to address the troops on the occasion, and was followed by the Right Honourable the Premier.

An address from the Mayor of Quebec concluded the proceedings at the Review.

The Battalion embarked on board the S. S. "Sardinian" immediately after the Review, and their march through the streets of Quebec, and the subsequent departure of the ship at 4 p.m., were signalized by a popular demonstration of enthusiasm which has rarely been surpassed.

A complete state of the Special Service Battalion and of the Officers belonging to or attached to the Regiment are given in Appendix (E).

The rapidity with which this Regiment was raised, organized and equipped, was undoubtedly satisfactory.

## ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

(18.) I have much pleasure in again bringing to your favourable notice the excellent work which has been carried out by the Commandant (Colonel G. C. Kitson), his professors and instructors during the past year.

I inspected the College on the 24th November, and was gratified to find that the high standard of educational training, morale and efficiency, commented upon in my last Report, had been more than maintained.

The number of Cadets has been increased from seventy-five in 1898, to eighty-seven in 1899.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

The College has now practically reached its maximum limit, consistent with the existing Establishment of Professors and Instructional Staff, and having regard to the accommodation available. It will be a matter for future consideration if it will not be to the advantage of Canada to still further develop this most valuable institution.

The recent regulations by which the Permanent or Instructional Troops of the Dominion are required to be in a very large measure officered in future by Graduates of the Royal Military College, cannot but be of the greatest advantage to the future efficiency of the Militia Army of Canada. In future all appointments to the Royal Canadian Artillery, and one-half of those to the Cavalry and Infantry, will be, when available, from Graduates of the Royal Military College. By this means the value of the College as a State Institution has been very materially enhanced.

I must, in conclusion, invite your especial and favourable notice to the very great success which has attended the establishment of a Staff Course for a limited number of selected officers. The Staff Course held from the 1st February last to the 27th May, terminating as it did with a Staff Ride upon an extended scale, proved of the utmost value to all the officers concerned, numbering 65 or 70. Twelve officers passed through the Course, who now form the nucleus of a General Staff. The majority of these officers possess high merit, and the Course has far more than fulfilled my most sanguine hopes as to its value.

An especial word of praise and congratulation is due to Colonel Kitson, Major Straubensee, Captain Logan, and others for their indefatigable labours in the successful issue of this Staff Course, of which the practical work in connection with the Staff Ride was an important feature. I desire to place on record the valuable assistance which I have received from Colonel Kitson. This officer has been promoted to local full Colonel, in recognition of his valuable services.

The Annual Report of the Commandant will be found as Appendix "A."

## PART II.

## PROPOSALS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR, 1900.

## POSITION OF THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE MILITIA.

(19.) The recommendations contained in Section 16, Part II., of my Annual Report, 1898, have in some measure been carried out by the definition of the official duties of the General Officer Commanding in Para. 3 of the newly published Regulations and Orders, 1898.

## CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION, 1900.

(20.) I beg to recommend that the same system of instruction in central Camps be carried out in 1900 as in 1899. The excellent results which have followed upon your approval of my recommendations under this head, as stated in Part I., are a sufficient proof that the system carried out was as good as circumstances admit.

I beg again to submit that the period of 12 days is insufficient for the Militia generally. In the case of the Cavalry, and especially of the Field Artillery, it is simply impossible to give the military training requisite for any satisfactory degree of efficiency in so short a period, and I most strongly recommend that the period be extended to 16 days.

## MOUNTED RIFLES IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

(21.) With your concurrence I have ascertained, by personal investigation, that the organization of the proposed regiment of Mounted Rifles of two battalions, one in Manitoba and the other in the North-West Territories, would be not only possible, but most popular. I might add that the important and rapidly developing province of the North-West Territories is not at present included in the militia system of the Dominion.

## CREATION OF A GENERAL STAFF.

(22.) I have already invited your attention in Part I., Sec. 18, of this report, to the success which has attended the institution of a Staff Course in connection with the Royal Military College.

I recommend that the same system of staff training be continued during 1900. I might remark that eight of the twelve officers who passed through the Staff Course in 1899 have now proceeded on active service to South Africa, where their theoretical knowledge already gained will be followed up by practical experience in the field.

It is fair to anticipate that ere long, by continuing the system so happily begun, Canada will in a few years possess a set of officers who shall be capable of performing the highest duties in connection with the staff of an Army.

## MESSING.

(23.) This question is dealt with in Part I., Sec. 12, of this report. I recommend that every encouragement be given to Officers Commanding Regiments to carry out the system of a regimental mess-tent, tables and forms. I consider that Commanding Officers should have permission to draw the allowance of \$6 per company for the purpose of developing such a system. A special tent, &c., of an authorized pattern, should be adopted as the universal pattern, in order to insure uniformity in all camps. The expense is not great, and the increased comfort to the men is most important.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

## CLOTHING.

(24.) The serge frock has been definitely adopted as the universal uniform coat of the Active Militia. It is very desirable that while retaining the uniform and the characteristics in dress of the Imperial Army, with which the Canadian Militia have always been so closely identified, some badge or device distinctive of Canadian troops should be superadded.

Special recommendations on this head have been already submitted to you. I have recommended that "Dress lines" should be provided (worsted cord for N. C. officers and men, and gold or silver Cord for officers) with two knots of the same material, which shall be attached by hook and eye across the chest from one shoulder to the other and be worn in "full dress" or on "ceremonial" occasions. The additional cost will be small.

A different colour should be adopted for each branch of the service.

I have further recommended that the helmet (Imperial pattern) should be adopted as the head-dress of the Militia, upon which a small puggaree of linen (silk for officers) will be worn. A different arrangement of colour for these puggarees should be adopted for each branch of the service.

A head-dress has not, up to the present, been issued by the Government. It has hitherto been left to the generosity or zeal of individual corps to provide themselves with a head-dress, other than a field cap, and I recommend that in future a helmet, except in the case of certain specified corps, shall be issued to the Canadian troops in addition to the field cap.

A "Tuque" for winter use, which can be easily procured in large quantities and at small cost, should be issued when necessary.

I have further recommended and very strongly commend to your favourable consideration, the issue of a fatigue suit of Kharki, consisting of a loose jacket with stand and fall collar. Four pockets should be provided, and a broad strap of the same material should be added at the back, so as to enable the loose jacket to be gathered in when necessary. The accoutrements could be worn over the coat. Loose trousers with thigh pockets and an adjustable back-strap should be provided, and cut very wide. These trousers could thus be worn over the serge trousers or pantaloons, and if worn separately, could be tucked into the socks or confined over the foot by leggings or puttees.

A suit would thus be provided which is available for fatigue purposes in peace, or for campaigning and field service in war. This suit could be washed and put away after each training, and would be undoubtedly popular with all ranks. Each man would thus possess a suit of serge clothing for parade and ceremonial occasions, and a suit of strong kharki for fatigue, for sleeping in, or for a campaign. The provision of such a suit would practically be covered by the present suit of serge clothing being made to last for four years in place of three, so that little, if any, extra cost would fall upon the public.

In the case of the city corps, I recommend that the issue of the Kharki or fatigue suit shall be optional, and that the system now in existence by which a serge suit is issued every three years, or the money granted in lieu shall be continued. The present tunic, belts, &c., may, in this case continue to be worn. I am confident, however, that all city corps, Highlanders perhaps excepted, will ere long adopt the plan now recommended for rural corps.

## REGULATIONS.

(25.) Regulations for clothing and for dress in greater detail are urgently required.

I have had much pleasure in already reporting that a great improvement in the issue of clothing has taken place during 1899. Complaints have been rare, and considering the great tax made upon the Clothing Department in order to comply with the complete mobilization for training during the past year, great credit is due.



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Regulations for Pay and Allowances are also required, based upon those in the Imperial Service.

It is imperative that the Ordnance Regulations, Regulations for Equipment, and for care of Magazine and of ammunition, should be at once adopted.

## PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT.

**(26.) (a) Artillery.**

*Field Artillery.*—Six Batteries of the latest pattern Q.F. guns, and necessary equipment have been already ordered. I recommend that three more batteries should be similarly completed.

I further recommend that the existing ten batteries of 12 pr. B.L. guns should have their carriages converted to Q.F. in the Artillery Workshop, Québec.

The whole of the Field Artillery will then be equipped with the latest type or adapted type of Q.F. field gun.

*Garrison Artillery.*—The six 7 in. R.B.L. guns at present at Quebec, Lévis and Kingston should be suitably mounted on the sites selected for them.

In addition to the small instalment of movable armament (8 5-in. B.L. Howitzers) already ordered it will be necessary to provide at least eight more pieces of the latest type, viz.: medium, Q.F. artillery. I further recommend the purchase, as light movable armament, of six Vickers Maxim Q.F. guns firing a one pound projectile.

*Artillery Workshop.*—The necessary equipment for the repair and maintenance of the armament is urgent, and becomes more so in view of the imminent arrival of new and modern ordnance and mountings.

**(b)—CAMP EQUIPMENT.**

The camp equipment for the two infantry divisions and one cavalry brigade, recommended in my annual report, 1898, Part II., Sec. 30, has been ordered, and its delivery may be expected in 1900. I recommend that similar equipment for one or two infantry brigades and for one cavalry brigade be purchased. There will then be sufficient camp equipment for the three infantry divisions, two cavalry brigades, and two independent brigades.

**(c)—MEDICAL STAFF EQUIPMENT.**

The equipment for four bearer companies and four field hospitals with a limited number of ambulances, recommended in my annual report, 1898, Part II., Sec. 30, has been ordered, and will be delivered during 1900.

I recommend the further purchase of equipment for four additional bearer companies and four field hospitals during 1900.

## SCHOOL OF MILITARY MUSIC.

**(27.)** I propose, with your approval, to start, in connection with the recently organized Band of the Royal Canadian Artillery, a course of instruction in military music for band sergeants and bands men of the Active Militia. This will, I hope, in course of time, develop into the much required and necessary School of Military music, as recommended in my Annual Report, 1898, Part. II., Sec. 30.

## ARTILLERY AND RIFLE RANGES.

**(28.) (a) Field Artillery.**—There is at present no range where gun practice and manœuvre can be combined. This is indispensable for the efficient training of Field

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

Artillery. Suitable range accommodation exists at Deseronto, Ont., and I recommend that steps be taken to acquire the rights to use the same annually.

(b) *Garrison Artillery*.—A suitable water range could be managed in conjunction, with the proposed military work at Beaumont, Quebec. A similar range might be made at Kingston, Ont. These, in addition to the water range existing at St. John, N.B., would provide all the Range accommodation necessary.

(c) *Infantry*.—The provision of Rifle Ranges at the principal military centres is a matter which is deserving of your very serious attention.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

(29.) In part III, Sec. 36 of my Annual Report of 1898, I pointed out the non-existence of 'those military departments by which an Army is moved, fed or ministered to in sickness,' and in Sec. 38 (2) of the same Report, I indicated the manner in which these departments might be created.

The departments are as follows :—

(1.) *Army Service Corps*.—Charged with the supply of food, etc., and the transport of military stores, of supplies, of baggage and of the sick.

I recommended early in the year that a selected Officer and two N. C. Officers be sent to England with a view to undergoing a Course of Instruction at Aldershot and elsewhere, so as to enable them to organize the Army Service Corps under my direction.

I have lately renewed this recommendation, and have suggested that the officer so selected, after a period of instruction at Aldershot, should be attached to the Army Service Corps in South Africa, with a view to a completion of his practical training. Although the establishment of four (4) Companies Army Service Corps has been approved in accordance with my recommendations on the subject, I am not prepared to carry out the organization of this department without the assistance of a thoroughly trained and competent Officer in whom I have reliance.

(2.) *Ordnance Store Corps*.—Charged with the military custody, maintenance and issue to the Troops, of equipment, ammunition, guns and available stores of all kinds.

The functions of this Department are carried out by a Civil Department under the Deputy Minister. The military stores which are provided for the troops for whose efficiency I am supposed to be responsible to you, are not under my charge, although they constitute a portion of the "military command" laid down in Queen's Regulations.

In view of the early delivery of the necessary reserve stores, and above all of the modern Artillery materiel and ammunition, the creation of this Department becomes a pressing matter.

I trust that the present condition of things may be amended this year, and that a Militia Ordnance Department be created out of the existing personnel of the Civil Department, upon the principles laid down in my Annual Report, 1898, Part III., and in accordance with War Office Regulations on the subject. Little, if any, cost would be entailed.

(3.) *Army Medical Services*.—Charged with the care of sick and wounded. I am glad to be able to report that considerable progress has been made during the year, firstly, by creating a complete Militia Medical Service; and secondly, by organizing four Bearer Companies and four Field Hospitals as an initial step towards raising a complete Militia Army Medical Corps.

(4.) *Army Pay Department*.—The military duties of this Department are now performed by the Financial Branch of the Civil Department, and no steps have yet been taken to organize a Military Pay Department, so indispensable for any Army.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

(5.) *Corps of Engineers.* Initial steps have been taken in forming a Corps of Engineers. A Military Engineer of high standing who shall supervise the construction of Military works, prepare plans of forts and defences, and who shall command and inspect the Corps of Engineers will shortly be required.

At present a Civil Engineer has the charge and supervision under the Civil Department of all Military works and buildings. Such a system could only be possible under the conditions which have hitherto prevailed in Canada where Military defence and Military requirements were not seriously considered.

(6.) *Veterinary Department.*—The creation of a Veterinary Department upon similar lines to those adopted in the organization of the Medical Services is of the greatest importance. The appointment of a Principal Veterinary Surgeon is necessary, and a School of Instruction for Veterinary Surgeons and Farriers is much needed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD T. H. HUTTON, Major General,  
A.D.C. to Her Majesty the Queen,  
Commanding Canadian Militia.

OTTAWA, January 1, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

## APPENDIX A.

## REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

To the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia, President Royal Military College.

KINGSTON, ONT., November 24, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my Annual Report on the Royal Military College for the year 1899.

## STRENGTH.

1. At the commencement of the year 1899 there were seventy-five cadets in residence:—Of these fourteen graduated in June last; two were withdrawn by the desire of their parents, on account of sickness; four on account of inability to pass their examinations; and one for misconduct, thus leaving fifty-four odd cadets. A new class of thirty-three joined in September, bringing the strength of the college to eighty-seven.

## STAFF COURSE.

2. A Staff Course 'for the training of officers of the Canadian Militia in the higher functions and responsibilities of the General Staff of an Army' was instituted by the General Officer Commanding. Fourteen officers were detailed to attend the class, of whom twelve completed the Course.

In so short a time, a complete study of the theoretical principles of Strategy could not be attempted, but I endeavoured to make the best use of the four months available, to give as much practical instruction as was possible, and further to encourage the officers to the study of Military history during their spare hours.

To this end a list of the standard works available in the College Library was given to the officers, and lectures were especially directed to point out how they could best extract the lessons of Strategy from the military works they were reading.

In addition, the officers were required to write essays and to draw maps and plans, for the production of which, a thorough study of the subject was necessary.

A very large portion of the training was conducted in the open air, and every endeavour was made to teach the officers to study ground and its practical use in warfare. Small tactical problems, as well as larger strategic manœuvres, attack and defence schemes, the defence of houses, villages and woods, outposts and advance guards, were constantly practised.

The whole instruction given during the four months, culminated in a series of 'Staff Rides,' by which the work done during the Course was thoroughly tested.

There can be little doubt that the 'Staff Course' was a great value to the officers concerned in it, and a similar Course next year is anticipated by the College Staff with great pleasure.

I would venture to bring to your notice that out of the twelve, no less than eight officers have been selected to accompany the Canadian Contingent to the Transvaal.

A separate report on the 'Staff Course' was submitted for your approval on the November 21, 1899.

## LONG COURSE.

3. The usual 'Long Course' for Officers of the Militia was held during the autumn months.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Fourteen officers attended the Course for the first month, but, owing to the departure of the Canadian Contingent, six of these were ordered to rejoin their head-quarters before the completion of the course.

## SURVEY PARTY.

4. During the Midsummer vacation, a party of nine cadets, under the superintendence of Capt. Lesslie, R.E., were engaged on the Reconnaissance Survey in the neighbourhood of Toronto and London, and about 850 square miles were added to the work already done.

I would especially bring to your notice the constant use that is now being made of the Military Surveys, conducted during the past years by the Gentlemen Cadets of this College. The accuracy of the maps of the Niagara Peninsula, supplied for the use of the Staff Ride from the Survey Office of the Royal Military College, was much commented upon and was remarked on by yourself at the time.

## VISIT TO MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

5. The senior Class were again invited to visit the McGill workshops, through the kindness of the Dean, and many interesting tests of material were made before them.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

6. The cost of a new Drill-Shed and a Hospital was included in the Militia Estimates for the year 1899-1900, and I have every hope that these buildings may be erected during the spring of this year, and will prove of immense value to the College during the long winter months, as at present our space for Drill is very limited.

## CONDUCT.

7. The behaviour of the cadets has been very satisfactory, and in this connection I would especially bring to your notice that, during the past three years I have been Commandant of this College, I have only had one serious breach of discipline brought before me.

There is an excellent *esprit de corps* among the cadets, and whenever they have been accorded the privilege of going to Toronto for football matches, or other amusements, they can thoroughly be depended upon to maintain the reputation of the Royal Military College.

## COLLEGE STAFF.

8. I would further bring to your notice the excellent work performed by the Staff of the College, under my command, during the past year. The officers of the Imperial Service have been especially hard worked. Owing to the Staff Course in the spring, and to the Long Course in the autumn, the hours of work for these officers have been greatly increased. The Preparation of Lectures of an advanced type of knowledge, suitable to the Officers of the Staff Course, required a great deal of thought and reading, and I was thoroughly satisfied with what was done.

An Instructor, assistant to the Professor of Civil Engineering, has now been added to the Staff of the College, and the instruction in Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry has been handed over to this Department, thus enabling the services of the Imperial officers to be concentrated on the essentially military subjects.

## DRILL, ETC.

9. The Drill and Gymnastic Instruction at the College has been greatly improved during the last year. More time and instruction have been devoted to Rifle Shooting,

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

which I consider is now quite satisfactory. The standard of Individual Firing has been much improved, and time was found for Skirmishing and the Attack and for Deliberate and Rapid Volley Firing.

## MILITIA CAMPS.

10. Forty two Cadets availed themselves of the privilege, under Sect. 96, of being attached to the Canadian Militia at the Camps of Instruction; those in the 2nd and 3rd years being given the temporary rank and pay of 2nd Lieutenants, and many in their 1st (recruit) year being merely attached without any pay. I have recommended an alteration in the Regulation, by which only those who are recommended by myself will be so attached. I found this alteration advisable, owing to the large numbers who were most anxious to go and were practically of no use. I am anxious to make this privilege a sort of prize for the smartest and best drilled of the cadets.

## EXAMINATIONS.

11. The Midsummer Examinations were, on the whole, satisfactory; those of the Graduating Class particularly so. The standard of the 2nd and 3rd Classes was not so good, though in both there are some very able men.

I find the custom of *cramming* for the final examination very prevalent, and that it is difficult to maintain a standard of good steady work throughout the term. With a view to the discontinuance of this habit, I have instituted a system of fortnightly and monthly examinations, with marks counting towards the total, and have requested in the Revised Edition of the Regulations (now before Council) further powers to enable me to recommend the dismissal of idle boys at any time I may think advisable, to the General Officer Commanding for the approval of the Minister of Militia.

*In the 1st Class.*—All the cadets graduated without much difficulty, but it must be remembered that there were but 14 of them, and that during the preceding two years they had been thoroughly weeded out.

*In the 2nd Class.*—One cadet failed to qualify, and has dropped his year under par. 57 of the Regulations.

*In the 3rd Class.*—One cadet failed for the 2nd time and was withdrawn from the College. One other cadet failed hopelessly, and was taken away altogether by his parent, on my recommendation. Two others, who were not doing well, were also withdrawn.

## EXAMINERS.

12. It was found impossible, in many instances, to procure the services of outside examiners, and in most of the military subjects, the Cadets were examined by the Professors, the papers being submitted to me for approval. The cadets were constantly examined by me in practical work, and I was pleased to note some improvement in this respect.

## COMMISSIONS.

13. The Graduating Class in June were an exceptionally fine lot of men. Only 14 in number, they were all that was left of the classes who entered the College in 1895 and 1896. Nine of them were recommended for Imperial Commissions and were gazetted as follows:—

June 19.—Royal Artillery:—Co. Sergt. Major H. R. Poole and Sergt. J. Y. H. Ridout.

June 19.—Royal Engineers:—Battn. Sergt. Major E. D. Carr-Harris and Sergt. H. L. Bingay.

August 2.—Indian Staff Corps:—Co. Sergt. Major Jas. Peters and Sergt. R. L. Sweeny.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

August 2.—Royal Warwickshire Regt. :—Co. Sergeant Major H. A. Kaulbach.  
 Royal Sussex Regt. :—Sergt. A. B. Wilkie.  
 August 30.—4th Queen's Own Hussars :—Sergt. R. D. Harvey.

## DORMITORY ACCOMMODATION.

14. I have to bring to your notice that the College is now practically as full as our accommodation will allow, and many of the recruit Classes are doubled up in the larger rooms. I have submitted a plan, by which, without any large expenditure, the accommodation in the Dormitory Building can be increased by six large extra rooms.

Beyond this it will not be possible to go without the addition of another wing, as I am informed was the intention of the Government in the first instance.

## INCREASED ESTABLISHMENT.

15. Up to the present year sufficient candidates have presented themselves for the Entrance examinations to practically fill the College, but very few, sufficiently qualified to maintain our standard, have been rejected.

I would add that any further increase in our numbers would necessitate a large increase in the Educational Staff. Our classes are now as much as one man can undertake, and with any more, they would have to be subdivided, requiring more supervision and instructors.

I hope that the number of applicants, which has been steadily from year to year increasing, may soon reach such a figure as will justify my recommending to the Government the large increase in the Estimates, which will be necessary, if the College be put on a more extended basis.

16. A list of the Prizes and Honours is given in the accompanying Appendix.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. KITSON, Colonel,  
 Commandant Royal Military College.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

APPENDIX TO ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT ROYAL  
MILITARY COLLEGE FOR 1899.

## CLASS PRIZES.

1st class (seniors) B.S.M. Carr-Harris.  
 1st class (juniors) Sergt. Sweeny.  
 2nd class, Sergt. McConkey.  
 3rd class, Cadet Hughes.

## SUBJECT PRIZES—1st Class.

Military Engineering, C.S.M. Peters.  
 Military Surveying, Topography and Reconnaissance, B.S.M. Carr-Harris.  
 Science (Physics and Chemistry), Sergt. Sweeny.  
 Surveying, B.S.M. Carr-Harris.  
 Civil Engineering, B.S.M. Carr-Harris.  
 French, B.S.M. Carr-Harris.  
 Drills and Exercises, C.S.M. Poole, H.  
 Conduct and Discipline, B.S.M. Carr-Harris.

## SUBJECT PRIZES—2nd Class.

Mathematics, Sergt. McConkey.  
 Artillery, Sergt. McConkey.  
 Tactics, }  
 Administration and } Sergt. McConkey.  
 Military Law. }  
 English, Corpl. Baker.

## SUBJECT PRIZES—3rd Class.

English, Cadet Hughes.

## DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION PRIZES.

Battalion Sergt. Major Carr-Harris and Sergt. Bingay.  
 Rifle Shooting Prize :—Corpl. Anderson.  
 Revolver Shooting Prize :—Cadet Milsom.  
 Riding Prize :—Co. Sergt. Major Poole.  
 Gymnastic Prize :—Sergt. Caldwell.

## DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION, WITH HONOURS.

Sergt. Sweeny,—Co. Sergt. Major Peters,—Co. Sergt. Major Rathbun,—Battalion  
 Sergt. Major Carr-Harris,—Sergt. Bingay,—Sergt. Ridout,—Co. Sergt. Major Kaul-  
 bach.

## DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

Sergt. Wilkie,—Co. Sergt. Major Poole,—Sergt. Matthews,—Sergt. Poole,—Sergt.  
 Harvey,—Cadet Jago,—Sergt. Macdougall.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MEDALS (FOR THE HIGHEST AGGREGATION OF MARKS DURING THE  
ENTIRE COURSE).

Gold Medal :—Batt. Sergt. Major Carr-Harris.  
 Silver Medal :—Co. Sergt. Major Peters.  
 Bronze Medal :—Co. Sergt. Major Rathbun.

G. C. KITSON, Colonel,  
 Commandant Royal Military College.



## APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing the Number of Officers, Men and Horses trained during the Year 1899 at Local Headquarters.

MILITARY DISTRICT.	AUTHORIZED ESTABLISHMENT CALLED OUT.			RECEIVED 12 DAYS' TRAINING.			RECEIVED UNDER 12 DAYS' TRAINING.			UNTRAINED.		
	Officers.	N.C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
No. 1.....	45	430	7	41	420	7	2	10		2		
No. 2.....	179	1,937	23	128	1,877	21	51	60	2			
No. 3.....	108	1,104	16	66	922	14	13	67		27	115	2
No. 4.....												
No. 5.....	144	1,982	147	136	1,910	142				8	72	5
No. 5.....	38	385	6	31	378	5				7	42	1
No. 7.....	90	966	140	64	924	134				26	47	6
No. 8.....	50	504	4	48	421	4		54		2	29	
No. 9.....	80	1,200	8	77	938	4	3	116			146	
No. 10.....	36	389	55	26	307	51	5	52		5	30	4
No. 11.....	37	825		49	742			56		8	28	
No. 12.....	12	197		12	167						30	
Ottawa Brigade.....	58	699	89	52	636	87	6	63	2			
Total.....	897	10,619	495	730	9,642	473	80	478	4	87	499	18

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

RETURN showing the number of Officers, Men and Horses trained during the Year 1899 in District Camps.

MILITARY DISTRICT.	AUTHORIZED ESTABLISHMENT CALLED OUT.			RECEIVED 12 DAYS' TRAINING.			RECEIVED UNDER 12 DAYS' TRAINING.			UNTRAINED.		
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
No. 1	316	3,302	396	250	2,677	375	4			82	625	21
No. 2	370	3,802	614	295	3,552	565				75	250	49
No. 3	282	3,067	574	189	2,631	541				93	436	33
No. 4												
No. 5	220	2,223	236	159	1,662	219				61	561	17
No. 6*	169	1,684	276	116	1,275	259				53	409	17
No. 7	258	2,520	37	171	1,922	33				87	598	4
No. 8	126	1,424	115	86	1,160	111	13	90	1	27	174	3
No. 9	191	2,054	103	151	1,907	101	13	13		27	134	2
No. 10	14	156	159	12	148	152				2	8	7
No. 11												
No. 12	48	449	4	43	441	4	1	7		4	1	
Ottawa Brigade	6	95	50	6	95	50						
Total	2,000	20,776	2,564	1,456	16,470	2,410	31	110	1	511	3,196	153

SUMMARY.

District Camp	2,000	20,776	2,564	1,485	17,470	2,410	31	110	1	511	3,196	153
Local Head Quarters	597	10,619	495	730	9,642	475	80	473	4	97	499	19
Total	2,897	31,395	3,059	2,188	27,112	2,883	111	588	5	598	3,695	171

\* 79th Bn.—One company ordered not to turn out for training.

Total Regimental Establishment of Active Militia, Officers, N.C. Officers and Men, on 31st December, 1899 . . . . . 35,684  
 Total Regimental Establishment of Active Militia, Officers, N.C. Officers and Men of corps ordered to drill during 1899 . . . . . 34,292  
 Total Officers, N.C. Officers and Men of Active Militia trained and partially trained during 1898 . . . . . 29,981

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
*Chief Staff Officer.*

APPENDIX C.

RETURN of Certificates granted to Officers, N.C. Officers and men of the Active Militia for the year ending December 31, 1899.

ARM AND STATION.	Long Course.		Short Course.		Special Course.		Musketry Course.		Maxim Gun.	Trumpeters Course.			Field Officers.		Captains.		Subalterns.		Drill Sergeants.		N.C.O.		Total.	REMARKS.		
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Short.	Special.	Short.	Special.	Short.	Special.	Short.	Special.	Short.	Special.			Short.	Special.
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.		
Cavalry-Toronto.....		3																						124		
" Winnipeg.....			5	6																					28	
Artillery Kingston.....	1		2	1	12	5																			25	
" Quebec.....			3	7	4	3																			48	
Infantry-London.....			2	1	7	3																			69	
" Toronto.....			2	3	18	1																			132	
" St. John.....			2	6	2	13																			56	
" Fredericton.....			1	15	6	4																			53	
" Quebec.....			4	3	4	37																			9	Provisional School
" Halifax.....			10	2	8	12																			32	
" Quebec.....																									19	
Total.....	1	6	43	27	39	143	45	51	4	2				7	11	36	9	14	1				36	595		

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

APPENDIX D.

Return of Field Batteries, Canadian Artillery which performed ANNUAL DRILL during the year 1899, showing type of gun used, ammunition expended, &c.

BATTERY.	GUNS.	TYPE.	Gun ammunition expended by each Battery.		Station at which Gun Practice was carried out.
			Shells.		
			Common.	Shrapnel.	
			Experimental.		
2nd Brigade Division. { 4th Hamilton....	6	12-pr. R. L.		39	Camp, Niagara.
7th St. Catharines.	"	"		40	" "
9th Toronto.....	"	"		40	" "
1st Quebec.....	"	"		40	" Lévis.
2nd Ottawa.....	"	"		40	" Kingston.
3rd Montreal.....	"	"		20	" Lachine.
5th Kingston.....	"	"		26	" Kingston.
8th Gananoque.....	"	"		38	" "
Total.....				283	
			Service.		
1st Brigade Division. { 11th Guelph....	6	9-pr. R.M.L.	24	16	Camp, Niagara.
16th ".....	"	"	23	16	" "
6th London.....	"	"	24	16	" "
10th Woodstock.....	"	"	24	16	" Sussex.
12th Newcastle.....	"	"	24	16	" "
13th Winnipeg.....	"	"	24	16	" Winnipeg.
14th Durham.....	"	"	24	16	" Kingston.
15th Shefford.....	"	"	21	14	" Lévis.
17th Sydney.....	"	"	24	16	" Sydney, C.B.
Total.....			212	142	

W. H. COTTON, Lt.-Col.,  
A. A. G. A.

68 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Return of gun ammunition expended by Field Batteries at SERVICE AND COMPETITIVE PRACTICE at Deseronto, September and October 1899.

FIELD BATTERY.	TYPE OF GUN.	Ammunition expended.	
		Shell, Shrapnel.	Shot, Case.
"A" R.C.A. ....	12-pr. B.L.	107	17
"B" " .....	"	102	19
1st Brigade Division. {	11th Guelph .....	51	7
	16th " .....	48	10
2nd Brigade Division. {	4th Hamilton .....	50	15
	7th St. Catharines .....	57	14
	9th Toronto .....	63	9
1st Quebec, " C.A. ....	"	81	14
2nd " Ottawa, " C.A. ....	"	59	14
3rd " Montreal, " .....	"	53	13
6th " London, " .....	"	30	13
8th " Gananoque, " C.A. ....	"	40	6
14th " Durham, " .....	"	53	.....
		794	151

W. H. COTTON, Lt.-Col.,  
A.A.G.A.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

Return of Garrison Regiments and Companies, Canadian Artillery, which performed ANNUAL DRILL during the year 1899, showing type of gun used, Ammunition expended, &c.

	TYPE OF GUN.						Station at which Gun Practice was carried out.
	R.M.L.			R.B.L.			
	9-inch.	64-pr.	13-pr.	40-pr.	Shell Shrapnel.	Shot Solid.	
	Shot Palliser.	Shell.	Shell.	Shell.	Shell Shrapnel.	Shot Solid.	
		Common.	Common.	Common.	Common.		
		Shrapnel.	Shrapnel.	Shrapnel.	Shrapnel.		
Royal Canadian Artillery (No. 1 Company)	64	9			8	20	Isle of Orleans.
Garrison Division (No. 2)	32	23			4	10	" Halifax, York Redoubt.
1st Regiment C.A. (1st Division)							" "
2nd " "		20			12	26	Isle of Orleans.
3rd " "		41				62	St. John, Fort Dufferin.
4th " "							Charlottetown, P.E.I.
5th " "			24	36			Victoria, B.C.
6th " "					4	10	Isle of Orleans.
Cobourg Company		9			4	7	" "
					4	8	" "
					4	9	" "
Total	96	102	24	36	40	152	

\* Imperial Govt. Stores.  
 † Canadian Govt. need not be replaced this year.  
 ‡ " " should be replaced.

W. H. COTTON, Lt.-Col.,  
 A.A.G.A.

## APPENDIX E.

## 2ND SPECIAL SERVICE BATTALION, ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT, ESTABLISHMENT.

Officers.....	41
Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.....	50
Other ranks.....	928
	<hr/>
Total.....	1019
	<hr/>
Horses.....	7

## OFFICERS AND ATTACHED OFFICERS.

*Commanding Officer :*

Otter, Lieut.-Col. W. D., Canadian Staff, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General.

*Majors : (2).*

(2ND IN COMMAND.)

Buchan, L. (Lieut.-Col. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).  
Pelletier, O. C. C. (Lieut.-Col. Canadian Staff).

*Captains : (8).*

Arnold, H. M. (Major 90th Winnipeg Rifles).  
Weeks, W. A. (Major Charlottetown Eng.).  
Stuart, D. (Major 26th Middlesex Light Infantry).  
Rogers, S. M. (Major 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles).  
Peltier, J. E. (Major 65th Mounth Royal Rifles).  
Stairs, H. B. (Capt. 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers).  
Barker, R. K. (Capt. Queen's Own Rifles).  
Fraser, C. K. (Capt. 53rd Sherbrooke Battalion).

*Lieutenants : (24).*

Panet, H. A. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).  
Burstall, H. A. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).  
Macdonell, A. H. (Capt. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).  
Blanchard, H. G. (Capt. 5th Regt. C.A.).  
Ogilvie, J. H. C. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).  
Lawless, W. T. (Capt. Governor General's Foot Guards).  
Jones, F. G. (Capt. 3rd Regt. C.A.).  
Hodgins, A. E. (Capt. Nelson Rifle Co.).  
Ross, J. M. (Capt. 32nd The Oxford Rifles).  
Mason, J. C. (Capt. 10th Royal Grenadiers).  
Armstrong, C. J. (Lieut. 5th Royal Scots of Canada).  
Swift, A. E. (Lieut. 8th Royal Rifles).  
Willis, R. B. (Lieut. 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers).  
Marshall, W. R. (Lieut. 13th Battalion).  
Kaye, J. H. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

Leduc, L. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).  
 Wilkie, C. S. (Lieut. 10th Royal Grenadiers).  
 Caldwell, A. C. (Lieut. Reserve of Officers).  
 Layborn, S. P. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).  
 Laurie, A. (Lieut. 1st Prince of Whales' Fusiliers).  
 Pelletier, E. A. (Lieut. 55th Megantic Light Infantry).  
 Stewart, R. G. (Lieut. 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles).  
 Lafferty, F. D. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Artillery).  
 Oland, J. C. (2nd Lieut. 63rd Halifax Rifles).  
 Temple, R. H. M. (2nd Lieut. 48th Highlanders).  
 McLean, C. W. W. (2nd Lieut. 8th Princess Louise's Hussars).

*O. C. Machine Gun Section.*

Bell, A. C. (Capt. Scots Guards) A.D.C. to the Major General Commanding Canadian Militia.

*Regimental Adjutant (1).*

MacDougall, J. C. (Major Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry)

*Battalion Adjutants (2).*

Macdonell, A. H. (Capt. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).  
 Ogilvy, J. H. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).

*Quartermaster (1).*

Denison, S. J. A. (Capt. and Brev. Maj. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

*Medical Officers (2).*

Wilson, C. W. (Sur-Maj. 3rd Field Battery).  
 Fiset, E. (Sur-Maj. 89th Temiscouata and Rimouski Battalion).

*Attached for Staff Duty.*

Drummond, L. G. (Major Scots Guards), Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General.

*Attached for Special Duties.*

Drury, C. W. (Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Canadian Artillery, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General).

Lessard, F. L. (Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Canadian Dragoons).

Cartwright, R. (Major Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, A.A.G. at Headquarters).

Forester, W. (Capt. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

*Medical Service for General Service.*

Osborne, A. B. (Captain Canadian Army Medical Staff).

Nurses :—Pope, Miss Georgina.

Forbes, Miss Sarah.

Nurses :—Affleck, Miss Minnie.

Russell, Miss Elizabeth.



*Historical Recorder.*

Dixon, F. J. (Captain Reserve of Officers).

*Chaplains.*

Almond, Rev. J.

Fullerton, Rev. T. F. (Hon. Chaplain 4th Regt. C.A.).

O'Leary, Rev. P. M.

---

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

2ND (SPECIAL SERVICE) BATTALION.

*Commanding Officer.*

Otter, Lieut.-Colonel W. D., Canadian Staff, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General.

*Majors.*

(2ND IN COMMAND.)

Buchan, L. (Lieut.-Colonel Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

Pelletier, O. C. C. (Lieut.-Colonel Canadian Staff).

"A" COMPANY, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND MANITOBA.

*Captain.*

Arnold, H. M. (Major 90th Winnipeg Rifles).

*Lieutenants.*

Blanchard, M. G. (Capt. 5th Regt. C.A.).

Hodgins, A. E. (Capt. Nelson Rifle Co.).

Layborn, S. P. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry)

"B" COMPANY, LONDON, ONT.

*Captain.*

Stuart, D. Major (26th Middlesex Light Infantry).

*Lieutenants.*

Ross, J. M. (Capt. 22nd The Oxford Rifles).

Mason, J. C. (Capt. 10th Royal Grenadiers).

Temple, R. H. M. (2nd Lieut. 48th Highlanders).

"C" COMPANY TORONTO.

*Captain.*

Barker, R. K. (Capt. Queen's Own Rifles).

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

*Lieutenants.*

Marshall, W. R. (Lieut. 13th Battalion).  
 Wilkie, C. S. (Lieut. 10th Royal Grenadiers).  
 Lafferty, F. D. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Artillery).

## " D " COMPANY, OTTAWA AND KINGSTON.

*Captain.*

Rogers, S. M. (Major 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles).

*Lieutenants.*

Lawless, W. T. (Capt. Governor General's Foot Guards).  
 Stewart, R. G. (Lieut. 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles).  
 Caldwell, A. C. (Lieut. Reserve of Officers).

## " E " COMPANY, MONTREAL.

*Captain.*

Fraser, C. K. (Capt. 53rd Sherbrooke Battalion).

*Lieutenants.*

Swift, A. E. (Lieut. 8th Royal Rifles).  
 Laurie, A. (Lieut. 1st Prince of Wales' Fusiliers).  
 Armstrong, C. J. (Lieut. 5th Royal Scots of Canada).

## " F " COMPANY, QUEBEC.

*Captain.*

Peltier, J. E. (Major 65th Mount Royal Rifles).

*Lieutenants.*

Panet, H. A. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).  
 Leduc, L. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).  
 Pelletier, E. A. (Lieut. 55th Megantic Light Infantry).

## " G " COMPANY, NEW BRUNSWICK AND P. E. ISLAND.

*Captain.*

Weeks, W. A. (Major Charlottetown Engineers).

*Lieutenants.*

Jones, F. C. (Capt. 3rd Regt. C.A.).  
 Kaye, J. H. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).  
 McLean, C. W. W. (2nd Lieut. 8th Princess Louise's Hussars).

## " H " COMPANY, NOVA SCOTIA.

*Captain.*

Stairs, H. B. (Capt. 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers).

*Lieutenants.*

Burstall, H. E. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).  
 Willis, R. B. (Lieut. 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers).  
 Oland, J. C. (2nd Lieut. 63rd Halifax Rifles).

*O. C. Machine Gun Section.*

Bell, A. C. (Capt. Scots Guards) A.D.C. to the Major General Commanding Canadian Militia.

*Regimental Adjutant.*

MacDougall, J. C. (Major Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

*Battalion Adjutants.*

Macdonnell, A. H. (Capt. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).  
 Ogilvy, J. H. C. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).

*Quarter-Master.*

Denison, S. J. A. (Capt. and Brev. Major Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

*Medical Officers.*

Wilson, C. W. (Surgeon-Major 3rd Field Battery).  
 Fiset, E. (Surgeon-Major 89th Temiscouata and Rimouski Battalion).

*Attached for Staff Duty.*

Drummond, L. G. (Major Scots Guards), Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General.

*Attached for Special Duty.*

Drury, C. W. (Lieut.-Colonel Royal Canadian Artillery, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General).

Lessard, F. L. (Lieut.-Colonel Royal Canadian Dragoons).

Cartwright, R. (Major Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry A.A.G. at Headquarters).

Forester, W. (Capt. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

*Medical Staff for General Service.*

Osborne, A. B. (Capt. Canadian Army Medical Staff).

Nurses:—Pope, Miss Georgina.

Nurses:—Affleck, Miss Minnie.

Forbes, Miss Sarah.

Russell, Miss Elizabeth.

*Historical Recorder.*

Dixon, F. J. (Captain Reserve of Officers).

*Chaplains.*

Almond, Rev. J.

Fullerton, Rev. T. F. (Hon. Chaplain 4th Regt. C.A.).

O'Leary, Rev. P. M.

By Order,

HUBERT FOSTER,

*Colonel, Chief Staff Officer.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, OTTAWA, 27th October, 1899.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL RETURN of Permanent Corps of Active Militia (Non-Commissioned Officers and Men) for the year ending December 31, 1899.

NAME OF CORPS.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on Dec. 31, 1898.	Strength on Dec. 31, 1899.	BECOME NON-EFFECTIVE.								ENROLLED.					Composition of present Contingent as to length of Service.				Serving with Pension from Imperial Government.
				Discharged by Purchase.	Discharged Un-suitable.	Discharged Invalid.	Discharged—Time expired.	Deserted.	Died.	Transferred.	Total.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Transferred.	Returned from desertion.	Total.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 3 Years.	Over 3 Years.	
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	147	138	142	20	5	2	15	31	2	5	80	71	8	4	1	84	63	24	13	42	2
Royal Canadian Artillery .....	391	398	321	20	6	1	24	59	1	28	139	75	12	26	9	122	66	60	52	143	3
Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry .....	370	342	347	19	18	5	13	24	3	69	151	124	11	19	2	156	113	52	35	147	1
Total.....	908	818	810	59	29	8	52	114	6	102	370	270	31	49	12	362	242	136	100	332	6

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

# CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

# DESPATCH OF COLONIAL MILITARY CONTINGENTS

TO

# SOUTH AFRICA

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



O T T A W A

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1900



## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Colony.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
			1899.		
1	Governor Lord Lamington.	Queensland.	(Received July 11.) Telegram.	Offers the service of 250 Mounted Infantry with machine guns in the event of hostilities against the Transvaal.	11
2	To Governor Lord Lamington.	" ..	July 11. Telegram.	Expresses appreciation of the offer contained in No. 1, which Her Majesty's Government will gladly avail themselves of should the occasion arise.	11
	Governor Lord Brassey.	Victoria ....	(Received July 12.) Telegram.	States that offers have been received from volunteers for service in South Africa.	11
4	High Commissioner Sir C. B. H. Mitchell.	Federated Malay States.	(Received July 17.) Telegram.	Reports offer by Federated Malay States of 300 Malay States Guides, but states he is compelled to demur to the offer.	12
5	To High Commissioner Sir C. B. H. Mitchell.	" ..	July 18. Telegram.	Requests him to convey the thanks and appreciation of Her Majesty's Government for the offer made in No. 4, which, however, they do not expect to be in a position to avail themselves of.	12
5A	Governor Sir Wm. MacGregor.	Lagos ....	(Received July 18.) Telegram.	Reports that the Legislative Council unanimously offer the services of 300 Haúsas.	12
6	Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	(Received July 21.) Telegram.	States that he understands from his Premier that offers to volunteer for service in South Africa have been received from 1,860 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.	12
6A	To Governor Sir Wm. MacGregor.	Lagos .....	July 21. Telegram.	States that Her Majesty's Government appreciate the offer contained in No. 5A, but do not expect to be able to avail themselves of it on the present occasion.	13
7	To Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	July 26. Telegram.	States that proposal contained in No. 6 will be placed on record at the War Office, and full consideration given to the offer should necessity arise for reinforcing the troops.	13
8	To Governor Lord Brassey.	Victoria ....	July 27. Telegram.	Requests him to inform those who have offered to serve in South Africa that their offer has been placed on record at the War Office, and that it will receive full consideration should necessity arise to reinforce the troops.	13
9	Governor Lord Brassey.	" .....	(Received August 1.) Telegram.	Reports that public opinion in Victoria supports the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and that numerous offers of service have been received from the Colonial forces.	13
10	Governor Sir H. A. Blake.	Hong Kong.	(Received Sept. 21.) Telegram.	Reports that 2 officers and about 50 men of the Hong Kong Volunteers, with 4 Maxims, offer their services, and that General Officer Commanding is satisfied that they are in a position to start at once.	14

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Colony.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
			1899.		
11	Governor Lord Lamington.	Queensland.	(Received Sept. 22.) Telegram.	Asks for early information whether the offer of a Colonial contingent is likely to be accepted, and inquires as to the arrangements for transport.	14
12	Governor Lord Brassey.	Victoria ....	(Received Sept. 27.) Telegram.	Inquires, in the event of a united Australian force being formed, what arm or arms it should consist of.	14
13	Governor the Earl of Ranfurly.	New Zealand	(Received Sept. 28.) Telegram.	Reports resolution of House of Representatives to offer services of two companies Mounted Rifles.	14
14	To Governor the Earl of Ranfurly.	" ..	Sept. 29. Telegram.	States that Her Majesty's Government will gladly avail themselves of the offer of the Legislature (No. 13) should occasion arise.	15
15	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith.	Queensland.	October 3. Telegram.	States the wishes of the War Office as to the organization of the Mounted Infantry offered by the Colony and the conditions of their service.	15
16	To Governor the Earl of Ranfurly.	New Zealand	October 3. Telegram.	States the wishes of the War Office as to the organization of the Mounted Infantry offered by the Colony and the conditions of their service.	15
17	To Governor Lord Tennyson (South Australia), Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales) and Governor Lord Brassey (Victoria).	.....	October 3 Telegram.	States conditions upon which troops will be gladly accepted.	16
18	To Governor-General the Earl of Minto.	Canada.....	October 3 Telegram.	" " " ..	16
19	To Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	October 3 Telegram.	Informs him that the detachment of New South Wales Lancers at Aldershot have volunteered for service in South Africa, and that Her Majesty's Government propose to accept the offer in the event of mobilization, subject to the approval of the New South Wales Government.	17
20	To Governor Sir H. A. Blake.	Hong Kong.	October 4 Telegram.	Expresses Her Majesty's Government's appreciation of the loyal and spirited offer of the Hong Kong Volunteers, but states that they are not in a position to accept it.	17
21	Governor Sir Gerard Smith.	Western Australia.	(Received October 5) Telegram.	Transmits resolution of Legislative Assembly expressing its opinion that in the event of war Western Australia should co-operate with the other Australian Colonies in offering to despatch a military force.	17
22	Governor Lord Brassey.	Victoria....	(Received October 6) Telegram.	Inquires, with reference to No. 17, whether units are to be accompanied by regimental transport.	17
23	To Governor Sir Gerard Smith.	Western Australia.	October 6. Telegram.	Accepts the services of one unit on the terms communicated to the Governor of South Australia, on October 3. (No. 17).	18



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Colony.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
			1899.		
24	Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	(Received October 7.) Telegram.	States that the New South Wales Government approve of the Colonial Lancers at Aldershot volunteering for service in South Africa, subject to the approval of Parliament, and that definite instructions will wait them on arrival at the Cape.	18
25	Governor the Earl of Ranfurly.	New Zealand	(Received October 7.) Telegram.	States that Colonial Government accept conditions, and that the contingent will sail about October 20.	18
26	Acting Governor Dodds.	Tasmania...	(Received October 9.) Telegram.	Inquires whether Her Majesty's Government will accept services of a unit of Tasmanian Infantry.	18
27	Lieutenant Governor Sir S. W. Griffith.	Queensland.	(Received October 10.) Telegram.	Inquiries whether machine guns and section should be included with the detachment.	18
28	To Acting Governor Dodds.	Tasmania...	October 10. Telegram.	Accepts services of an Infantry unit on the terms specified in No. 17.	19
29	Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	(Received October 11.) Telegram.	States that his Ministers are anxious to know whether the Colony can send to South Africa, as one of its units, a Field Battery, complete.	19
30	Governor Lord Brassey.	Victoria....	(Received October 11.) Telegram.	Forwards text of resolution passed by Legislative Assembly and agreed to by Legislative Council, expressing loyalty and sympathy and its opinion that Victoria should despatch a military force for service with Imperial troops. States that troops will embark for Cape Town on October 28.	19
31	To Governor Lord Brassey.	Victoria....	October 11. Telegram.	Expresses the gratification of Her Majesty's Government at the resolutions in support of their South African policy passed by the Colonial Parliament. States, with reference to No. 22, that regimental transport will be required.	19
32	To Governor Lord Tennyson (South Australia) to be repeated to the Governors of all other Australian Colonies, and New Zealand.	.....	October 12. Telegram.	Requests earliest possible information as to dates of departure of troops, names of ships, and probable dates of arrival in South Africa.	20
33	To Lieutenant Governor Sir S. W. Griffith (Queensland) to be repeated to the Governors of all other Australian Colonies, and New Zealand.	.....	October 12. Telegram.	States that units in possession of machine guns with equipment complete, may take them to South Africa, provided the <i>personnel</i> is not increased; requests early notification of intention to include machine gun with detachments.	20
34	Acting Governor Dodds.	Tasmania ..	(Received October 12.) Telegram.	Reports that Parliament of Tasmania wishes to send men to South Africa, but considers unit of 80 equivalent to other Colonial contributions, population compared.	20
35	Acting Governor Dodds.	Tasmania ..	(Received October 13.) Telegram.	Reports that the Tasmanian contingent leaves Melbourne on October 28.	20

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Colony.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
			1899.		
36	Governor Lord Tennyson.	South Australia.	(Received October 13.) Telegram.	Reports that Legislature have approved of equipment and despatch of 125 volunteers for service in Imperial Army, and that arrangements are being made for forces to embark for South Africa on October 30.	21
37	To Governor Lord Tennyson.	South Australia.	October 13. Telegram.	Expresses the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the arrangements reported in No. 36.	21
38	To Governor Lord Brassey (Victoria) to be repeated to the Governors of all other Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	.....	October 13. Telegram.	States that regimental transport should accompany units possessing it. Specifies requirements for full equipment of forces, and requests early information as to probable deficiencies.	21
39	Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	(Received October 13.) Telegram.	States that New South Wales offers, subject to approval of Parliament, Army Medical Staff Corps, unit complete, which would start in 10 days, if accepted.	21
40	Governor General the Earl of Minto	Canada ....	(Received October 14.) Telegram.	Reports offer by his Government of 1,000 infantry.	22
41	Governor the Earl of Ranfurly.	New Zealand	(Received October 14.) Telegram.	Reports date of sailing and probable date of arrival of New Zealand contingent, and that they will have no transport or machine gun, but will take over 30 spare horses.	22
42	Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith.	Queensland.	(Received October 14.) Telegram.	States that pending Parliamentary sanction, Ministers are arranging for the despatch of troops with machine guns not later than October 31.	22
43	Governor Sir Gerard Smith.	Western Australia.	(Received October 14.) Telegram.	States that it is proposed to send two Maxim guns with the unit from Western Australia, which will be ready to sail with the other Colonial units on the <i>Medic</i> .	22
44	Governor the Earl of Ranfurly.	New Zealand	(Received October 15.) Telegram.	States what stores and equipment will be taken by the New Zealand contingent.	23
45	To Governor-General the Earl of Minto.	Canada ....	October 16. Telegram.	States that Her Majesty's Government gratefully accept the offer 1,000 troops.	23
46	To Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	October 17. Telegram.	Accepts offer of Medical Staff Corps unit. ....	23
47	Governor Lord Brassey.	Victoria....	(Received October 17.) Telegram.	Reports that the Victorian contingent will sail in the <i>Medic</i> on October 28, arriving about November 28, with other Australian contingents on board.	23
48	To Acting Governor Dodds.	Tasmania ..	October 17. Telegram.	States that Her Majesty's Government gladly accept services of unit and approve arrangements for despatch.	23
49	Governor Sir Gerard Smith.	Western Australia.	(Received October 17.) Telegram.	Reports resolution of Legislative Council expressing its opinion that Western Australia should co-operate with other Australian Colonies in despatching a military force to the Transvaal.	24

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Colony.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
			1899.		
50	To Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	October 18 Telegram.	Regrets that it is impossible to accept the offer of a Field Battery.	24
51	To Governor Sir Gerard Smith.	Western Australia.	October 18 Telegram.	Expresses the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the resolution passed by the Legislative Council reported in No. 49.	24
52	To Governor General the Earl of Minto.	Canada ....	October 18 Telegram.	Specifies the equipment which should accompany troops, and requests early information as to probable deficiencies. States that regimental transport should be sent, also machine guns; asks for particulars of the date of departure and arrival of the troops.	24
53	Governor General the Earl of Minto	" .....	(Received October 18.) Telegram.	States that his Ministers have decided to offer the services of a Regiment of Infantry 1,000 strong.	25
54	" "	" .....	(Received October 19.) Telegram.	Reports that many Militia Medical Officers and trained female nurses have volunteered their services, and also that the Canadian Red Cross Society offer the services of two female nurses.	25
55	" "	" .....	(Received October 19.) Telegram.	Gives particulars of stores and equipment of troops and probable date of departure and length of passage. States that two machine guns will accompany regiment, but no draught horses.	25
56	Lieut. Governor Sir S. W. Griffith.	Queensland.	(Received October 19.) Telegram.	Reports that the despatch of troops has been sanctioned by Legislative Assembly unanimously, and that the contingent will embark about October 30, and are expected to arrive November 26.	25
57	To Lieut.-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith	" ..	October 19 Telegram.	Expresses satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the vote of the Legislative Assembly.	26
58	Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	(Received October 20.) Telegram.	States that it is proposed to send one unit Infantry, one unit Mounted Infantry, and half unit Medical Staff Corps, in addition to the Lancers on their way to the Cape; and that they will leave the Colony about the end of October.	26
59	To Governor Earl Beauchamp.	" ..	October 20 Telegram.	States that Her Majesty's Government highly appreciate and gladly accept arrangements notified in No. 58.	26
60	Governor the Earl of Ranfurley.	New Zealand	(Received October 21.) Telegram.	Reports sailing of New Zealand contingent, and that they may require small supplement to their horse equipment.	26
61	To Governor General the Earl of Minto.	Canada ....	October 23 Telegram.	States that the Secretary of State for War would gladly accept sufficient medical assistance for hospital for Canadian contingent.	26
62	Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	(Received October 24.) Telegram.	Reports the arrangements made for the despatch of contingents of the Medical Staff Corps and Lancers; will advise further as to despatch of Infantry and Mounted Infantry.	27
63	" "	" ..	(Received October 24.) Telegram.	States that Sydney Lancers will remain for service with Imperial troops at the Cape on terms specified in No. 17.	27

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Colony.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
			1899.		
64	Governor General the Earl of Minto	Canada ....	(Received October 24.) Telegram.	Offers the services of five trained officials for Post Office duties with Canadian contingent.	27
65	To Governor Lord Tennyson (South Australia), and to the Governors of all other Australian Colonies, and New Zealand.	.....	October 24 Telegram.	Conveys a message of thanks from the Queen for the offers to send troops to co-operate with the Imperial forces in South Africa.	27
66	To Governor General the Earl of Minto.	Canada ....	October 24 Telegram.	Conveys a message of thanks from the Queen for the offers to send troops to co-operate with the Imperial forces in South Africa.	28
67	Governor General the Earl of Minto	" .....	(Received October 25.) Telegram.	States that the people of Canada have received the Queen's message of thanks with sincere gratification.	28
68	To Governor General the Earl of Minto.	" .....	October 26. Telegram.	Conveys the thanks of the Secretary of State for War for the generous offer of officials for Post Office duties, but states that the arrangements for the Army Post Office Corps are completed.	28
69	Acting-Governor Dodds.	Tasmania ..	(Received October 27.) Telegram.	Reports that the Tasmanian contingent left the Colony on October 26, and that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.	28
70	To Acting-Governor Dodds.	" ...	October 27 Telegram.	Expresses the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the enthusiasm displayed by the people of Tasmania.	29
71	To Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	October 27 Telegram.	Informs him, with reference to No. 62, that Her Majesty's Government will arrange for lighterage in landing.	29
72	Governor Lord Brassey.	Victoria....	(Received October 28.) Telegram.	Reports sailing of Victorian and Tasmanian contingents from Melbourne, per <i>Medic</i> which will call for South Australian and Western Australian contingents, and is expected to arrive at Cape Town on November 28.	29
72A	To Governor Lord Brassey.	" ....	October 28 Telegram.	Expresses the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government at the enthusiastic public demonstration at the embarkation of the troops.	29
73	Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	(Received October 29.) Telegram.	Conveys a message from his Ministers and citizens expressing grateful appreciation of the Queen's message, and stating that the people of New South Wales will be ready always to share the duties and responsibilities of Her Majesty's Empire.	30
74	Governor Lord Tennyson.	South Australia.	(Received October 30.) Telegram.	Conveys the thanks of the South Australian contingent for the Queen's message.	30
75	Governor General the Earl of Minto	Canada.....	October 29. (Received October 30.) Telegram.	Reports that the Canadian contingent will sail on October 30, and that great enthusiasm prevails.	30
76	To Governor General the Earl of Minto.	" .....	October 30 Telegram.	Congratulates the Dominion Government and the Military Authorities on the rapid organization and embarkation of the contingent, and states that the enthusiasm displayed is a source of much gratification.	30

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Colony.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
			1899.		
77	To Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	October 30 Telegram.	Conveys the Queen's thanks to the people of New-South Wales for their assurance of readiness to share the duties and responsibilities of the Empire.	31
78	Governor General the Earl of Minto	Canada.....	October 30. (Received October 31.) Telegram.	Reports the sailing on October 30 of the Royal Canadian Regiment, and that they are expected to arrive at Cape Town on November 26, complete and ready for service, except transport.	31
79	Governor Lord Brassey.	Victoria....	(Received October 31.) Telegram.	Reports sailing on October 28 of two units of Infantry and Mounted Infantry.	31
80	Governor Lord Tennyson.	South Australia.	(Received November 1) Telegram.	Reports sailing of South Australian contingent amid great enthusiasm.	31
81	Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	(Received November 1) Telegram.	Reports departure of officers, men and horses for the Lancers and the Army Medical Staff Corps on October 30, who will probably arrive at Port Elizabeth about November 26.	32
82	Governor the Earl of Ranfurly.	New Zealand	Septemb'r 29 (Received November 2)	Transmits a Resolution of the House of Representatives offering the services of a contingent of mounted rifles.	32
83	Governor General the Earl of Minto	Canada.....	(Received November 2) Telegram.	States that, in view of British reverses, his Ministers are prepared to send another contingent at once, if Her Majesty's Government deem it advisable.	33
84	To Governor General the Earl of Minto.	".....	November 2) (Telegram.	States that the offer contained in No. 83 has been communicated to the Secretary of State for War, and that his reply will be telegraphed. Expresses gratitude for the offer.	33
85	Lieut. Governor Sir S. W. Griffith.	Queensland.	(Received November 3) Telegram.	Reports that the Queensland contingent sailed on November 2, and is expected to arrive at Port Elizabeth on November 28.	33
86	Governor Sir Gerard Smith.	Western Australia.	(Received November 3) Telegram.	States that the Western Australian contingent will embark on November 5, and sends a message from the Premier stating that there is great enthusiasm among the people, and assuring Her Majesty of their loyalty.	34
87	To Governor Sir Gerard Smith.	".....	November 3. Telegram.	States that Her Majesty's Government have received No. 86 with much pleasure, and that Her Majesty is much gratified at the Premier's message.	34
88	Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.	Canada.....	October 25. (Received November 6)	Transmits copy of a resolution adopted by the Council on the occasion of the departure of the Ottawa contingent.	34
89	To Governor General the Earl of Minto.	".....	November 7. Telegram.	States that the Secretary of State for War and his military advisers regret that under existing circumstances they are unable to accept the offer of a second contingent from Canada, which, however, will be borne in mind. Expresses the grateful appreciation of Her Majesty's Government.	35
90	To Governor Lord Tennyson.	South Australia.	November 7. Telegram.	Expresses the gratification of Her Majesty's Government at the enthusiasm displayed in South Australia on the departure of the contingent.	36

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Colony.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
			1899.		
91	To Governor General the Earl of Minto.	Canada . . . .	November 8.	Informs him of the receipt of No. 88, and requests him to thank the Mayor and Corporation for furnishing a copy of their resolution.	36
92	To Governor the Earl of Ranfurly	New Zealand	November 10	Expresses the gratification of the Government and people of this country at the share in the defence of Imperial interests taken by the Government and people of New Zealand.	36
93	Governor General the Earl of Minto	Canada . . . .	October 20. (Received November 2)	Encloses an Order of the Privy Council authorizing the despatch of 1,000 Volunteers to serve in South Africa.	37
94	Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	(Received November 11)	Reports departure of 11 officers, 193 men, and 50 horses.	38
95	To Governor General the Earl of Minto.	Canada . . . .	November 15	Observes that the great enthusiasm and general eagerness to take part in the expedition have afforded much gratification to Her Majesty's Government and the people of this country.	39
96	Governor Earl Beauchamp.	New South Wales.	(Received November 18)	Reports departure of 4 officers, 57 men, and 117 horses.	39

## CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

## DESPATCH OF COLONIAL CONTINGENTS

TO

## SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 1.

QUEENSLAND.

*Governor Lord Lamington to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 8 a.m., July 11, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 2.]

Should hostilities against Transvaal break out, Queensland offers services 250 Mounted Infantry, with machine guns.

No. 2.

QUEENSLAND.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Lord Lamington.*

(Sent 4.30 p.m., July 11, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram of July 10,\* Her Majesty's Government highly appreciate loyal and patriotic offer of Queensland. They hope that the occasion will not arise, but if it should arise, they will gladly avail themselves of the offer.

No. 3.

VICTORIA.

*Governor Lord Brassey to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 8.38 a.m., July 12, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 8.]

(Extract.)

Offers have been received from volunteers for service in South Africa.

---

\*No. 1.

No. 4.

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

*High Commissioner Sir C. B. H. Mitchell to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 8 a.m., July 17, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 5.]

Resident General, Federated Malay States, offers 300 men belonging to Malay States Guides in the event of Boer war. I am compelled to demur, as regiment under Defence Scheme forms large part of Singapore Garrison at the time of war, but send offer as showing good spirit Native States.

No. 5.

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

*Mr. Chamberlain to High Commissioner Sir C. B. H. Mitchell.*

(Sent 5.45 p.m., July 18, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

In reply to your telegram of July 16,\* please convey thanks of Her Majesty's Government and high appreciation of spirit which prompted offer, but say that they do not expect to be in a position to avail themselves of assistance offered.

No. 5A.

## LAGOS.

*Governor Sir Wm. MacGregor to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 8 p.m., July 18, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 6a.]

Legislative Council, Lagos, unanimously offer services 300 Hausas for campaign South Africa.

No. 6.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Governor Earl Beauchamp to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 10.8 a.m., July 21, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 7.]

(Extract.)

I understand from my Premier that offers to volunteer for service in South Africa, if required, have been received from about 1,860 officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the New South Wales Forces.

\*No. 4.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

No. 6A.

LAGOS.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Sir Wm. MacGregor.*

(Sent 12 noon, July 21, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

In reply to your telegram of July 18,\* Her Majesty's Government highly appreciate loyal and patriotic offer. While grateful for it they do not anticipate that they will be able on the present occasion to avail themselves of assistance offered.

No. 7.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Earl Beauchamp.*

(Sent 7 p.m., July 26, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Your telegram July 21.† Her Majesty's Government highly appreciate loyal and patriotic spirit shown by those who have offered services. Proposal placed on record at War Office. Full consideration will be given to offer should necessity arise for reinforcement of troops now in South Africa.

No. 8.

VICTORIA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Lord Brassey.*

(Sent 7.15 p.m., July 27, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

(Extract.)

I shall be glad if you will inform those who have offered to serve in South Africa that their loyalty and patriotism is fully appreciated by Her Majesty's Government. Should necessity arise to reinforce the troops now in South Africa, their offers, which have been placed on record at the War Office, will receive full consideration.

No. 9.

VICTORIA.

*Governor Lord Brassey to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 9.59 a.m., August 1, 1899.)

[Answered by No. 17.]

(Telegram.)

The justice of the claims of the Uitlanders, on which Her Majesty's Government insist, is fully recognized by popular opinion in Victoria, and several public meetings have been held in support of the policy of the Government. Numerous offers of service have been received from the colonial forces.

\* No. 5A.

† No. 6.

No. 10.

## HONG KONG.

*Governor Sir H. A. Blake to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 8 a.m., September 21, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[*Answered by No. 20.*]

Two officers, about fifty men, Hong Kong Volunteers, four Maxims, offer services Transvaal in the event of operations. General Officer Commanding satisfied that they are in position start at once.

No. 11.

## QUEENSLAND.

*Governor Lord Lamington to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 8 a.m., September 22, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[*Answered by No. 15.*]

In the event of contingent being required for South Africa, my Government anxious to know whether Imperial Government or Government of Queensland are to arrange for transport; in the latter case, at what port in South Africa? Earliest possible information is desired by my Government whether their offer to send a contingent is likely to be accepted, in order to obtain the necessary Parliamentary Supply.

No. 12.

## VICTORIA.

*Governor Lord Brassey to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 9.50 a.m., September 27, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[*Answered by No. 17.*]

In the event of united Australian force being formed for service in South Africa, what arm or arms should it consist of?

No. 13.

## NEW ZEALAND.

*Governor the Earl of Ranfurly to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 7.32 p.m., September 28, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[*Answered by No. 14.*]

(Extract.)

Resolution passed by large majority House of Representatives with great enthusiasm that offer to Imperial Government for service in Transvaal contingent Mounted Rifles; that in the event of offer being accepted, my Government is empowered after selection by Commander forces to provide, equip, despatch, forces. Two full companies mounted, fully equipped, delivered direct wherever desired at short notice. Transport and pay defrayed by New Zealand, Imperial Government to provide supplies on arrival.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

No. 14.

## NEW ZEALAND.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor the Earl of Ranfurly.*

(Sent 1.40 p.m., September 29, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Your telegram of 28th September.\* Her Majesty's Government highly appreciate and are grateful for loyal and patriotic offer of Legislature of New Zealand, of which they will gladly avail themselves should occasion arise, as to which you will be advised as soon as possible.

No. 15.

## QUEENSLAND.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith.*

(Sent 4.15 p.m., October 3, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 27.]

Referring to your telegram September 22,† Secretary of State for War and Commander-in-Chief highly appreciate signal exhibition of patriotic spirit of people of Queensland, desire that Mounted Infantry offered by Colony be organized in two companies, 125 men each, armed with 303 rifles or carbines, with their own horses, but rifles or carbines can be supplied if necessary by Imperial Government. Not more than one captain and three subalterns each company. Officer not higher than major may command whole force. Troops to be disembarked at port of landing South Africa, fully equipped, at cost of Colonial Government. From date of disembarkation force is to be treated as integral portion of Imperial forces. After that date Imperial Government will provide pay at Imperial rates, supplies, and ammunition, and defray expenses of transport back to Colony, and pay wound pensions and compassionate allowances at Imperial rates. Troops to embark not later than October 31, proceeding direct to Cape Town for orders.

No. 16.

## NEW ZEALAND.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor the Earl of Ranfurly.*

(Sent 4.35 p.m., October 3, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 25.]

Referring to my telegram of September 29,‡ Secretary of State for War and Commander-in-Chief highly appreciate signal exhibition of patriotic spirit of people of New Zealand; desire that Mounted Infantry offered by Colony be organized in two companies, 100 men each, armed with 303 rifles or carbines, fully equipped, and with their own horses, but rifles or carbines can be supplied by Imperial Government if necessary. Not more than one captain and three subalterns each company. Officer not higher than major may command whole force. From date of disembarkation, South Africa, force is to be treated as integral portion of Imperial forces. After that date Imperial Government will provide pay at Imperial rates, supplies, and ammunition, and defray expenses of transport back to Colony, and pay wound pensions and compassionate allowances at Imperial rates. Secretary of State for War notes generous offer from

\* No. 13.

† No. 11

‡ No. 14.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Government New Zealand furnish pay in addition to transport, but thinks that above-mentioned conditions should be applied to all Colonial forces. Troops to embark not later than October 31, proceeding direct to Cape Town for orders.

No. 17.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Lord Tennyson (South Australia), Governor Earl Beauchamp (New South Wales), and Governor Lord Brassey (Victoria).*

(Sent 4.40 p.m., October 3, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by Nos. 36, 58, and 47 respectively.]

Secretary of State for War and Commander-in-Chief desire to express high appreciation of signal exhibition of patriotic spirit of people of South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria in offers to serve in South Africa, and to furnish following information to assist organization of force offered into units suitable for military requirements. Firstly, units should consist of about 125 men; secondly, may be infantry, mounted infantry, or cavalry; in view of numbers already available, infantry most, cavalry least, serviceable; thirdly, all should be armed with 303 rifles or carbines, which can be supplied by Imperial Government if necessary; fourthly, all must provide own equipment, and mounted troop own horses; fifthly, not more than one captain and three subalterns each unit. Where more than one unit from single Colony, force may be commanded by officer not higher than major. In considering numbers which can be employed, Secretary of State for War guided by nature of offers, by desire that each Colony should be fairly represented, and limits necessary if force is to be fully utilized by available staff as integral portion of Imperial forces; gladly accepts two units each from New South Wales and Victoria, one from South Australia. Conditions as follows: Troops to be disembarked at port of landing South Africa fully equipped at cost of Colonial Government or volunteers. From date of disembarkation Imperial Government will provide pay at Imperial rates, supplies, and ammunition, and will defray expenses of transport back to Colony, and pay wound pensions and compassionate allowances at Imperial rates. Troops to embark not later than October 31, proceeding direct to Cape Town for orders.

No. 18.

CANADA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor General the Earl of Minto.*

(Sent 5.15 p.m., October 3, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 40.]

Secretary of State for War and Commander-in-Chief desire to express high appreciation of signal exhibition of patriotic spirit of people of Canada shown by offers to serve in South Africa, and to furnish following information to assist organization of force offered into units suitable for military requirements. Firstly, units should consist of about 125 men; secondly, may be infantry, mounted infantry, or cavalry; in view of numbers already available infantry most, cavalry least, serviceable; thirdly, all should be armed with 303 rifles or carbines, which can be supplied by Imperial Government if necessary; fourthly, all must provide own equipment, and mounted troops own horses; fifthly, not more than one captain and three subalterns each unit. Whole force may be commanded by officer not higher than major. In considering numbers which can be employed, Secretary of State for War guided by nature of offers, by desire that each Colony should be fairly represented, and limits necessary if force is to be fully utilized by available staff as integral portion of Imperial forces; would gladly accept

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

four units. Conditions as follows : Troops to be disembarked at port of landing South Africa fully equipped at cost of Colonial Government or volunteers. From date of disembarkation Imperial Government will provide pay at Imperial rates, supplies, and ammunition, and will defray expenses of transport back to Canada, and pay wound pensions and compassionate allowances at Imperial rates. Troops to embark not later than October 31, proceeding direct to Cape Town for orders. Inform accordingly all who have offered to raise volunteers.

No. 19.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Earl Beauchamp.*

(Sent 5.55 p.m., October 3, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 24.]

Detachment New South Wales Lancers, Aldershot, volunteer for service in South Africa. Her Majesty's Government propose to accept offer in the event of mobilization, subject to approval of your Government. This is outside of general arrangements detailed in my telegram of to-day to Governor, South Australia.\*

No. 20.

## HONG KONG.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Sir H. A. Blake.*

(Sent 2.40 p.m., October 4, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram of September 21,† Her Majesty's Government desire to express high appreciation of loyal and spirited offer by Hong Kong Volunteers, but are not in position to accept.

No. 21.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

*Governor Sir Gerard Smith to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 7.7 p.m., October 5, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Am requested by Legislative Assembly to forward following resolution adopted this day, for information of Her Majesty the Queen and Her Majesty's Government :—

“That this House desires to express its loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty the Queen and its sympathy with Her Majesty's Government in the difficulties that have arisen in South Africa, and is of opinion that in the event of war being declared Western Australia should co-operate with the other Colonies of Australia in offering to despatch a military force to the Transvaal.”

No. 22.

## VICTORIA.

*Governor Lord Brassey to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 12.35 p.m., October 6, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 31.]

(Extract.)

Your telegram of October 4. † Are units to be accompanied by regimental transport ?

\* No. 17.

† No. 10.

‡ No. 17.

No. 23.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Sir Gerard Smith.*

(Sent 2.30 p.m., October 6, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Her Majesty's Government highly appreciate patriotic spirit shown by Resolution of Legislative Assembly, and would gladly accept one unit, consisting of 125 men, one captain, three subalterns, on terms communicated to Governor South Australia. Request him repeat my telegram of October 3.\*

No. 24.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Governor Earl Beauchamp to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 6.45 a.m., October 7, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram of October 3, † Government New South Wales approve of Lancers, Aldershot, volunteering for service in South Africa, but matter subject to approval of Parliament, which meets on October 17; definite instructions will wait them on arrival at the Cape.

No. 25.

## NEW ZEALAND.

*Governor the Earl of Ranfurly to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 7.10 a.m., October 7, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

My Government accept conditions. New Zealand contingent will sail in s.s. *Waivera* about October 20, (and) after coaling at Albany, pass on within signal of Natal for Cape Town.

No. 26.

## TASMANIA.

*Acting Governor Dodds to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 2 a.m., October 9, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 28.]

Will Her Majesty's Government accept unit Tasmanian Infantry (for) service in South Africa?

No. 27.

## QUEENSLAND.

*Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 10.57 a.m., October 10, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 33.]

Referring to telegram of July 10, † and referring to your telegram of October 3, § Ministers anxious to know whether machine guns and section should be included with detachment.

\* No. 17.

† No. 19.

‡ No. 1.

§ No. 15.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

No. 28.

## TASMANIA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Acting Governor Dodds.*

(Sent 2.40 p.m., October 10, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram October 9,\* Her Majesty's Government highly appreciate generous offer, and would gladly accept infantry unit on terms communicated to Governor, South Australia, October 3.†

No. 29.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Governor Earl Beauchamp to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 2.50 p.m., October 11, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 50.]

(Extract.)

Ministers anxious to know whether this Colony can send to South Africa as one of its units a field battery complete, war establishment, six fifteen-pounder guns, ammunition cordite, regimental transport and equipment, officers, men and horses, Major Smith, R.A., in command.

No. 30.

## VICTORIA.

*Governor Lord Brassey to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 3.52 p.m., October 11, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 31.]

(Extract.)

Following is text of resolution passed by Legislative Assembly by sixty-seven votes to thirteen with great enthusiasm: "That this House of Assembly wishes to express loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, and also sympathy with Her Majesty's Government in events which have occurred in South Africa; holds opinion that Victoria should despatch military force for service with Imperial troops in Transvaal Republic."

Two units infantry and mounted infantry, with equipment complete, embark and proceed to Cape Town in chartered steamer *Medic*, October 28. Conditions offered by Her Majesty's Government highly appreciated. The troops will be ready to share in defence of interests of Great Britain, South Africa, and British officers may have confidence in them.

Legislative Council agreed unanimously in resolution passed by Legislative Assembly.

No. 31.

## VICTORIA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Lord Brassey.*

(Sent 6.20 p.m., October 11, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram, October 11, † resolutions passed by Houses of Parliament in support of South African policy source of much gratification to Her Majesty's Government, who have heard with pleasure prompt arrangements for departure of Victorian contingent, which will be substantial assistance. Referring to your telegram, October 6, § regimental transport will be required.

\* No. 26.

† No. 17.

‡ No. 30.

§ No. 22.

## No. 32.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Lord Tennyson (South Australia), to be repeated to the Governors of all other Australian Colonies and New Zealand.*

(Sent 3.45 p.m., October 12, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

(Extract.)

Secretary of State for War and General Buller request earliest possible information as to dates of departure, names of ships, probable dates of arrival in South Africa.

## No. 33.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith (Queensland), to be repeated to the Governors of all other Australian Colonies and New Zealand.*

(Sent 4.3 p.m., October 12, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram, October 10,\* Colonial units in possession of machine guns, with equipment complete, may take them to South Africa, provided total number of *personnel* of each unit already arranged will not be exceeded. Early notification requested if any Colonial Government decides to include machine gun section with detachment.

## No. 34.

## TASMANIA.

*Acting Governor Dodds to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 6.15 p.m., October 12, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[*Answered by No. 48.*]

Parliament wishes Tasmania send men to South Africa, but considers unit eighty equivalent to other Colonial contributions, population compared. Supplies passed both Houses of Parliament. Ministers desire Her Majesty's Government accept alteration.

## No. 35.

## TASMANIA.

*Acting Governor Dodds to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 9.30 a.m., October 13, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[*Answered by No. 48.*]

Tasmanian contingent leaves Melbourne October 28, *Medic.*

---

\* No. 27.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

No. 36.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

*Governor Lord Tennyson to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 9.30 a.m., October 13, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 37.]

Both Houses of Parliament have approved of equipment and despatch by South Australia of 125 volunteers for service in Imperial Army in South Africa. Arrangements being made for forces to embark for South Africa in steamship *Medic* leaving Adelaide October 30.

No. 37.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Lord Tennyson.*

(Sent 1.40 p.m., October 13, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Her Majesty's Government learn with satisfaction arrangements being made for despatching South Australian contingent.

No. 38.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Lord Brassey (Victoria), to be repeated to the Governors of all other Australian Colonies and New Zealand.*

(Sent 2.35 p.m., October 13, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

(Extract.)

Referring to my telegram October 11,\* regimental transport should accompany units possessing it. Full equipment comprises following, which should accompany each unit if possible; all personal equipment, including clothing, arms, and accoutrements, tents, camp equipment, two blankets, one waterproof sheet per man. In case of mounted troops, saddlery, stable equipment picketing gear. Supplies accompanying Imperial troops will be sufficient for supplying deficiencies in equipment of Colonial Forces. Earliest possible information of probable deficiencies would be very useful to War Office.

No. 39.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Governor Earl Beauchamp to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 5.55 p.m., October 13, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 46.]

New South Wales offers, subject to approval of Parliament, Army Medical Staff Corps unit, half bearer company, and one field hospital fifty beds on war establishment; civilian *personnel*, ambulance horses, ambulance wagons, and cart transport, 87 of all ranks, 40 horses, five ambulance wagons, six carts, two water carts; would start ten days if accepted.

\*No. 31.

No. 40.

## CANADA.

*Governor-General the Earl of Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 8.20 a.m., October 14, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

(Extract.)

[Answered by No. 45.]

Much pleasure in telling you that my Government offers 1,000 infantry on organisation proposed in your telegram of October 3\*.

No. 41.

## NEW ZEALAND.

*Governor the Earl of Ranfurly to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 9.30 a.m., October 14, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

New Zealand contingent, sailing October 21, due about November 20 South Africa. They have no military transport, but bring over 30 spare horses. No machine gun detachment taken.

No. 42.

## QUEENSLAND.

*Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 10.35 a.m., October 14, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram of October 12,† and referring to your telegram of same day addressed to Governor South Australia, ‡motion for Parliamentary sanction has been intercepted by proposed vote of censure, which will probably be disposed of Tuesday; in the meantime, Ministers arranging for despatch of detachment of named corps, including machine guns, by steamer starting not later than October 31 for Cape Town direct, calling for orders at Port Elizabeth.

No. 43.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

*Governor Sir Gerard Smith to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 1.10 p.m., October 14, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram received through Governor of Queensland, October 11,§ it is proposed to send as part of Western Australian unit to South Africa two Maxim .303 machine guns on field infantry carriages, with equipment complete. Western Australian unit will be ready to sail by steamer *Medic* with other Colonial units.

\* No. 18.

† No. 33.

‡ See No. 32.

§ See No. 33.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

No. 44.

## NEW ZEALAND.

*Governor the Earl of Ranfurly to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 12.55 p.m., October 15, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram of October 13 to Governor of Victoria,\* New Zealand contingent carry all personal equipment and horses' gear complete, canteens of infantry pattern, but no field dressings and valises; camp equipment only includes tents and cooking utensils, no regimental transport and equipment as laid down Field Service Manual, Mounted Infantry, War, 1899, page number 12 to end.

No. 45.

## CANADA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor General the Earl of Minto.*

(Sent 12.40 p.m., October 16, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Her Majesty's Government have received with much pleasure your telegram of October 13,† conveying Canada's generous offer of 1,000 troops, which they gratefully accept.

No. 46.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Earl Beauchamp.*

(Sent 12.3 p.m., October 17, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram of October 13,‡ Medical Staff Corps offer would be gladly accepted.

No. 47.

## VICTORIA.

*Governor Lord Brassey to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 12.30 p.m., October 17, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

(Extract.)

In accordance with instructions in your telegram of October 4th,§ have arranged for conveyance of troops per *White Star Medic* to Cape of Good Hope. Will leave on October 28, arriving at destination on or about November 28, with contingents Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia on board.

No. 48.

## TASMANIA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Acting Governor Dodds.*

(Sent 2.50 p.m., October 17, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegrams of the 12th and 13th instant,|| Her Majesty's Government gladly accept unit of 80, and approve arrangements for despatch.

\* See No. 38.

† No. 40.

‡ No. 39.

§ No. 17.

|| Nos. 34 and 35.

No. 49.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

*Governor Sir Gerard Smith to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 3.35 p.m., October 17, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 51.]

Am requested by Legislative Council to forward following resolution passed this day, for information of Her Majesty the Queen and Her Majesty's Government :—

“That this House desires to express its loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty the Queen and its sympathy with Her Majesty's Government in the difficulties which have arisen in South Africa, and is of opinion that Western Australia should co-operate with the other Colonies of Australia in despatching a military force to the Transvaal.”

No. 50.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Earl Beauchamp.*

(Sent 12.25 p.m., October 18, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

(Extract.)

Referring to your telegram of 11th October,\* Secretary of State for War, after consultation with military authorities, regrets that it is impossible to accept field battery.

No. 51.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Sir Gerard Smith.*

(Sent 2.45 p.m., October 18, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Her Majesty's Government have learnt with much satisfaction resolution passed by Legislative Council.†

No. 52.

## CANADA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor General the Earl of Minto.*

(Sent 6.5 p.m., October 18, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 55.]

For guidance of military authorities, following equipment should accompany troops if possible, namely, all personal equipment, including clothing, arms, and accoutrements, tents, camp equipment, two blankets, one waterproof sheet per man ; in case of mounted troops, saddlery, stable equipment, picketing gear. Supplies accompanying Imperial troops will be sufficient for supplying deficiencies in equipment of Colonial Forces. Earliest possible information of probable deficiencies would be very useful to War Office. Regimental transport should accompany troops possessing it, also machine guns, with equipment complete, provided total number of *personnel* already arranged will not be exceeded. Early notification requested if machine gun section is to be included, also as to names of ships, date of departure, and probable date of arrival at Cape Town.

\* No. 29.

† See No. 49.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

No. 53.

CANADA.

*Governor General the Earl of Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received midnight, October 18, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

(Extract.)

After full consideration my Ministers have decided to offer a regiment of infantry, 1,000 strong, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Otter.

My Ministers hope that Canadian contingent will be kept together as much as possible, but realize that this must be left to discretion of War Office and Commander-in-Chief.

No. 54.

CANADA.

*Governor General the Earl of Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 8.5 a.m., October 19, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 61.]

Many Militia medical captains and lieutenants, also trained female nurses, volunteer as auxiliaries to Medical Staff Corps in South Africa, on usual scale of pay given to auxiliary aid. Dominion of Canada will give free transport with contingent if its services would be acceptable. Engagement for 6 months or 12 months. Two female nurses offered at expense of Canadian Red Cross Society; shall I send them?

No. 55.

CANADA.

*Governor General the Earl of Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 8.5 a.m., October 19, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

In reply to your telegram of to-day's date,\* please inform War Office troops will be provided with personal equipment, clothing, arms, and accoutrements, tents, camp equipment, blankets, and waterproof sheets; ammunition, 100,000 rounds. No deficiencies probable. No regimental transport exists. Two machine guns complete accompany regiment, but no draught horses. Ship probably *Sardinian*, Allan Line; date of departure, October 31; probable passage, three to four weeks.

No. 56.

QUEENSLAND.

*Lieutenant-Governor Sir S. W. Griffith to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 8.26 a.m., October 19, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 57.]

Referring to my telegram of October 14,† vote of censure defeated by 39 to 28. Despatch of troops sanctioned by Legislative Assembly unanimously. Contingent embarks for South Africa steamship *Cornwall* about October 30; arrival expected South Africa November 26.

\* No. 52.

† No. 42.

No. 57.

## QUEENSLAND.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lieutenant-Governor Sir. S. W. Griffith.*

(Sent 4.50 p.m., October 19, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Her Majesty's Government have learnt with much satisfaction vote of Legislative Assembly.

No. 58.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Governor Earl Beauchamp to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 12.38 p.m., October 20, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 59.]

It is proposed to send out one unit infantry, one unit mounted infantry, half unit Medical Staff Corps, in addition to Lancers on the way to Cape; will leave about the end of this month. Please reply.

No. 59.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Earl Beauchamp.*

(Sent 4.40 p.m., October 20, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram of October 20,\* Her Majesty's Government highly appreciate and gladly accept arrangements contemplated.

No. 60.

## NEW ZEALAND.

*Governor the Earl of Ranfurly to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 11.50 a.m., October 21, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to my telegram of October 14,† New Zealand contingent sailed to-day; they may require small supplement to their horse equipment.

No. 61.

## CANADA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor General the Earl of Minto.*

(Sent 2.40 p.m., October 23, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram of October 19,‡ Secretary of State for War would gladly accept medical and surgical equipment, medical *personnel*, officers and men, and trained female nurses, sufficient for hospital for Canadian contingent. British troops can be legally only attended by surgeons registered United Kingdom and nurses belonging to Army Reserve.

\* No. 58.

† No. 41.

‡ No. 54.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

No. 62.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Governor Earl Beauchamp to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 9.53 a.m., October 24, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 71.]

Government of New South Wales arranging to send about 10 officers and 130 men being Medical Staff Corps and balance of Lancers, also 200 horses, per steamship *Kent*, sailing on October 28. Steamer proceeds from here (to) Albany, then Port Elizabeth, arriving on or about November 25. It is presumed that arrangements for lightering in landing will be made by Imperial Government. Arrangements for despatch of regiments of infantry and mounted infantry well forward; will advise you further.

No. 63.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Governor Earl Beauchamp to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 9.53 a.m., October 24, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

It has been decided that Sydney Lancers will remain for service with Imperial troops at the Cape on terms of your telegram of October 3.\*

No. 64.

## CANADA.

*Governor General the Earl of Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 1.10 a.m., October 24, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 68.]

My Government ask me ascertain whether War Office sending Army Post Office Corps to South Africa. If so, Canada would send five trained officials for post office duties with Canadian contingent. If approved, please inform me what class of clerks will be required. My Government will pay all expenses or whatever proportion suggested.

No. 65.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Lord Tennyson (South Australia) and to the Governors of all other Australian Colonies and New Zealand.*

(Sent October 24, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Her Majesty the Queen desires to thank the people of her Colonies in Australasia for their striking manifestation of loyalty and patriotism in their voluntary offer to send troops to co-operate with Her Majesty's Imperial Forces in maintaining her position and the rights of British subjects in South Africa. She wishes the troops God speed and a safe return.

\*No. 17.

No. 66.

## CANADA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor-General the Earl of Minto.*

(Sent October 24, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 67.]

Her Majesty the Queen desires to thank the people of her Dominion of Canada for their striking manifestation of loyalty and patriotism in their voluntary offer to send troops to co-operate with Her Majesty's Imperial Forces in maintaining her position and the rights of British subjects in South Africa. She wishes the troops God speed and a safe return.

No. 67.

## CANADA.

*Governor General the Earl of Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 11.25 p.m., October 25, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

The people of Canada received with sincere gratification message\* from Her Majesty the Queen, conveying her thanks for Canada's contribution to the British troops now *en route* for South Africa. The good wishes expressed by their Sovereign for Her Canadian troops will inspire them with deep sentiments of loyalty and patriotism, and with a determination to sustain the reputation that Canadian Volunteers have earned in the past history of this part of the Empire.

No. 68.

## CANADA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor General the Earl of Minto.*

(Sent 1.20 p.m., October 26, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram, October 24, † Secretary of State for War grateful for generous offer of Canadian Government, but need not avail himself of it, as arrangements for Army Post Office Corps completed,

No. 69.

## TASMANIA.

*Acting Governor Dodds to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 9.25 a.m., October 27, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 70.]

Contingent left Colony for Melbourne yesterday to join *Medic*; greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

\* No. 66.

† No. 64.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

No. 70.

## TASMANIA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Acting Governor Dodds.*

(Sent 1.40 p.m., October 27, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram of October 27,\* Her Majesty's Government learn with satisfaction enthusiasm displayed by people of Tasmania in connection with embarkation of troops.

No. 71.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Earl Beauchamp.*

(Sent 6.13 p.m., October 27, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram of October 24,† Her Majesty's Government will arrange for lighterage.

No. 72.

## VICTORIA.

*Governor Lord Brassey to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 2.55 p.m., October 28, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 72a.]

Victorian and Tasmanian contingents for South Africa sailed to-day from Melbourne per *Medic*. Troops prior to embarking marched through city, amidst most enthusiastic demonstrations from immense crowd which lined streets; most patriotic and loyal sentiments everywhere expressed. *Medic* calls Adelaide and Albany for South Australian and Western Australian contingents. Expect arrive Cape Town November 28.

No. 72A.

## VICTORIA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Lord Brassey.*

(Sent 6.32 p.m., October 28, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram of October 28,‡ Her Majesty's Government much pleased at enthusiastic public demonstration at embarkation of troops for South Africa.

\* No. 69.

† No. 62.

‡ No. 72.

No. 73.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Governor Earl Beauchamp to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 9.40 a.m., October 29, 1899.)

[Answered by No. 77.]

(Telegram.)

(Extract.)

Convey to Her Majesty the Queen following message on the occasion of despatch of first portion of New South Wales contingent :—

“Am desired by Ministers and representative gathering of citizens express humble duty Her Majesty the Queen, and to assure Her Majesty the Queen of grateful appreciation of people of this Colony of gracious expressions, interest in contingent just leaving our shores ; people of this Colony will be ready always to share duties and responsibilities of Her Majesty’s Empire.”

No. 74.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

*Governor Lord Tennyson to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 3.25 a.m., October 30, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

In answer to your telegram of October 25,\* South Australian contingent desire to send their humble, loyal, and heartfelt thanks for kindly and generous message from Her Majesty the Queen, which has moved them very deeply.

No. 75.

## CANADA.

*Governor General the Earl of Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 8 a.m., October 30, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 76.]

October 29. Contingent sails 3 p.m. to-morrow ; great enthusiasm here.

No. 76.

## CANADA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor General the Earl of Minto.*

(Sent 3.30 p.m., October 30, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 78.]

Referring to your telegram of October 29,† Her Majesty’s Government offer hearty congratulations to Canadian Government and military authorities on rapid organization and embarkation of contingent. Enthusiasm displayed by people of Dominion source of much gratification here.

\* No. 65.

† No. 75.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

No. 77.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Earl Beauchamp.*

(Sent 6.33 p.m., October 30, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram of October 29,\* Her Majesty the Queen thanks Her people of New South Wales for assurance of readiness to share duties and responsibilities of Empire, of which they have again given substantial proof.

No. 78.

## CANADA.

*Governor General the Earl of Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 8.20 a.m., October 31, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

October 30. Steamship *Sardinian* sailed from Quebec to-day conveying Royal Canadian Regiment 1,015 all ranks; expected to arrive at Cape Town November 26 complete and ready for service except transport. Your telegram of to-day † much appreciated here.

No. 79.

## VICTORIA.

*Governor Lord Brassey to Mr. Chamberlain.*

Received 2.2 p.m., October 31, 1899.

(Telegram.)

(Extract.)

Two units infantry, mounted infantry, sailed on *Medic* October 28, with proper complement of officers, recommended by General Officer Commanding, in accordance with your telegram of October 4 ‡: Infantry, Major, three Subaltern officers; Mounted Infantry, Captain, four Subaltern officers, Adjutant Veterinary Surgeon, Medical Officer. *Medic* arrives at Cape Town on or about November 25.

No. 80.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

*Governor Lord Tennyson to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 5 a.m., November 1st, 1899.)

[Answered by No. 90.]

(Telegram.)

(Extract.)

*Medic* sailed six this morning, South Australian contingent, leaving amid great enthusiasm.

\*No. 73.

†No. 76.

‡No. 17.

No. 81.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Governor Earl Beauchamp to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 7.30 a.m., November 1, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

*Kent* steamer left October 30, for Port Elizabeth, calling at Albany about November 5; has on board 5 officers and 34 men and 131 horses for Lancers, also 6 medical officers, 85 men and 49 horses for Army Medical Staff Corps; above complete, with all regimental transport and equipment; anticipated *Kent* will arrive Port Elizabeth about November 26. It is presumed that instructions will be sent by Imperial Government.

No. 82.

## NEW ZEALAND.

*Governor the Earl of Ranfurly to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received November 2, 1899.)

[Answered by No. 92.]

WELLINGTON, September 29, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose you a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on September 28.

On the declaration of the division, fifty-four in favour and five against, there was a scene of the greatest enthusiasm, the whole House rising and singing the National Anthem, followed by rounds of applause.

2. The same evening my Premier had an interview with me, asking me to cable the Resolution and offer of services of two companies Mounted Rifles.

Each company is to consist of one hundred rank and file, and at least four officers.

3. The New Zealand Government will provide outfit, transport to African port, rations and horse-feed en route, but on landing, transport, rations, and ammunition to be provided by the Imperial authorities.

This colony has no transport corps, or at the present moment any of the ammunition proposed to be used there.

Tents can be sent, if desired.

The number of horses it is proposed to send for the two companies is 250.

4. The payment of the corps throughout will be made by this Government.

5. The Legislative Council have passed a resolution approving of the Resolution of the House of Representatives.

The Resolution was passed by 36 votes for to 1 against.

I have, &c.,  
RANFURLY.

(Inclosure in No. 82.)

ADDRESS from the House of Representatives to His Excellency the Right Honourable UCHTER JOHN MARK, EARL OF RANFURLY; Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled, desire respectfully to inform Your Excellency that we have this day passed the following Resolution:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

*Resolved—*

“That a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting him to offer to the Imperial Government, for service in the Transvaal, a contingent of mounted rifles. That in the event of the offer being accepted, the Government is empowered, after selection by the Commander of the Forces, to provide, equip, and despatch the force.”

G. MAURICE O’RORKE,  
Speaker,  
House of Representatives.

No. 83.

CANADA.

*Governor General the Earl of Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 12.38 p. m., November 2, 1899.)

(Telegram)

[*Answered by Nos. 84 and 89.*]

Deep emotion has been caused in Canada by reports of reverses in South Africa, but a strong hope is felt everywhere that no cause exists for alarm. My Ministers are, however, prepared to act on your previous despatch\* and send another contingent at once, if Her Majesty’s Government deem it advisable.

No. 84.

CANADA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor General the Earl of Minto.*

(Sent 9 p.m., November 2, 1899.)

(Telegram)

I have communicated to the Secretary of State for War the generous and patriotic offer of your Government to send further contingent. His reply will be telegraphed as soon as possible ; in the meantime I desire to express my gratitude.

No. 85.

QUEENSLAND.

*Lieutenant Governor Sir S. W. Griffith to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 9.25 a.m., November 3, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Have much pleasure in informing you that *Cornwall* sailed from Moreton Bay with contingent November 2 ; strength as follows :—14 officers, 248 non-commissioned officers and men, 2 machine guns, 13 wagons ; departure unavoidably delayed by stress of weather before arrival ship at Brisbane. Expected to arrive at Port Elizabeth November 28.

\*No. 18

No. 86.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

*Governor Sir Gerard Smith to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 12.15 p.m., November 3, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

[Answered by No. 87.]

Western Australian unit, five officers, 125 men, embark *Medic*, November 5; men of splendid physique, suitable for hardest work. Premier requests me to add that effort of Western Australia to show practical sympathy in defence of British interests meets with great enthusiasm among people; he expresses with pride through me for information of Her Majesty the Queen assurance of the loyalty to Her (of) people in Western Australia.

No. 87.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Sir Gerard Smith.*

(Sent 5.42 p.m., November 3, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Referring to your telegram, November 3,\* Her Majesty's Government have received with much pleasure account of enthusiasm of people of Western Australia in connection with despatch of contingent. Her Majesty much gratified Premier's message.

No. 88.

## CANADA.

*Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa to Colonial Office.*

(Received November 6, 1899.)

[Answered : See No. 91.]

OTTAWA, October 25, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a resolution, unanimously adopted by the Municipal Council of the City of Ottawa on the occasion of the departure of the Ottawa contingent of volunteers to South Africa.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN HENDERSON,

City Clerk.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain,  
Colonial Secretary,  
London.

Inclosure in No. 88.

RESOLUTION adopted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, on October 23, 1899.

Moved by Alderman Morris, seconded by Alderman Champagne.

That whereas a number of our loyal and patriotic citizens have enlisted to serve in the Canadian Military Contingent now about to proceed to the Transvaal;

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

And whereas our Motherland is not attacking the people of the Transvaal in a spirit of aggression, but taking reluctantly a step which has been forced upon her after the exercise of unlimited patience and forbearance in the desire to avoid war ;

And whereas her loyal sons throughout the world may reflect with pride and satisfaction that her motives are honourable and her cause a just and righteous one, and that her success in the struggle upon which she has entered means the triumph of equal rights, of progress, of civilization and enlightenment over ignorance and tyranny ;

And whereas our citizen soldiers are making great sacrifices by leaving their homes and avocations and risking the dangers and discomforts of severe military service in the defence of their Queen and country, and the upholding of the rights of loyal British subjects in the Transvaal Republic ;

And whereas this Council as a representative public body desires to place on record its great appreciation of the loyal and patriotic spirit which has impelled many of our citizens to enlist in the defence of the Empire ;

Therefore it is resolved that this Council in Special Session now assembled, desires to express its hearty approval of the course pursued by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and the Imperial Government, as also the high appreciation it entertains of the loyal and patriotic spirit which has impelled our citizen soldiers to offer their services to the Mother Country ; that we, the members of this Council, as loyal British subjects enjoying the greatest measure of freedom under British Rule, desire to express to these volunteers our sincere and hearty thanks on their leaving us to assist in fighting the battles of the Empire, and providing for the residents of the Transvaal a measure of freedom such as we have the privilege of enjoying in this Dominion ; that it is our opinion that if courage and endurance are requisite qualifications as good soldiers, the Ottawa Contingent can be counted upon to make a name for itself on the battlefields of the Transvaal ; that we esteem it a great honour to our city to find so many men willing and anxious to serve their Queen and country at this juncture ; that this Council wishes the Ottawa Contingent God-speed, a pleasant journey, a brilliant and successful campaign, and a safe return to their homes.

It is therefore further resolved that this Council proceed in a body to the railway depot to see them embark, and to bid them farewell, and that a copy of this resolution under seal be forwarded to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, to the officer commanding the Contingent, and to the captain of the Ottawa Contingent.

T. PAYMENT,

(L.S.)

Mayor.

Certified a true copy.

JOHN HENDERSON,  
City Clerk.

No. 89.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor General the Earl of Minto.*

(Sent 2 p.m., November 7, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Your Ministers' generous offer† to send without delay second contingent for service in South Africa has received the attentive consideration of Secretary of State for War and his military advisers, but they regret that under existing circumstances they are unable to accept it. The offer will, however, certainly be borne in mind, and Her Majesty's Government will have no hesitation in availing themselves of it should future events make it desirable to do so. Her Majesty's Government attach great importance to this fresh proof of Canadian sympathy and good will, and desire to express their grateful appreciation of it.

\*No 86.

† See No. 83.

No. 90.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor Lord L'ennyson.*

(Sent 6.45 p.m., November 7, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

Her Majesty's Government were much gratified to learn from your telegram of the 1st instant of \* the enthusiasm displayed in South Australia on the departure of the contingent.

No. 91.

## CANADA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor General the Earl of Minto.*

MY LORD,

Downing Street, November 8, 1899.

I have the honour to inform you that I have received from the City Clerk of Ottawa a copy of the Resolution ‡ adopted by the council of the corporation of that city on October 23, 1899, in which approval is expressed of the policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government in South Africa, and appreciation of the loyal and patriotic spirit of those Canadians who have gone, as volunteers, to the military assistance of the Mother Country.

2. I have read this resolution with much gratification, and I shall be obliged if you will convey to His Worship the Mayor and to the Corporation my thanks for their kindness in furnishing me with a copy of it.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 92.

## NEW ZEALAND.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor the Earl of Ranfurly.*

MY LORD,

Downing Street, November 10, 1899.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of September 29, last,\* transmitting a resolution passed by the House of Representatives respecting the offer of a contingent of New Zealand Mounted Rifles for service in South Africa, and reporting the arrangements made for the composition and equipment of the force.

The patriotic enthusiasm with which the Government and people of New Zealand have taken a share in the defence of Imperial interests in South Africa has been received with warm and sincere gratification by the Government and people of this country; and the promptitude of the arrangements made for the despatch of the contingent has been cordially recognized by the military authorities.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

\* No. 80.

‡ Inclosure in No. 88.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

No. 93.

CANADA.

*Governor General the Earl of Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received November 2, 1899.)

(Extract.)

[Answered by No. 95.]

Government House, Ottawa, October 20, 1899.

I have the honour, in reply to your cable despatch of October 3,† to forward a Privy Council Order, authorizing the despatch of 1,000 volunteers to serve with Imperial troops in South Africa.

It is intended that this force should be organized as a regiment of two battalions, and that it should be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Otter, an excellent officer, who served with distinction in the North-west Campaign, in 1885, and is at present commanding the Toronto District.

For information of the War Office, I attach copies of Militia Orders,‡ which will explain the lines on which the force is being composed.

My Government is in treaty with the Allan Line Company for the use of the ss. *Sardinian*, which it is calculated will be capable of conveying the whole contingent, and she is expected to sail from Quebec on the 31st instant.

Enclosure 1 in No. 93.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council\* approved by His Excellency on October 14, 1899.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, dated October 3, 1899†, from the Right Honourable Mr. Chamberlain.

The Right Honourable Sir Wilfred Laurier, to whom the said despatch was referred, observes that the Colonial Secretary, in answer to the offers which have been sent to him from different parts of Canada expressing the willingness and anxiety of Canadians to serve Her Majesty's Government in the war which for a long time has been threatening with the Transvaal Republic and which, unfortunately, has actually commenced, enunciates the conditions under which such offers may be accepted by the Imperial authorities. Those conditions may be practically summed up in the statement that a certain number of volunteers by units of 125 men, with a few officers, will be accepted to serve in the British Army now operating in South Africa, the moment they reach the coast, provided the expenses of their equipment and transportation to South Africa, are defrayed either by themselves or by the Colonial Government.

The Prime Minister, in view of the well known desire of a great many Canadians who are ready to take service under such conditions, is of opinion that the moderate expenditure which would thus be involved for the equipment and transportation of such volunteers may readily be undertaken by the Government of Canada without summoning Parliament, especially as such an expenditure under such circumstances cannot be regarded as a departure from the well known principles of constitutional government and colonial practice, nor construed as a precedent for future action.

Already, under similar conditions, New Zealand has sent two companies, Queensland is about to send 250 men, and West Australia and Tasmania are sending 125 men each.

The Prime Minister, therefore, recommends that out of the stores now available in the Militia Department, the Government undertake to equip a certain number of volunteers, not to exceed 1,000 men, and to provide for their transportation from this country to South Africa, and that the Minister of Militia make all necessary arrangements to the above effect.

\* No. 82.

† No. 18.

‡ One only printed.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

The Committee advise that Your Excellency be moved to forward a certified copy of this Minute to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies. All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

(Enclosure 2 in No. 93.)

MILITIA ORDERS, 1899. No. 211.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA,

Saturday, October 14.

### VOLUNTEER FORCE FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to approve of the despatch of Canadian Volunteers, formed into eight Companies of Infantry, for active service in South Africa, it is hereby notified that one thousand Volunteers will be accepted, and that their enrolment has been authorized at the places mentioned below, upon the following conditions, viz. :—

- (a.) Service under the Army Act for six months with liability of extension to one year.
- (b.) Rations, clothing and equipment to be provided free.
- (c.) Pay at the rate laid down in Militia Regulations for the Permanent Corps from attestation until date of disembarkation in South Africa, from which date pay will be at British rates.

Standard : height 5 feet 6 inches, with 34 inches chest measurement.

Age : Not less than 22 or more than 40.

The following are the places of enrolment :—

Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg, London, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Charlottetown and Halifax.

Men desirous of offering their services should make application in person or by letter at the Office of the Officer Commanding the Military District, or to a Commanding Officer of a Corps of Militia.

Commanding Officers will at once forward to the District Officer Commanding the names thus received with their remarks.

By Order

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,

Chief Staff Officer.

No. 94.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Governor Earl Beauchamp to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 7.15 a.m., November 11, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

*Aberdeen* steamer left November 3 for Port Elizabeth, called Melbourne November 5 ; has on board 11 officers and 193 men and 50 horses for Mounted Rifles and Special Service Officers, including one for press correspondent who is passenger on board. Arriving on or about November 30.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

No. 95.

CANADA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Governor General the Earl of Minto.*

DOWNING STREET, November 15, 1899.

MY LORD,—I received from you on the 2nd instant a copy of an Approved Minute of the Dominion Privy Council,\* dated October 14, 1899, in which your Ministers authorized the equipment and despatch of 1,000 volunteers for service with the Imperial troops in South Africa.

The great enthusiasm and the general eagerness to take an active part in the military expedition which has unfortunately been found necessary for the maintenance of British rights and interests in South Africa have afforded much gratification to Her Majesty's Government and the people of this country. The desire thus exhibited to share in the risks and burdens of Empire has been welcomed, not only as a proof of the staunch loyalty of the Dominion, and of its sympathy with the policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government in South Africa, but also as an expression of that growing feeling of the unity and solidarity of the Empire which has marked the relations of the Mother Country with the Colonies during recent years.

The thanks of Her Majesty's Government are specially due to your Ministers for the cordial manner in which they have undertaken and carried through the work of organizing and equipping the Canadian contingent.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 96.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Governor Earl Beauchamp to Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Received 6.30 a.m., November 18, 1899.)

(Telegram.)

*Langton Grange* steamer left Newcastle November 14, Port Elizabeth; has on board four officers, 57 men, 117 horses for First Australian Horse and Mounted Rifles, inclusive of eight for Tasmanian contingent. Arrives at destination on or about December 8.

\*Enclosure in No. 93.

*From Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.*

(October 16, 1899.)

Her Majesty's Government have received, with much pleasure, your telegram of October 13, conveying Canada's generous offer of 1,000 troops which they gratefully accept.

CHAMBERLAIN.



# SUPPLEMENTARY

(20a)

## Correspondence respecting the Despatch of Colonial Military Contingents to South Africa.

### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Serial No.	From or to Whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
		1899.		
97	Colonial Sec'y. to Lord Minto.	October 5.	Transmits copy of War Office letter on which telegrams respecting Colonial Contingents was based.	42
98	Colonial Sec'y. to Lord Minto.	October 20. Telegram.	Accepts offer of Medical Officers and Nurses.	44
99	Colonial Sec'y. to Lord Minto.	October 23. Telegram.	Naval Commander in Chief. Capetown to issue coal to <i>Sardinian</i> .	44
100	Colonial Sec'y. to Lord Minto.	October 23. Telegram.	Each Battalion of Infantry to be commanded by Major, and only one Lt. Col. to command whole.	45
102	Colonial Sec'y. to Lord Minto.	October 26. No. 258.	Offer of trained officers for Post Office Service declined with thanks.	45
103	High Commissioner to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.	.....	Transmits letter from Secretary British Empire League expressing gratification at acceptance by H.M. Government of Colonial Military assistance in South Africa.	45
104	Sir Alfrid Milner to Lord Minto.	December 2. Telegram.	Has just bidden good-bye to Canadian Contingent leaving for the front.	46
105	Colonial Sec'y. to Lord Minto.	December 16 Telegram.	Accepts offer of Second Contingent.	46
106	Colonial Sec'y. to Lord Minto.	December 19 Telegram.	Cable expression "trained men" means good shots and competent riders.	46
107	Colonial Sec'y. to Lord Minto.	December 18 Telegram.	Presumes Medical and Surgical equipment will be sent with Second Contingent.	47
108	Lord Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.	December 18 Telegram.	Second Contingent Militia Department actively preparing to send force.	47
109	Governor General to Colonial Secretary.	December 21 Cypher.	Intended composition of Second Contingent.	47
110	Colonial Sec'y. to Lord Minto.	December 22 Telegram.	Proposes more Mounted Troops for part of Artillery proposed.	47
111	Colonial Sec'y. to Lord Minto.	December 24 Telegram.	Accepts offer of trained Post Office men, &c.	47
		1900.		
112	Colonial Sec'y. to Lord Minto.	January 3. Telegram.	Colonial Forces Transports should cable for Orders at Capetown.	48
113	Colonial Sec'y. to Lord Minto.	January 3. Telegram.	Congratulates Canada on gallant behaviour of Contingent at Sunnyside.	48

Serial No.	From or to Whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
		1900.		
114	High Commissioner.....		Advises of donations of £1,000 from Kipling Fund to dependents of Contingent.	48
115	Colonial Sec'y. to Lord Minto.	January 5.	War Office anxious that no small arm ammunition other than Mark II accompany Contingent.	49
116	Colonial Sec'y. to Lord Minto.	January 22.	H.M. Government note with great satisfaction the despatch of Artillery.	49
118	Colonial Sec'y. to Lord Minto.	January 17. No. 13.	Pensions and compassionate allowances men killed and wounded.	50
119	Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Lord Strathcona.	January 26. Telegram.	Inquiry what arrangement between British Government and Australia as to pay of men serving in South Africa.	51
120	Lord Strathcona to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.	January 30. Telegram.	Answer respecting arrangement British Government and Australia.	51

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.*

LONDON, November 2, 1899.

I have communicated to the Secretary of State for War the generous and patriotic offer of your Government to send further contingent. His reply will be telegraphed as soon as possible ; in the meantime I desire to express my gratitude.

CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 97.

CANADA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.*

DOWNING STREET, October 5, 1899.

Governor General,  
The Right Honourable  
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.,  
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—In my telegram of the 3rd instant, I communicated to you the acceptance by Her Majesty's Government, on the terms stated, of the offers of military assistance in South Africa which have reached them from Canada.

I have now the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Ministers, copy of a letter from the War Office on which that telegram was based.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20a

WAR OFFICE,

LONDON, S. W., October 2, 1899.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

SIR,—In view of the many offers of troops for co-operation with Her Majesty's Forces in South Africa which have been made, either officially by Colonial Governments on behalf of their Colonies, or unofficially by officers and gentlemen on behalf of bodies of men whom they know to be willing to serve, the Secretary of State for War will be obliged if the Secretary of State for the Colonies will express to both the Government and the individuals concerned his gratification at the fact that such offers have been made. The Secretary of State for War and the Commander in Chief highly appreciate this signal exhibition of the patriotic spirit by which Her Majesty's Colonial subjects are animated.

Lord Lansdowne would also submit for transmission to the proper quarters such information as may assist in the organization of the troops thus offered into units suitable to the military requirements of the situation. Such requirements and the conditions necessary to fulfil them can best be indicated in outline leaving details for further consideration and arrangement.

## ORGANIZATION AND ARMS.

- I. The troops should be organized into units of about 125 men.
- II. The units may consist of either infantry, mounted infantry or cavalry. In view of the numbers of these arms already available infantry will be of most and cavalry of least service.
- III. All should be armed with .303 rifles or carbines.
- IV. All troops must provide their own equipment and mounted troops their own horses.
- V. Not more than one captain and three subalterns should accompany each unit. Where more than one unit is despatched from a single colony the whole force from that colony may be commanded by a major, but no officer of higher rank should be despatched.

## TOTAL NUMBERS THAT CAN BE EMPLOYED.

In considering this question Lord Lansdowne has been guided by the nature of the offers already made by the colonies, by a desire that each should be fairly represented, and by the limits which must necessarily be imposed on such a force if it is to be fully utilized under the staff at our disposal as an integral portion of Her Majesty's forces in South Africa.

The governments of the two colonies namely, of Queensland and of New Zealand, have offered respectively 250 and 200 men. Lord Lansdowne accepts these offers with gratitude and, in accordance with the requirements of organization already outlined, suggests that they should be organized in each case into companies of 125 and 100 men respectively.

So far there have been no offers from the governments of other colonies, but Lord Lansdowne has been given to understand that 1,260 men are anxious to volunteer from New South Wales, about 1,000 from Victoria, about 300 from South Australia, 50 from Hong Kong, and 300 from the Malay States.

Lord Lansdowne does not see his way to accepting the offers from Hong Kong and the Malay States, but from New South Wales and Victoria he would be glad to accept from each colony two units of 125 men each, and from South Australia one unit of 125 men.

From Canada no definite offer has, as yet, reached Lord Lansdowne but he understands that 1,200 men are anxious to volunteer. From Canada Lord Lansdowne would be glad to accept four units of 125 men each.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

If these suggestions are accepted the numbers would be :—

From Queensland .....	250
“ New Zealand.....	200
“ New South Wales.....	250
“ Victoria .....	250
“ South Australia.....	125
“ Canada.....	500
	1,575

CONDITIONS OF PAY, PENSION, TRANSPORT, ETC.

Whilst noting the generous offer by the Government of New Zealand to furnish pay in addition to transport, Lord Lansdowne is of opinion that the same conditions should be applied in the case of each Colony, viz. :—

Every Colonial Force should be landed at the port of debarkation in South Africa, fully equipped, at the cost of the Colonial Government or other body furnishing the force.

The Imperial Government to provide from that date pay at Imperial rates, supplies and ammunition, and to defray the cost of transport back to the Colony when the services of the force are no longer required. Wound pensions and compassionate allowances to be paid by the Imperial Government at Imperial rates.

DATE OF EMBARKATION AND PROVISIONAL DESTINATION.

All such forces should if possible embark not later than October 31, and should proceed directly to Cape Town for orders.

I have, &c.,

R. H. KNOX.

No. 98.

CANADA.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.*

October, 20, 1899.

Referring to your telegram of October 19, Her Majesty's Government gladly accept offer of medical officers and nurses.

(Confidential).

Not more than likely to be required for Colonel Forces should be sent.

CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 99.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.*

October 23, 1899.

Referring to your telegram of October 20, instructions have been sent to Naval Commander-in-Chief, Cape Town, to issue to *Sardinian* any supplies of coal required on arrival.

CHAMBERLAIN.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20a

No. 100.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.*

October 23, 1899.

Referring to your telegram of October 18, no objection to proposed organization of force, provided each battalion of infantry commanded by Major, and only one Lieutenant-Colonel appointed to command whole. Please communicate substance of cypher telegram of October 16, to your Ministers.

CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 102.

Downing Street, October 26, 1899.

The Officer administering the Government of Canada.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for communication to your ministers, with reference to my telegram of the 26th instant, copy of the letter noted below on the subject of their offer to send trained officials for service with the Army Post Office Corps in South Africa.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDWARD WINGFIELD,  
For the Secretary of State.

WAR OFFICE, LONDON, S.W., October 25, 1899.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21st instant, 28710, and to inform you that all arrangements connected with the Army Post Office Corps for duty in South Africa have been completed, and consequently there will be no occasion to accept the Canadian offer to send five trained men for this service.

I am, however, to ask you to be so good as to cause the thanks of the Secretary of State for War to be conveyed to the Dominion Government for their patriotic offer, not only of these men's services but also of the expenses involved thereby.

I am, &amp;c.,

G. FLEETWOOD WILSON.

No. 103.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,  
17 Victoria Street,

LONDON, S.W., November 15, 1899.

The Right Honourable  
The President of the Privy Council,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Government, a copy of a letter I have received from the Secretary of the British Empire League conveying the terms of a resolution expressing gratification at the acceptance by Her Majesty's Government of Colonial Military assistance in South Africa, adopted by the Council at a meeting held on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

STRATHCONA,  
High Commissioner.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

THE BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE,  
112 Canon Street,

LONDON, E.C., November 10, 1899.

The High Commissioner for Canada,  
17 Victoria Street,  
Westminster, S. W.

MY LORD,—On behalf of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, President of the British Empire League, and the Council of the League, I have the honour to transmit for the information of Your Lordship's Government the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Council at a Meeting held here on Wednesday last, the 8th inst. :—

'That the Council hereby expresses its extreme gratification that Her Majesty's Government has been able to accept the loyal and patriotic offers of military assistance in South Africa, made by the Dominion of Canada and the Australasian Colonies, and hopes that the co-operation of the Imperial and Colonial forces on the present occasion may lead to a more perfect organization of the Military and Naval forces of the Empire, and to the continued development of close relations between the different portions of the Empire whether for peace or war.'

I have the honour to remain

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

C. FREEMAN MURRAY

Secretary.

(Code Cable.)

No. 104.

*Sir Alfred Milner to Lord Minto.*

CAPETOWN, December 2, 1899.

Dec. 1st. Just said Good-bye to Canadian Contingent. All well and delighted to be going to the front. People here showed in unmistakable manner appreciation of sympathy and help of Canada in their hour of trial.

MILNER.

(Code Cable.)

No. 105.

LONDON, December 16, 1899.

Referring to your telegram of November 7.—Following telegram received from New South Wales (begins) 'Does Her Majesty's Government desire Colonies to send more troops to South Africa' (ends)? Following sent in reply, 'Willing to entertain favourably further offer from Colonies. Should such offers be made they will probably give preference to mounted troops. It is indispensable that men should be trained and good shots and should bring their own horses.' Communicate this to your Ministers for guidance with reference to their offer of second contingent which Her Majesty's Government now gladly accepts.

CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 106.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.*

December 19, 1899.

With reference to expression trained men in my telegram of December 16, Secretary of State for War explains that volunteers must be good shots and competent riders but need not be members of any regularly drilled force.

CHAMBERLAIN.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20a

No. 107.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.*

LONDON, December 18, 1899.

Referring to my telegram of December 16, presume that medical and surgical equipment will be sent as in case of previous contingent.

CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 108.

*Lord Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.*

OTTAWA, December 18, 1899.

With reference to your telegram of Saturday informing me that the offer of my Government of November 7 last, is accepted by the War Office, the Militia Department is now actively preparing to send the force at the earliest possible moment.

No. 109.

*Lord Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.*

December 21, 1899.

Referring to your telegram of the 16th instant, following composition for contingent proposed by my Government. Three squadrons mounted rifles carefully selected for shooting and riding and a fourth company specially chosen scouts from North-west Territories. 160 strength of squadrons. Also field artillery, three batteries, approximately 1,230 all ranks, 1,124 horses and 18 guns. Could you inform me whether you approve this composition, when it will be proceeded with at once?

MINTO.

No. 110.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.*

LONDON, December 22, 1899.

Referring to your telegram, December 21, Her Majesty's Government very highly appreciate offer of your ministers of further military assistance which they have great pleasure in accepting. They would, however, suggest for consideration of your Government whether substitution of more mounted troops of the same class as the North-western Mounted Troops for part of contingent of artillery proposed would not be improvement in composition of force in view of special requirements of the moment.

CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 111.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.*

LONDON, December 24, 1899.

Referring to my telegram of December 22, after due consideration Her Majesty's Government will be glad if your Ministers will send Batteries as they proposed. They would be complete in every respect, with horses, 500 rounds ammunition per gun if possible and full transport. Her Majesty's Government would also be glad to accept offer of trained post-office men received through High Commissioner, October 20. Mounted troops should be organized in units of 125 non-commissioned officers and men,

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

one captain and four subalterns, with good proportion of farriers, shoeing smiths and saddlers. They should be fully equipped, bringing if possible 500 rounds 'mark two' service ammunition, personal and regimental equipment, including camp equipment, saddlery, stable and picketing gear, nosebags, grooming kits, horseshoes for three months, farriers' tools and regimental and other transport. Telegraph as soon as possible date of departure of Contingent and possible date of arrival in South Africa, with full details as to strength, composition of armament, quantity of ammunition and any unavoidable deficiency in equipment. Send nominal rolls also by earliest opportunity. Her Majesty's Government cordially recognize great moral and material value of assistance so readily offered by your Ministers and patriotic enthusiasm of people of Canada.

CHAMBERLAIN.

(Cable Code.)

No. 112.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.*

LONDON, January 3, 1900.

Colonial Forces Transports should call for Orders at Capetown.

CHAMBERLAIN.

(Code Cable.)

No. 113.

*From Mr. Chamberlain to Governor General.*

LONDON, January 3, 1900.

I congratulate Canada on gallant behaviour of Contingent in engagement at Sunny-side.

CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 114.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

17 VICTORIA STREET,

LONDON, S. W., December 29, 1899.

The Right Hon.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., P.C.,  
Ottawa, Canada.

MY DEAR SIR WILFRID LAURIER,—I telegraphed you as follows yesterday :—"Mr. Harmsworth of *Daily Mail* has handed me cheque for one thousand pounds as donation from Kipling Poem fund for dependents of Canadian Contingent. He states it is sent as recognition of Canada's prompt and magnificent response to call of Mother Country to her children. Cheque will be transmitted through Bank Montreal."

I take the opportunity of writing, to transmit copy of the letter from the *Daily Mail* Office which accompanied the cheque for £1,000, and a copy of my reply.

Your telegram of yesterday duly reached me this morning, as follows :

'Telegram received. Please give Mr. Harmsworth thanks of Canada for his generous action.' And I at once communicated it to Mr. Harmsworth.

I have asked Mr. Lang, of the Bank of Montreal, to place the £1,000 to your credit, at their branch in Ottawa.

Believe me

Yours sincerely,

STRATHCONA.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20a

December 28, 1899.

R. BALCH, Esq.,  
*Daily Mail* Office,  
 44 Harmsworth Buildings,  
 Tallis Street, E.C.

DEAR MR. BALCH,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of to-day's date, and of the cheque for £1,000 by which it was accompanied.

Kindly inform Mr. Harmsworth that it will give me great pleasure to cable the tenor of your letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Both Sir Wilfrid and Canadians generally will, I am sure, much appreciate the spirit in which the magnificent donation has been given to the fund for the dependents of the Canadian contingent, and also the sentiments which have inspired them.

Believe me, dear Mr. Balch,  
 Yours very truly,

STRATHCONA.

DAILY MAIL, HARMSWORTH BUILDINGS,  
 TALLIS STREET, E. C., December 28, 1899.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

MY LORD,—I forward herewith £1,000, a donation from the Kipling Poem Fund, which Mr. Harmsworth will be glad if you will kindly cable to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stating the source of the donation, and the fact that it is sent as a recognition of Canada's prompt and magnificent response to the call of the Mother Country to her children. It is for the dependents of the Canadian contingent.

I am, my Lord, &amp;c.,

R. BALCH,  
 Manager, Kipling Poem.

No. 115.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.*

LONDON, January 5, 1900.

(Cable.)

War Office very anxious that no small arm ammunition other than 'Mark II,' accompany contingent.

No. 116.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.*

LONDON, January 22, 1900.

(Code Cable.)

Referring to your telegrams January 20 and 21, Her Majesty's Government have learnt with great gratification of the despatch of artillery.

CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 118.

*Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.*

Downing Street, January 18, 1900.

Governor General,  
 The Right Honourable  
 The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.,  
 &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,— I have the honour to transmit to you for the information of your Ministers, with reference to my telegram of October 3 last, stating the terms on which contingents would be accepted from the Colonies for service in South Africa, copy of a statement which has been received from the War Office giving particulars as to the wound-pensions and compassionate allowances granted by the Imperial Government in the cases of officers and men wounded or killed on active service.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

## PENSIONS, ETC., FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION.

*Officers.*

For the loss of an eye or a limb, or for an injury equivalent to the loss of a limb, a gratuity of a year's full pay is granted in the first instance. At the end of the year, a pension is awarded according to the following scale:—

Colonel or Lieut.-Colonel.....	£300 a year.
Major.....	200 “
Captain.....	100 “
Lieutenant.....	70 “

In cases in which the injury is not equivalent to the loss of a limb, though very severe and permanent in its effect, a like gratuity is awarded, but the pension is given at half the above rates.

For injuries very severe, though less serious than the above, a gratuity of from three to twelve months' full pay is awarded, according to circumstances, but no pension.

*Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.*

To Non-Commissioned Officers and men discharged as unfit for further service in consequence of wounds, &c., pensions are granted on the following scale, according to the degree of the soldier's incapacity for earning a livelihood.

Warrant Officers, Sergeants, &c., from.....	1s. to 3s. 6d. a day.
Corporals, from.....	9d. to 3s. “
Privates, from.....	6d. to 2s. 6d. “

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20a

PENSIONS, ETC., TO WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF OFFICERS.

Pensions to widows and children of officers are granted according to the following scale:—

(1) If the officer was killed in action or died (within 12 months) of wounds received in action.

(2) If the officer's death was caused by exposure while on active service and occurred within 12 months of removal from duty.

	Widow.	Children.		Widow.	Children.
Lt.-Col. or Col.	£180 a year	£24 a year each.		£135 a year	£20 a year each.
Major . . . . .	140 “	21 “		105 “	17 10 0 “
Captain . . . . .	100 “	18 “		75 “	15 0 0 “
Lieutenant . . .	80 “	15 “		60 “	12 10 0 “

If the case comes within category (1) the widow receives in addition to pension, a gratuity of one year's full pay of the officer's appointment and the children one third of such amount each.

Motherless children receive double rates of pension.

None of the foregoing awards are made if the widows, &c., are left in wealthy circumstances.

PENSIONS, &c., TO WIDOWS OF WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

*Warrant Officer.*—Widows, £20 a year; Children, £5 a year each.

*Non-Commissioned Officer and men.*—No pensions are granted at present to the widows and children of Non-Commissioned Officers and men, but a proposal to make such grant is now before the Treasury. The widows receive from the Royal Patriotic Fund, however, allowances varying from 5s. to 6s. 6d. a week, and the children allowances of 1s. 6d. or 2s. a week each.

No. 119.

*Laurier to Strathcona.*

OTTAWA, January 26, 1900.

In view of discussions upon subject here, I desire to know definitely what is arrangement between British Government and different Australasian Colonies respecting pay of men serving on Colonial Contingents after landing in South Africa. Are Colonies paying in any cases? Give details.

No. 120.

*Strathcona to Laurier.*

LONDON, January 30, 1900.

Have communicated with Colonial Office regarding your cable 26th instant. Arrangement with Australasian Colonies precisely same as with Canada. In no case are Colonies paying their contingents after landing South Africa. New Zealand Government offered provide pay for their contingents but Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that arrangement by which pay at Imperial rates should be provided from Imperial Exchequer from date disembarkation South Africa should be applied all Colonial forces. See Nos. 13 and 16 Parliamentary Paper, November 16, 1898. Copies sent Secretary of State thirteenth ultimo.

STATEMENT

(22)

Of all Superannuations and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during year ended December 31, 1899, showing name, rank, salary, service and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired; also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee.

Departments and Names.	Rank or Class.	Salary.	Age.	Q Service.	Superannuation Allowance.	Gratuity.	Cause of Retirement.	Filled by	New Salary.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$
Customs— Tessier, L. J.	Tide Waiter, Montreal.	600 00	56	27	324 00		Abolition of office and to promote efficiency and economy.		
Hamilton, A. G.	Collector, North Sydney	1,100 00	63	20	440 00		Age and ill-health, and to promote efficiency.	Appointment.	1,100
McFarlane, M.	Sub-Col., Sheet Harbour, N.S.	200 00	77	26	104 00		Age and inability.	"	200
Winter, A. W.	Clerk, Toronto	750 00	34	9½	150 00		Bodily injury. (Sec. 10, C. S. Superan. Act)	"	600
Leeming, H. B.	Collector, Brantford.	1,400 00	68	23	644 00		Age and ill-health (paralysis)	Promotion	1,400
Deavy, Jno.	Porter, Quebec	400 00	72	30	240 00		Age	Appointment.	500
Hannon, O.	"	400 00	68	46	280 00		"	"	
Duck, John	Sub-Col., Ridgeway, Ont.	700 00	75	35	470 54		Age and ill-health	"	700
Mooney, A. A.	Prev. Officer, Mansonville.	500 00	67	21	210 00		Age and infirmity.	"	500
Rowe, C. S.	" Lacolle Bridge.	500 00	66	12	120 00		Age and to promote economy.	"	200
Covett, Jno.	" Belleville	300 00	74	18	108 00		Age and infirmity.	"	300
Gow, J. W.	Messenger, Inside Service.	500 00	62	43	350 00		Age.	"	300
Stacey, J. B.	Landing Waiter, Ottawa.	950 00	72	26	494 00		Age and infirmity.	"	750
Baldwin, E. O.	Prev. Officer, Dixville, Que.	500 00	33	7½		305 50	To promote economy.	"	
Johnston, Wm.	Tide Surveyor, St. John, N.B.	1,000 00	71	46	700 00		Age and ill-health.	Appointment.	200
Fulmer, W. A.	Sub-Collector, Economy, N.S.	200 00	63	18	72 00		Age and infirmity.		
		10,000 00			4,706 54	305 50			
Gov. Gen.'s Secretary— Smith, Geo.	Messenger.	600 00	79	47	420 00		Age and infirmity		
Campbell, Wm.	Clerk.	1,800 00	48	28	1,008 00		To reduce staff		
		2,400 00			1,428 00				
Indian Affairs— Ross, B. W.	Indian Agent, Manitowaning.	800 00	60	20	160 00		Age and inability. (Paid superannuation abatement on \$400)	Appointment.	800



STATEMENT of all Superannuations and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during year ended December 31, 1899, &amp;c.—Continued.

Departments and Names.	Rank or Class.	Salary.	Age.	Service.	Superannuation Allowances.	Gratuity.	Cause of Retirement.	Filled by	New Salary.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$
Inland Revenue—									
Leprohon, R. M.	Collector, Joliette, Que.	1,000 00/65	20		400 00		Age and ill-health.	Promotion	600
Yates, J. M.	Excise Officer, Guelph	1,850 00/83	28		478 00		Ill-health (physically and mentally unfit).	Appointment.	1,900
Bennett, Jas.	Dep. Collector, Toronto.	1,500 00/71	28		840 00		Age and ill-health.	"	2,500
Le Moine, Jas. McP.	Inspector, Quebec, Que.	2,500 00/74	52		1,750 00		Age and failing health.	Promotion.	2,400
Lynes, K.	Excise Officer, Guelph.	1,300 00/43	17		442 00		Ill-health (insanity).	Appointment.	1,300
Morrow, Jno.	Inspector, Toronto.	2,500 00/67	33		1,650 00		Age and failing health.		
Piper, Harry	Inspector, Weights and Measures	1,300 00/60	20		520 00		Age and incapacity		
		10,950 00			6,078 00				
Interior—									
Hall, J. R.	Secretary of Dept.	2,800 00/52	26		1,456 00		Incapacity. To improve organization and to promote efficiency	Promotion	1,800
Marine and Fisheries—									
Webster, J. S.	1st Class Clerk.	1,450 60/51	19		547 83		Abolition of office.	Appointment.	175
Lefleur, Leon	Light Keeper, St. Antoine	175 00/75	32		112 00		Age.	"	800
*De Mings, F. J.	McNutt's I., N.S.	400 00/44	19		152 00		Ill-health (paralysis of nerve centres).	"	250
Landry E.	Carleton, Que.	300 00/75	27		162 00		Age and infirmity	"	350
Kay, Wm.	Kincardine.	188 32	24		182 00		Age and ill-health.	"	200
Amero, Basil.	Sissiboo L., N.S.	200 00/80	28		112 00		Age.	"	500
Christian, P.	Betty's I., N.S.	500 00/74	24		240 00		Age and infirmity	"	
		3,425 00			1,511 15				
N. W. M. Police—									
Allan, J. B.	Inspector.	1,000 00/54	14		280 00		Injuries received.		
Post Office—									
Walmley, A.	British Mail Officer.	960 00/73	42		672 00		Age and to promote efficiency and economy.		
Matthews, R. F.	2nd Class Clerk, London	1,200 00/66	32		768 00		Age and to promote efficiency.		
Harris, W. H.	1st " Charlottetown.	1,200 00/53	26		624 00		Ill-health and to promote efficiency and economy.		
Fisette, Miss A. A.	3rd " Sherbrooke.	520 00/32	6 $\frac{1}{4}$		263 50		Ill-health.	Promotion.	720
Griffith, Jno.	2nd Class Ry. Mail Clerk, Ottawa	800 00/69	15		240 00		Age and ill-health (kidney trouble).		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Post Office— <i>Con.</i>													
Burnham, Geo. A.	Asst. P. O. Inspector, Toronto.	1,600 00	57	38	1,120 00	III-health (fistula in abdomen)							
McCandless, Jno.	3rd Class Clerk	800 00	45	18	288 00	" (tuberculosis of lung)							
Conlon, B.	2nd " Montreal.	1,100 00	60	24	523 33	Age and ill-health (bronchitic asthma)							
Sims, J. C.	2nd " "	1,200 00	57	35	840 00	III-health						Promotion.	1,900
Matheson, D.	Supt. S. B. Br. Ottaw.	2,400 00	69	36	1,680 00	"						Appointment.	350
Wilson, Jno.	Letter Carrier, Halifax.	2,600 00	63	28	336 00	Age and ill-health.						"	2,200
Dawson, R. J. C.	Postmaster, London.	2,200 00	64	44	1,540 00	Age, failing health and to promote efficiency.						Promotion.	1,100
Devine, A.	2nd Class Clerk, I. S., Ottawa.	1,400 00	59	17	476 00	III-health (apoplexy) and to promote efficiency and economy						"	1,100
Bell, E. B.	" "	1,400 00	55	28	784 00	III-health and to promote efficiency.						"	1,100
Lally, C. W.	" "	1,350 00	42	20	540 00	Age and to promote efficiency.						"	1,100
Laurillard, H. S.	Letter Carrier, Halifax.	1,600 00	63	26	312 00	"						"	
Hargrave, Wm.	Postmaster, Winnipeg.	2,800 00	61	25	1,400 00	"							
Galbraith, Jno.	3rd Class Clerk, Toronto.	700 00	38	13	197 60	Failing eyesight.							
Blanstein, S.	Letter Carrier, Montreal.	480 00	29	7 <sup>75</sup>	303 33	III-health (spinal disease)							
O'Malley, Jno.	" "	600 00	77	24	288 00	Age and to promote efficiency.							
Pionfé, F. X.	3rd Class Clerk, Montreal.	800 00	40	16	256 00	III-health (Bright's disease).							
McRobert, W. H.	2nd Class Ry. M. C., Halifax.	800 00	45	18	288 00	Defective eyesight and to promote efficiency.							
Goyette, H.	2nd Class Clerk, Montreal.	1,200 00	53	33	792 00	" (threatening blindness)							
		26,770 00			13,964 93								
					566 92								
Public Works—													
Boulanger, A.	Slide Master	475 00	42	17	161 50	Abolition of office.							
Roy, E. F. E.	Secretary of Dept.	2,100 00	39	18	756 00	III-health and to promote efficiency.							
		2,575 00			917 50								
Railways and Canals—													
Thompson, Geo.	Bridge Tender, Welland Canal.	353 08	73	40	247 15	Age and ill-health.						Appointment.	\$45 per m.
Duffin, Samuel.	Lock "	360 00	69	24	172 80	Age and infirmity						Promotion	\$47 "
Hender, Andre.	Foreman, Chamblie Canal.	506 00	74	45	354 20	Age and ill-health (chronic disease of eyes)						"	\$38 "
O'Neil, Jno.	Collector, Lachine Canal Tolls.	2,000 00	63	41	1,400 00	Age and ill-health (appendicitis)						Appointment.	\$1,600 a y.
Des Grosselliers, P.	Bdge. Master, Beauharnois Canal	486 00	65	23	223 56	" (asthma)						"	\$38 per m.
		3,705 08			2,397 71								

\* Keeper to provide suitable engineer for fog alarm.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

## RECAPITULATION.

Departments.	Superannuation Allowance.	Gratuity.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Customs.....	4,706 54	305 50	5,012 04
Governor General's Secretary.....	1,428 00		1,428 00
Indian Affairs.....	160 00		160 00
Inland Revenue.....	6,078 00		6,078 00
Interior.....	1,456 00		1,456 00
Marine and Fisheries.....	1,511 15		1,511 15
N. W. M. Police.....	280 00		280 00
Post Office.....	13,964 93	566 92	14,531 85
Public Works.....	917 50		917 50
Railways and Canals.....	2,397 71		2,397 71
	32,899 83	872 42	33,772 25

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. COURTNEY,  
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, February 5, 1900.

## STATEMENT

(23)

In pursuance of Section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending June 30, 1899.

Funds on hand, June 30, 1898 ..... \$8,138 77

Premiums received from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899 :—

July .....	\$ 203 39	
August .....	203 39	
September .....	200 91	
October .....	244 01	
November .....	194 81	
December .....	183 25	
January .....	739 85	
February .....	186 47	
March .....	186 47	
April .....	180 01	
May .....	180 01	
June .....	180 01	
		\$2,882 58
Interest to June 30, 1899 .....		462 47
		\$11,483 82

The following death claims were paid during the year, viz. :—

Oct. 28, 1898, Robinson Gardiner .....	\$1,000	
Dec. 15, 1898, Col. C. E. Panet .....	2,000	
		\$3,000 00

Funds on hand June 30, 1899 ..... \$8,483 82

During the year two applications were received for \$2,000 each and two policies were issued for \$4,000.

One policy for \$2,000 was paid for by single premium of \$503.24.

The premium on the other policy for \$2,000 is payable monthly for 20 years.

The premiums upon policy No. 1 (Robert Henderson) for \$2,000 have become paid up.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

No premiums have been received for the three months preceding the 1st July, 1899, upon policy No. 38 (J. E. Baldwin, Bathurst, N.B.) for \$2,000 and a surrender value has been applied for.

Policies in force on July 1, 1898.....	38 for \$69,000
Policies issued during the year.....	2 for \$4,000
Policies surrendered during the year (Baldwin).....	1 for \$2,000
Policies become claims during the year.....	2 for \$3,000
Policies in force on June 30, 1899.....	37 for 68,000
Number of insured lives, July 1, 1898.....	37
Number of new insurers during the year.....	2
Number of deaths during the year.....	2
Number of insured whose policies have been terminated during the year by surrender of policy (Baldwin policy).....	1
Number of insured lives at June 30, 1899.....	36

Section 15 of the Civil Service Insurance Act is as follows:—

‘15. In the event of any person to whom the Civil Service Superannuation Act now applies taking advantage of the provisions of this Act, a deduction at the rate of three per cent per annum shall be made from the salary of such person towards making good the superannuation allowance provided for by the said Act, such deduction to be instead of the deduction now payable under section six of the said Act.’

The above quoted section was applicable to 27 out of the 38 policies in force at July 1, 1898 and to 1 of the 2 policies issued during the year 1898-99. It was applicable also to the two policies which became claims by death and to the policy surrendered, so that said section is applicable to 25 out of the 37 policies in force at June 30, 1899, the amount insured thereby being \$46,000. Twelve policies to which the section does not apply, for \$22,000, upon the lives of 11 persons who were appointed to the Civil Service since the Civil Service Insurance Act was passed, make up the total of 37 policies upon the lives of 36 persons for \$68,000 as above stated.

Respectfully submitted,

W. FITZGERALD,

Superintendent of Insurance.

# RETURN

(27)

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DATED JULY 10, 1899, FOR A COPY OF THE TREATY OF 1825 BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA RESPECTING ALASKA, AND FOR COPIES OF THE PROJETS, PROTOCOLS AND CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA RESPECTING THE SAID TREATY AND SUBSEQUENT THERETO, AND COPIES OF THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AND THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG, DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SAID TREATY.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

*(Memorandum for the First Minister.)*

July 18, 1899.

The papers called for by an Order of the House of Commons, dated July 10, 1899, adopted on motion of Mr. McCarthy, M.P., are not of record in the Department of the Secretary of State or of any department of the Canadian Government. The treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia may be found in Hertslet's Collection of Treaties—Vol. 3, page 362. The projet, protocols and correspondence asked for have never, so far as I am aware, been published, except as confidential prints of the Foreign Office.

JOSEPH POPE,  
Under Secretary of State.

# RETURN

(33s)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated February 7, 1900, for an itemized statement of the number of gallons of spirituous and malt liquors taken into the Yukon District since the period covered by Return 63g (1899), the number of permits issued therefor, names and post office addresses of those persons or companies to whom permits were granted and the amount paid therefor and all correspondence in connection therewith.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

STATEMENT called for by an Order of the House of Commons on April 7, 1900, with regard to all Yukon Liquor Permits issued since the Return of April, 1899, to that House from the Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT A.—Permits issued at Ottawa by the Department of the Interior.

Date of Permit.	Name of Permittee.	Permittee's P. O. Address.	NUMBER OF GALLONS	
			Applied for	Issued for
1899.				
April 12	*E. Jaune de Lamare	Ottawa	125	
" 25	F. X. Halder	Dawson	10	10
" 25	A. H. Halder	"	10	10
May 30	P. C. H. Primrose	Tagish	5	5
" 30	D. A. E. Strickland	"	10	10
June 1	G. Madore	Montreal	2½	2½
" 10	Loicq de Lobel	Dawson	25	25
" 10	Mme. L. de Lobel	"	25	25
" 10	Mlle. C. de Lobel	"	25	25
Aug. 29	F. C. Wade	"	20	20
" 30	P. F. X. Genest	Quebec		
" 30	H. E. Baine	Ottawa		
" 30	E. B. Hegler	Ingersoll		
" 30	R. A. Hurdman	Ottawa		
" 30	W. H. Beattie	Seaforth		
" 30	R. B. Switzer	Toronto	2 each.	2 each.
" 30	C. V. Shannon	Goderich		
" 30	G. I. McLean	Hamilton		
" 30	Geo. Craig	Beaverton		
" 30	J. H. Walker	Guelph		
" 30	W. M. McKay	Ottawa	30	25
" 31	A. N. Martin	Aylmer	50	25
" 31	J. Lusk	Winnipeg	50	25
Sept. 13	W. E. Anderson	Sandridge	5	5
" 13	Roman Catholic Church	Dawson	1 bbl.	1 bbl. communion wine
" 14	Rene de Lobel	"	25	10
" 14	Joseph Binet	"	25	10
" 14	Edward Lewin	"	25	10
" 14	Maurice de Lobel	"	25	10
" 14	Geo. Noble	"	25	10
" 14	Chas. Powell	"	25	10
" 14	Chas. Norse	"	25	10
" 14	H. Grotchier	"	25	10
" 14	Geo. Madden	"	25	10
" 14	Eugene Binet	"	25	10
" 14	Arthur Lewin	"	25	10
" 14	Frank Swanson	"	25	10
" 16	D. Doig	"	50	10
" 16	E. O. Finlayson	"	50	10
" 16	S. A. Burpee	"	50	10
" 16	H. F. Stowe	"	50	10
" 16	Percy Stevens	"	50	10
" 16	D. McMullin	"	50	10
" 16	H. H. Norwood	"	15	10
Nov. 4	R. A. Kalenbon	"	10	10
Dec. 15	Comptroller N.-W.M. Police (for Yukon force)	"	1,470	1,470

N.B.—A fee of \$2.00 per gallon was payable at the point of entry into the Yukon Territory by each permittee before the liquor could be taken into the Territory, except in the case of communion wine.

\* This name is taken from Sessional Paper No. 33½ to complete return.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33s

STATEMENT B.—Permits issued by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory (since Return of April, 1899), confirmed by the Minister of the Interior, for quantity of liquor in transit prior to April 13, 1899.

Date of Permit.	Name of Permittee.	Permittee's P. O. Address.	NUMBER OF GALLONS	
			Applied for	Issued for
1899.				
Feb 16....	E. F. Adams, permit transferred to H. B. Jayne.....	Chicago and Vancouver..	500	250
" 16....	Ames Mercantile Company, per Pabst Brewing Company.....	Dawson and Milwaukee.	10,000	10,000
" 20....	Adams & Burns.....	Toronto.....	10,000	5,000
Not known..	C. S. Conkling, Ladue Development Co.	Dawson.....	1,000	1,000
" ..	North American Trading and Transportation Company.....	Chicago.....	Not known..	5,000
" ..	Alaska Exploration Company.....	San Francisco.....	30,000	15,000
" ..	Canadian Development Company ..	Victoria.....	700	700
" ..	" " " ..	" ..	Necessary quantity for sale on Company's steamer, season of 1899.	

N. B.—A fee of \$2.00 per gallon was payable at the point of entry into the Yukon Territory by each permittee before the liquor could be taken into the Territory. The quantity taken into the Territory under any of these permits is not known to the Department. The Commissioner of the Territory has been requested to furnish the information in a supplementary statement.

STATEMENT C.—Permits issued or alleged to have been issued by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory which have not been confirmed by the Minister of the Interior.

Date of Permit.	Permittee's Name.	Permittee's P. O. Address.	Number of Gallons applied for.
1898.			
Dec. ....	Friend of A. M. Bergevin.....	Chicago.....	Not known.
1899.			
Feb. 20....	Barclay Henley for C. A. McComber.....	San Francisco.....	12,000
Mar. 25....	Dr. A. R. Baird.....	Pipestone, Man.....	600
" 28....	Geo. Lyon.....	Dawson.....	Not known.
" 28....	Macaulay Bros.....	Victoria.....	10,000
Not known..	F. H. Ames.....	San Francisco.....	10,000
" ..	J. H. Houston (?).....	Dawson.....	Not known.
" ..	Charles Reichenback.....	" ..	20,000
" ..	Alaska Commercial Company.....	San Francisco.....	30,000

## COPY

[33u]

Of the Report of Mr. William Ogilvie, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,  
in connection with the administration of affairs in that region.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, DAWSON, Y.T., September 20, 1899.

To the Honourable the Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I submit for your information the following report of my official doings since my appointment as Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, in connection with the administration of affairs in this region.

Immediately after you informed me that I had been appointed Commissioner by Order in Council bearing date 5th of July, 1898, I set about making preparation for the journey and securing the outfit which was deemed necessary.

This, in connection with getting the staff which was to accompany me together and their outfits secured, occupied me pretty well until the last days of the month. During this interval, as you know, I had many conferences with yourself on questions that were likely to arise in connection with my administration and the policy to be pursued with regard thereto. All these circumstances combined—and I may say that they were inevitable—delayed my departure from Ottawa until the evening of August 2nd.

I travelled *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the Lake route, remaining over at Toronto one day, attending to some necessary matters there and awaiting the boat-train which left that city for Owen Sound.

At Rat Portage I remained over, as you know, to have the last conference with yourself that it was possible at that time to obtain. I also remained over in Winnipeg two days, attending to some matters there in connection with my duties as Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

Arriving at Vancouver it was found necessary to make a rather prolonged stay there in connection with official matters, and also because we could not opportunely secure a boat convenient for our purposes. A visit was paid to Victoria and some discussion was had with the Premier of that Province, Honourable Charles Semlin, in connection with the position of the new gold discoveries at Atlin—at that time it was doubtful as to whether they were in British Columbia or the Yukon Territory—and it was arranged between that gentleman and myself that if on arrival in that region, inquiries elicited facts sufficient to justify me in doing so, I was to make a hurried visit to some point on Tagish Lake (near the Atlin region) to make an approximate latitude determination, from which it could be inferred satisfactorily whether or not the new diggings were under the control of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory or under that of the British Columbia Government.

All things at these points being satisfactorily concluded, as far as they could be under the circumstances, we took our departure from Vancouver via steamer *Horsa* on the evening of the 20th of August, reaching Skaguay four days thereafter, where we remained several days securing transport for our outfit over White Pass. At that time the railway (now completed to Bennett) ran out a distance of four or five miles from Skaguay, and the rest of the journey had to be made on foot or on horseback—preferably the former. The impedimenta accompanying myself and party was pretty extensive and we had to do considerable waiting, so that it took some time, under the then existing conditions, to get over. A part of it arrived at Bennett in time for our depart-

ture down stream on the steamer *Nora* of the Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company, and a part of it was delayed on the way somewhere, and I detailed two trustworthy members of the party to go back and have it brought on down with them on the following trip of the boat, or as soon thereafter as they possibly could.

I desire to mention the aid extended to us by Superintendent Wood, of the North-west Mounted Police, who met us at Skaguay and secured our transport, and made the arrangements before mentioned, and acted as our escort from Skaguay to Bennett; this he did in a very thorough and efficient manner. I desire to call attention to his watchfulness, care and devotion to duty all the way through. That a part of the stuff was delayed on the trip was not at all his fault, but I think was owing to a combination of carelessness on the part of the freighters, with more or less accident.

The trip from Bennett to White Horse was uneventful. We stopped at Tagish for an hour or so, in order that Colonel S. B. Steele, who joined us at Bennett, might confer with Inspector Strickland at that point.

After the necessary conferences had passed between these officers and myself, the journey was resumed and from there to Dawson nothing of particular interest occurred.

Dawson was reached on the evening of September 5. Quarters were provided for me at the Barracks which at that time were crowded.

Immediately after my arrival I was beset by a great multitude, each individual of whom expected that he or she was going to secure everything that was just and right and, of course, their own views were just and right, as compared with the views of those opposed to them. For weeks after my arrival I was beset by this multitude daily; not one moment of the long day—generally from eight in the morning until well towards midnight—was I at peace. Some one was complaining to me or arguing with me about their rights or their claims, or whatever their grievances or expectations were. It appears it was thought that I was armed with exceptional powers, such only as the most absolute autocrat on the face of the earth could have; it was expected I would reverse decisions without hearing anything but a simple statement made by one party—the party who felt aggrieved—and because I couldn't do this, great disappointment was expressed.

For five or six weeks after my arrival I had no quarters other than a room in the Barracks, and when I say that between Colonel Steele's room and my own there was only a one inch board, and that every word spoken in one or the other could be plainly heard all over the house, you will realize somewhat the awkwardness of the situation. Many of Colonel Steele's visitors were speaking on subjects that he wished to be strictly private, which was the same in many cases with myself. Privacy was out of the question.

To set about building new offices at that late date was almost impracticable, besides it was found absolutely necessary to provide for the erection of other buildings, notably, buildings in connection with the police force, as their quarters were very inadequate. It was found also absolutely necessary in aid of the North-west Mounted Police to have a number of the Yukon Field Force brought down from Selkirk to Dawson, and quarters had to be provided for them.

Heretofore the sittings of the Territorial Court at Dawson were held in the barracks orderly room or in a borrowed hall. The orderly room was very small and intended only for office use in connection with police work. In this room also the magistrates sat trying petty offences; it was deemed imperative, therefore, to have a new court-house erected and a residence for the judge, who was expected to arrive before the close of navigation; this was immediately set about.

I learned a few days after my arrival, from Colonel S. B. Steele, that a prison was in course of erection at Cudahy, in which to retain the long term prisoners. The Colonel and myself, after some discussion, decided that this was not the proper place for such a prison; the principal prison of the territory should be where the principal force was maintained. At Cudahy there was only a small detachment, consisting of eight or nine men, who would be inadequate to control and keep in order any large number of prisoners, such as we then had, and which numbers it was expected would increase, knowing that a percentage of the population consisted of criminals from all parts of

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

the world. The erection of this prison at Cudahy was, therefore, stopped and an addition to the one at Dawson started.

The erection of the court-house and judge's residence, the barracks necessary for the quartering of the members of the field force ordered down and the increased prison accommodations, taxed the building resources of the town at the time almost to its limit, and it was found almost impracticable to proceed with the erection of more buildings. When these were finished winter had set in and the erection of offices necessary to prosecute the business of the country after winter had set in, was not warranted for the reason that most of the building logs available had been absorbed in the construction of the buildings aforesaid. The construction of log houses at that time of the year involves a very great expense, as compared with what it would in the summer months, besides buildings cannot be properly finished in the winter.

Confronted by these conditions, I set about securing office accommodations in another way: that is, by renting, but, after a thorough search of Dawson had been made (which, by the way, did not take very long), it was found that only two buildings which would be of any practical use were available. Neither of these was finished. The necessary steps to secure them by renting was made, but it was well towards the end of October before either of them was fit for occupancy. One of these was converted into an office for the accommodation of the Registrar of the Territory, and the Dominion Lands Office, and the upper storey was used as quarters for the officers and clerks. Only one-half of the other building was rented, which was converted into an office for myself, my secretary and clerks and the offices of the Comptroller of the Territory; the second storey over these offices being used for my living rooms. This was, at that time, about the most commodious building in Dawson, with the exception of the two stores of the two trading companies. The other half of this house was occupied as a hotel, and the noise incidental to the keeping open of a hotel until all hours of the night—it may be said practically the whole day and night—was very uncomfortable and annoying to us in our work, because sounds could be heard through the board partitions, practically as if there had been no partitions.

The buildings so rented are still occupied, and as I have been informed by the representative of the Department of Public Works, that it will be impossible to have the buildings which we have in contemplation, as necessary for the due administration of affairs in the country, before May next, we have found it imperative to continue the occupancy of these buildings as no others can be found to suit us as well as they have done, although they are very inconvenient and the inconveniences are very serious.

A few evenings after my arrival I was waited upon by a deputation of members of an association styled "The Miners' Association of Dawson;" these men read me an address of welcome and then proceeded to relate to me the scandals which I had heard so often before. They asked that I would immediately undertake the investigation of the conduct of the officials. I may say, however, that they did not mention any one in particular, nor did they make any specific charges, but assumed, apparently, that all were guilty of overt acts, and requested that I undertake the investigation of the matters laid before me by them. I informed them that when they laid specific charges before me, and submitted evidence to justify the charge of such a character, and of such an extent as would warrant the assumption that a conviction might be procured, I would proceed with the investigation, but that I was not going to proceed on any hearsay evidence; nor would I undertake an investigation unless something specific was laid before me, as to do otherwise would be simply to make a laughing-stock of myself.

I therefore set about examining into the truthfulness of all the statements made to me, which involved considerable work, vexation and loss of time.

I might, by way of illustration, cite two or three incidents in connection with this matter.

One of the members of the deputation aforesaid which waited on me, made a positive charge criminating an employe in the Gold Commissioner's office, and referred me to a person whom he named as competent to give evidence substantiating the charge. The charge was that the employe was paid by a certain firm sums of money ranging from ten to thirty dollars per day for attending to their business in connection with

mining matters during office hours, and that the witness to whom I was referred was competent to establish this fact—he was the party who made the arrangement with the employee and paid the money.

Upon finding the witness who was to substantiate this charge, I learned from him that no such condition ever obtained. He admitted frankly that an employee was paid money for working for their firm after office hours, and further assured me that it was particularly specified by the employee himself that he was not to be asked to attend to any matters of business in connection with the affairs of the firm except after office hours, and that no compensation was ever to be paid to him for anything done during office hours. The witness admitted frankly that payments to this clerk ranged from ten to thirty dollars per day, as stated, but that not one cent was paid to him for having done anything except after office hours: that is, after four-thirty in the afternoon and before nine in the morning. When I pointed out to this witness that even that was culpable, he pleaded that he did not know that; that he considered a Government employee's time was his own out of office hours, and that he might utilize it for his own benefit if anyone saw fit to take advantage of his knowledge or services. When I inquired why they paid such large sums of money for the work done, he explained that owing to the rush of work at the Gold Commissioner's office during office hours, it was impossible to have their work attended to and that they resorted to this means to expedite their business; he remarked, 'the sums seem large but it really paid us to give it, because it called the attention of the public to our office for promptness and expedition in our work, and we gained by it.'

A few days before this conversation the official who was guilty of this conduct had left the country for the outside.

Another instance: A lady came to my office one day very much excited, and stated that a gentleman acquaintance of hers, who was then just taking passage to the outside, on one of the last out-going boats, had paid a sum of money to one of the clerks in the Gold Commissioner's Office for work which he was entitled to as a member of the public, and boasted of his success in bribing the official. The lady felt annoyed because she had been waiting for days to gain admission to the office and could not owing to the rush of business, and the crowd waiting at the door. At the time she called on me and made this complaint, I inquired if she had learned the clerk's name; she had not. I immediately sent my Secretary with the lady to the steamer, on which it was alleged that this gentleman was leaving, with instructions to learn from him if possible the truth of the rumour, and if there was anything in it to hurry back and inform me that I might take steps to have the matter investigated before he left the country. They reached the boat in time and she pointed the individual out whom she alleged had given her this information. Upon being questioned by the Secretary, he indignantly denied the charge, and denied that he had ever given the lady any such information. A few minutes later she called upon me and apologized for the intrusion, and, with tears in her eyes, said "she never would believe a word a man said to her after this."

Before closing my remarks on this question, I will refer to a charge of a more serious nature which was made against Mr. Albert Hurdman, some time in the month of November. A man, whom we will "L," came to my office and assured me that a person, whom we will call "M," had, in conversation with him that morning, assured him that he, "M," had been working in collusion with Mr. Hurdman and through him obtained information which led to the acquisition of very desirable properties. I immediately asked "L" if he would make a solemn declaration to that fact. His reply was "Yes." I at once wrote out one, declared him to it, and sent a copy of it to the then Gold Commissioner, Mr. Fawcett, with a letter asking him to confront Mr. Hurdman with the declaration.

Mr. Hurdman indignantly denied the charge and came to my office to explain, (to which he offered to make a solemn oath). Immediately after he left, "M" having heard of what I had done, came to the office and repudiated in the most solemn manner the whole statement, asserting that he had no connection with Hurdman. That he had acquired no information from him other than any one else might have acquired as one of the general public and that he was willing to make solemn oath to this. Being

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

very busy at the time, I told him to call again and I would take his declaration, as I would also that of Mr. Hurdman.

Before I had time to attend to this, a trial concerning a case came before the Gold Commissioner in which "M" was one of the witnesses. During the trial of the case, "M" in his evidence testified that three parties were interested in the claim and when pressed for the names he mentioned Hurdman's as one.

The Gold Commissioner immediately brought "M" before me and stated what he had sworn to. I asked Mr. "M" why he had denied this a few days before, and when I pressed him for a direct answer he stated that he would swear there was no collusive knowledge between him and Hurdman. He made a very rambling explanation but persisted in stating that there was no collusive understanding with Hurdman, and that he had given Hurdman the one third interest in the claim for the purpose of acquiring the benefit of his good will in the future, but that he did not in any way inform Hurdman of the fact that he intended doing so, or had he any intention of continuing that line of conduct in the future. He said he thought it was good policy to secure Mr. Hurdman's good feelings in this way. I at once suspended Mr. Hurdman until the matter was cleared up. Mr. Hurdman was given a few days to prepare his defence, which was to the effect that the conveyance to him of a one-third interest in the claim was handed in with other papers, that he did not know that it was being prepared and if he had he would not have accepted it; that immediately upon receiving it and recognizing its import he burned it.

The office records shew that no such paper had been registered. One of the other clerks who gave evidence corroborated Mr. Hurdman's statement to a certain extent. His evidence being to the effect that on the evening of the date on which the assignment had been handed to Mr. Hurdman, he (Mr. Hurdman) had mentioned the fact to this clerk as a joke, and told him that he had burned the document.

The evidence of the two witnesses in the case before the Gold Commissioner went to show that this assignment had been made in favour of Hurdman, and had been handed in to him, but both of them were positive that Hurdman was not privy to any arrangement, they simply thought it would be good policy to secure his good offices in this way, and they had done it accordingly.

This corroborated Mr. Hurdman's story so that the case against him fell to the ground for lack of evidence to sustain the charges of fraud or fraudulent knowledge on his part. Accordingly he was reinstated.

I may say that Mr. Hurdman has quite recently resigned his position in the office. This was the most serious case brought to my knowledge until the Royal Commission sat, the proceedings of which I will refer to later on.

To allay as far as possible this irritation and discontent, I felt it my duty, as far as lay within my power, to investigate every statement made to me, no matter how trivial it might be, because, though it appeared trivial to me it was very serious to the one giving the information and I may say that in no case have I yet found that anything could be proven; in fact, I may say that in a great measure the statements made, when traced to their foundation, were proven to be simply hearsay, the party making the assertion generally shielding himself or herself by some one else, though that some one else often proved ignorant of the whole matter.

One thing soon became apparent and that was that whatever crookedness there might be in the office, there was a great deal of crookedness outside of it. It soon became evident to me that men were obtaining record of claims in improper ways, and in ways that were criminal. It was nothing unusual for men to resort to the Gold Commissioner's office and obtain record for a claim which they had never seen, though, in their affidavits of application, they swore that they in their own proper person staked out the grounds for which they had applied. This affidavit was held in contempt by a great measure of the people around Dawson, and no more was thought of perjuring one's self in that way than saluting a comrade on the street. It often happened that people resorted to the Gold Commissioner's office for information and on the strength of the information given them they would visit a certain section of the country and locate a certain claim, and after locating it return to the Recorder's office to obtain record, only

to find that some one had recorded ahead of them, though, while on the ground, they saw no evidence of any other person having been near it. How this occurred they could not fathom. The only valid explanation to them was that improper information had been given in the office; that some one had learned that a certain piece of ground was vacant, learned its dimensions and resorted to the office and made the necessary affidavit that they had staked the ground in question, and then obtained record.

These cases, of course, seemed to the general public to imply that the officials in the Gold Commissioner's office were corrupt. I believe that the true explanation of a large amount of this lay in the fact that there was no privacy in the Gold Commissioner's office—the accommodation being too limited. Crowds were within the doors and it was perfectly easy for a by-stander to hear answers to every question that was asked; the answers to these questions reaching the ears of many others than the questioner, some one of them a few hours afterwards returned to the office and obtained record of the ground described, while the party who had sought the information with the object of locating the ground properly was on his way to do so. Of course, the official could not know that this person was perjuring himself, and the public would not take it for granted that the official was ignorant in the matter; it was generally thought that the ground had been obtained with his connivance.

In some cases, men were sent out by parties to locate claims on creeks, which they did in accordance with the provisions of the regulations, returned to Dawson and reported to the clique for whom they were acting, that they had staked certain claims and put certain names on the stakes. The parties whose names were thus written went to the Gold Commissioner's Office and recorded the claims though they had never been upon the ground.

I learned of many instances of this kind and sought diligently to secure information enough to proceed with a charge of perjury against the participants in the affair, but except in one case, could not secure evidence conclusive enough to justify me in making the charge.

The exceptional case was in connection with claims on a branch of Twelve-mile creek, which empties into the Yukon eighteen miles below Dawson on the right side. This branch it appears had been staked almost from one end to the other by three men; one or two of them returned to Dawson with a list of the claims, and the names written on them, and the creek was recorded wholesale by the parties so located. I employed a detective to work up the facts in this case and laboured diligently with his aid from early in November until January before sufficient data was obtained to justify us in making an arrest. There were some sixty cases involved, and it was intended to deal first with the leaders in the transaction and thirteen arrests were made. These were held over for trial on the charge of perjury, and also for obtaining improper record. As the decision in the matter would be most important, great care was taken in the prosecution to have the cases properly presented and leave no stone unturned to secure a conviction if the parties were guilty.

Two of the cases were tried and the individual in the first case was acquitted by the jury for the reason that the evidence did not conclusively indicate his guilt; in the second, the jury disagreed, though the evidence was conclusive, and it was laid over until the next assize for re trial, and the jury disagreed again. It was then felt that it would be hopeless to continue the prosecution of these cases as it would be practically impossible to secure a jury that would convict, for in the second case we felt that the evidence was most conclusive as to the guilt of the party on trial.

As some of the delinquents had confessed perjury and admitted the charges made against them, the officers of the court and myself, after conference, felt that we had secured the object of our attempt. That is, we had established the fact that perjury had been committed in this case and that we were justified in making the arrests and carrying on the prosecution.

It was decided that it would be a waste of time and money to carry on any further prosecution and the matter was dropped. Those who had confessed their guilt were let off with a small fine in consideration of their acknowledging their guilt, and also, in consideration of the fact that they could not secure bail and had laid in jail for a con-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

siderable period of time. I have no doubt, nor have the officers of the law any doubt, that these occurrences are now going on, but to secure conviction is practically impossible under the conditions which at present exist in Dawson.

#### POST OFFICE.

On my arrival in Dawson, I found the post office department in a very awkward condition. The building occupied as a post office was loaned from Messrs. McDonald & Morrison, by my predecessors in office. For this loan no rent was demanded, but the occupancy was subject to twenty-four hours' notice to quit, which created a very awkward position for us. I immediately set about securing a proper building, if possible, as the owners of this building assured me that they required it and wished us to vacate it, but did not insist upon our so doing. It was found impossible to secure a building of the proper size at the time, and after several conferences with Mr. Morrison (one of the partners of the firm), I succeeded in securing a lease of the building for one year at a rental of \$1,000 a month. As soon as this was done, steps were taken to fit up this building in a manner becoming the requirements of the mail service at this point. The fittings consisted of some sixteen hundred boxes, made of the lumber and appliances then available. I need hardly say that these were very crude. As soon as these fittings were finished, they were put in the building, and the post office service immediately began to improve to an extent that only those who had been in Dawson before that period could appreciate.

We were getting this service into satisfactory condition, and the papers were making numerous favourable comments on our doings, when the extensive fire of the 14th of October occurred, and the building occupied was one among the many burned. Fortunately for us, all the letters were gotten out, and all the inside fixings, though they were considerably damaged in the process. This rendered it imperative that we should either build a post office or secure some other building. To build one at that time of year of the necessary dimensions, was felt to be practically impossible owing to the want of lumber. The owners of the building which I was in part occupying, as commissioner, and which contained the comptroller's office, my secretary's office, and my residence, were willing to lease the other half. This was done, and on the 16th we began moving in the fixings and establishing a post office in the new building. On the morning of the 17th, Mr. I. J. Hartman, the new postmaster, arrived, and took control of affairs. You will see from his report (hereto attached) what his impression of things was at that time, and I may say, that, though the accommodation and room are sadly lacking, we may justly claim that under the conditions our postal service is eminently satisfactory. When we take into consideration the fact that there is an adult population in this vicinity of 20,000, many of whom have extensive correspondence with the outside world, and that Dawson is the one post office in the district, we may, I think, congratulate ourselves on the success achieved.

It may be justly claimed that this post office entails as much work as that of a city of 150,000 inhabitants elsewhere, because there is no city delivery as in other cities, and every resident of the territory has either in person or by proxy, to resort to Dawson for mail.

The result is that after the arrival of a heavy mail for a day or two a line of men, upwards of a hundred yards in length may be found waiting their turn to secure their mail.

Before our arrival it was said (and I believe it was true) that men have been known to stand in line three days without obtaining access to the office. I think we can honestly affirm a man never stands more than two or three hours in line now, and that only during the period following the arrival of a very heavy mail. Owing to the want of room the post office has to be shut up for a day or so after the arrival of such a mail and the whole staff turned to assort it. This creates some dissatisfaction and not unreasonably so, because people who come down from their claims on the creek, many miles, for the purpose of securing their mail, and have to remain over in Dawson at an expense of from \$3 to \$10 per day, naturally feel aggrieved, and though the public, I



believe as a rule, is prone to give credit where credit is due, they sometimes give vent to their resentment under these conditions.

I was in hopes that we would have secured the erection of proper post office accommodation at an early date this season, but owing to the fact that the building of trails and the erection of public buildings has been handed over to the Department of Public Works, an unavoidable delay has ensued, and it appears from statements made to me by Mr. Charleson, superintendent of public works for the Yukon Territory, that we cannot hope for the occupancy of any buildings before May next. This is disappointing. However, it appears to be unavoidable and we have to accept the position as gracefully as possible, and I will proceed to make arrangements with the conveniences available to have the postal service kept in as satisfactory a condition as possible by improving existing conditions as far as practicable, while waiting the erection of the proper building.

#### GOLD COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

On my arrival, the small building occupied by the Gold Commissioner's staff was also the office of the registrar of the Territory, and of the accountant as well.

As soon as the buildings which I rented were available the registrar moved into new offices, and the comptroller into the building with myself. This relieved the Gold Commissioner's office of these two officials and their staff, and increased the room there. The records were found to be in a very inconvenient condition for the proper transaction of the official business. This was not the fault of any one, and I do not mean it as a reflection in the slightest degree on any one in the Territory. When we consider the number of claims that are on record at Dawson and the greater number of transfers, assignments, mortgages, &c., that had to be looked after in connection with these claims, I think it will be readily admitted that the task of administering mining interests in the Yukon Territory in the vicinity of Dawson is at present simply stupendous.

When Mr. Fawcett arrived in June, 1897, he found less than eight hundred claims on record. When I arrived in September, 1898, there were upwards of seventeen thousand, and with many of these several transfers, in some cases as many as forty were on record. In one instance a seventy-second interest was recorded. I do not mean to say that the claim was divided into seventy-two parts, separate and distinct, but in that particular case I believe there were upwards of forty documents on record in connection with the claim.

These figures convey somewhat of an idea of the tremendous load on the shoulders of the Gold Commissioner and his staff, and when we consider the very inadequate means at their command, the very limited office accommodations that they had, it will be readily admitted that confusion and complications were only a natural result. I think it can be further stated and that with truth, that perhaps there is a less percentage of complications in connection with this large number of claims in view of the facilities at command at the present time, than has ever occurred in any other part of the world.

As soon as possible after my arrival, extra hands were employed to get the records into proper shape so that they might be available for public inspection. A staff of clerks was kept at work during the evening hours, it being impossible for them to work during the day time, as all the records were constantly in requisition by the clerks in the office for reference in connection with the recording of new claims, the filing of assignments, mortgages and other documents. As far as practicable a record was made for public use, but after completion it was found to be defective for many reasons, one of the principal ones was the transfers, mortgages, &c., had not been entered up as fast as they were taken in. This was owing to the fact that the clerks who were attending to that duty could not do this. The documents were simply taken in and a receipt for the fee in connection with such admission given. To have placed them on record in the proper manner would have entailed the services of an additional number of clerks, and this was found to be impossible, owing to the limited space at our command. To put these clerks in another building would break up the continuity of the work, as while the documents were being recorded in the proper manner, it might be found that they were urgently

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

required in another office. These questions were very fully discussed between the Gold Commissioner and myself and it was concluded that the only thing that we could do was to employ an extra staff to do the work during the evening hours. This was done as already stated.

Soon after my arrival, I received information that Mr. Edmund C. Senkler was coming to succeed Mr. Fawcett as Gold Commissioner. That gentleman, however, owing to adverse circumstances, did not arrive until about December 6, the greater portion of his journey having been made in the drifting ice. After his arrival, it was arranged between him and myself that he should have a holiday of two or three weeks to become acquainted with the conditions in the country, meet the miners and learn their views, and study the position of affairs in the country before he began to assume his duties; that after acquainting himself pretty thoroughly with the conditions around him and the business he would have to conduct, he would then gradually take over the work from Mr. Fawcett, who was working his way out, as the new commissioner was working his in.

It may truthfully be said now that while the records of the office are not in as complete and lucid a condition as they should be, they are so far as possible with the conveniences at present existing.

During the winter months after Mr. Senkler's assumption of office, it was found that the material on which to make proper record was entirely lacking, and could not be secured in Dawson. The necessary forms and books had been ordered from Ottawa, but they did not arrive until after the opening of navigation this spring, which means that they did not arrive until towards the middle of June. Since that time the staff of clerks has been hard at work under the direction of Mr. Pattullo, clerk of records in the office, putting everything in such shape that the public business can be properly and expeditiously attended to. I may say here that Mr. Pattullo has proven himself an intelligent, pains-taking and industrious official and I have no doubt that before many weeks it can be truthfully said that the records in the office at Dawson are in as good condition as those of any other office in the country. To say this is saying a good deal when we consider the vast number of documents that have to be handled.

## GOLD COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE NEEDS.

It has already been intimated that there is considerable to be desired in the adjustment of this office. At present the staff comprises twenty-two clerks of which Mr. T. D. Pattullo is in charge of the records, Mr. W. H. Martin in charge of quartz locations, and Mr. Oswald S. Finnie in charge of the Placer Creek locations. Several of those who were in the office when I arrived in Dawson, Messrs. Clarke, Craig, Bolton, Hurdman, Muir and McClelland, and others have left the service.

Both the Gold Commissioner and myself are of the opinion that with increased office accommodation and better facilities several of the present staff can be dispensed with and still the work be just as efficiently carried on. This, of course, we hope to do when the new office is erected. A very essential part of any office is a fire-proof vault for the protection of the documents recorded. Were a fire to occur at present and destroy all the documents in the office the result would be pandemonium. I have already asked you to send in the material for a fire-proof vault in which the documents in the Gold Commissioner's office may be saved from destruction should a fire occur. The only safeguard we have at present is the presence of a sentry whose duty it is to guard the Bank of Commerce, which immediately adjoins the Gold Commissioner's office, and who watches the Gold Commissioner's office as well. In case of fire his instructions are to rouse the people in the vicinity as speedily as possible.

One very essential requisite in the Gold Commissioner's office, is an assistant commissioner, to give information, answer questions and do other work incidental to the office. It is not at all desirable that clerks should do this until it is thoroughly understood that they have mastered the intent and purpose of the regulations, and have some knowledge of the decisions that have been given where disputes have arisen, as to the true meaning and purport of the regulations. This at present is understood to be

the Gold Commissioner's province, but the Gold Commissioner at Dawson is occupied fully seven-eighths of his time in hearing disputed cases, and his services are very rarely available to the public for the purposes above stated. The result of this is that a great deal of this work falls upon myself, and in attending to it I have to be very careful in order to give an opinion that does not conflict with that of the Gold Commissioner.

In all cases where I am referred to I make notes of the consultation of the consultee and myself and afterwards discuss the matter with the gold commissioner, after which I give the required information or advice to the one applying for it. This very often results in considerable delay. Of course, in many cases where I know beforehand what the Gold Commissioner has ruled, I give the information at once, but it may be claimed that very few cases are precisely the same. I would, therefore, urge that an assistant commissioner be appointed at as early a date as possible to relieve the commissioner and myself of this important duty.

After my arrival in Dawson I was besieged by parties seeking advice and information so much that I found little time to do anything else; much of this information concerned the records and other matters of official routine. I, therefore, looked about me to find some person who would be intelligent enough to perform that work and found the party I desired in Mr. Henri Martin—he is French-Canadian by birth, but has lived in the north-western part of Canada so long that his English is faultless, and he understands French perfectly. I appointed him to the position of inquiry clerk, to answer inquiries, at the same time instructing him to be very careful about the answers he gave, and never in any case to venture an opinion or advice upon questions of dispute or give his opinion on the meaning of the regulations. I may say he carried out this advice and filled the position very satisfactorily until it was found desirable to place him in charge of the quartz location records. He was succeeded by Mr. Pacaud, also a French-Canadian. As at present constituted, the staff consists of nineteen English and three French-Canadian clerks.

#### REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

The staff of the registrar's office consists of the recorder, Mr. J. E. Girouard, and his clerk, Mr. J. U. Richard, both French-Canadians. Mr. Richard was taken on temporarily last fall soon after my arrival and has remained in the office ever since. The duties of this office are not onerous at the present stage of the development of the country; the day will come, however, when they will be much more so than at present.

Mr. Girouard is, at the time of writing, on leave of absence for three months.

#### CROWN TIMBER AND LAND OFFICE.

On my arrival I found Mr. J. W. Willison, in charge of the crown timber & land office with Mr. T. D. McFarlane as his assistant. Shortly after my arrival Mr. McFarlane applied for leave of absence to visit his home, which was granted; he has not yet returned to the office.

Three clerks accompanied me to act on the staff of this office: Mr. George Layfield, Mr. W. H. Montgomery, and Mr. R. C. Conklin; and Mr. Duncan McRae, as timber inspector, with Mr. F. Beauchene as timber ranger.

Soon after I arrived at Dawson, intelligence came to me that Mr. F. X. Gosselin had been appointed crown timber and land agent, and would upon his arrival take charge of the office. He accompanied Mr. Senkler during the earlier part of the journey, but being delayed by inclement weather he did not arrive until the January 11th, 1899.

After his arrival he took some days to acquaint himself with the conditions of the country and acquire much needed local knowledge before entering upon his duty. After entering the office Mr. Willison and he, jointly, conducted the affairs until June 24th, when Mr. Willison, having asked for leave of absence, left to visit his home in the east.

Mr. Gosselin has proved a very faithful and efficient manager of the crown timber and land office and gives satisfaction to all with whom he comes in contact.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

In connection with work done in this office and also in connection with application for hydraulic rights, it was found very necessary to engage the services of a draughtsman and I employed a young man named Henry Tobin for some time during the winter months to attend to this, but he became dissatisfied with it and wished for a change which was granted him. At his own request he was placed on duty in connection with the collection of royalty. Some time ago I found a person to take charge of the draughting in the crown timber and land office, Mr. Wilfred Thibaudeau. This gentleman is now engaged in plotting, on a suitable scale, all the applications for hydraulic mining and bed-rock flumes, and I will have him as soon as he has finished it, make plans of the ground applied for by the applicants for quartz locations. In order to properly and expeditiously attend to these applications it is absolutely necessary that this should be done.

## COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

The comptroller's office is in charge of Mr. J. T. Lithgow, with Mr. Thomas H. Hinton as clerk.

The manner in which he has conducted the affairs of his office hardly needs any comment from me, as I think the proper officers at Ottawa realize the fact that we have in him a first-class man in every respect for the duties assigned him.

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

The North-west Mounted Police under the command of Lieutenant Colonel S. B. Steele, has maintained its reputation for efficiency and usefulness.

It is unnecessary for me to refer to the commanding officer, as his reputation is as wide as the continent of America; but I may say that the force under his control has a large field to fill, numerous duties to perform and vast interests to protect, and when I say that the field is filled, the duties performed and these interests protected in the highest possible manner and with the greatest efficiency, I am simply stating what everyone in this territory knows.

The police rendered very efficient work in connection with the mail service last winter. The steamers plying on the river carried the mail at irregular intervals during the summer months, the last steamer outward bound left Dawson about the middle of October, and from that time until the end of November it was impossible for any material quantity of mail to make its way outward from Dawson. A few straggling letters were brought in by parties coming down the river, who came down with the ice at considerable risk, but for letters to go out while the river was running ice was practically impossible, except the carrier travelled overland, and this but few would attempt to do; and fewer succeed if they did.

From the time the first outward bound mail started until about mid-winter, a fortnightly mail was carried by the police both outwards and inwards. It was expected that the mail contractor would also run a fortnightly mail, and provision appears to have been made for that purpose, but the provisions of the contract were never carried out. It was arranged that the police mail should alternate with the contractor's mail and thus secure Dawson a weekly mail, but, as time went on, it became apparent that the contractor was going to fail in carrying out the provisions of his contract entirely, and as soon as that was understood thoroughly the police undertook to carry the mail weekly. This mail was carried by the police on largely the same lines as the Hudson Bay Company's Packet (as it was termed) used to be carried in the early days in Manitoba and the North-west. It was carried from post to post by relays of dogs and men, and never stayed longer at any post than a few minutes, the orders were that, weather permitting, there was to be no more delay at any relay post than twenty minutes. In this way the mail has been carried from Dawson to Skaguay by the police on several occasions (a distance of over six hundred miles) inside of ten days. These words convey to the ordinary reader no idea of the prodigious task allotted to these men. During the early months of the winter the trail was exceedingly rough, owing to the uneven surface of

the ice, snow drifts were frequent, and in winter the nights rendered travel during the greater part of the twenty-four hours difficult and irksome. To those who know the conditions, a realization of the task is natural and at the same time imbues respect for the men who performed it; to those who do not know it, it would be very difficult to convey an honest and proper appreciation of it.

I would here say, I think it would be well in the public service, that the North-west Mounted Police should be entrusted with the carrying of the mails during the winter months at least while they remain in the territory, as I think they can do so with satisfaction to the public and with gain to the country. It is a military organization, and delinquents can be promptly and quickly brought to task whenever and wherever discovered along the road, whereas under the contract system this can hardly obtain, as numerous considerations enter into the carrying out of a contract, which it is needless here to specify, which militate against as complete and expeditious performance of the mail duties, as compared with the same service of the North-west Mounted Police. Besides orders *have* to be obeyed by the police and not absolutely necessary so by civilians.

#### POST OFFICE.

The post office is at present in charge of Mr. I. J. Hartman, with eleven clerks.

A great boon to the public has been attained in the establishment of a money order office which has been placed in charge of Mr. Fraser McDonald. This was much needed here and has given a great deal of satisfaction.

During the winter, I asked the Postmaster General for the necessary appliances for three post offices to be sent in; one for a post office at 'The Forks' of Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks, to be known as 'Bonanza,' another on Dominion Creek to be known as 'Dominion' and one on Thistle Creek to be known as 'Thistle.' These outfits have arrived and the offices are being established, at as little expense to the country as possible, and they will prove a great benefit to the people in these vicinities.

An addition to the postal conveniences in Dawson has been the putting up in Klondike City, immediately south of Dawson, on the south side of the Klondike river, a mail box for the reception of letters and another near the northerly limit of Dawson. These boxes are emptied every morning and have proven of considerable service to residents near them.

A new, more extensive and better fitted office is needed in Dawson and if we were in possession of such, the only opposition that could be raised against the postal system would be the delay in the transmission of the mails. In this connection, I may say, there is some complaint, but the fault appears to lie with the postal authorities at Skaguay or Bennett, it is not certain at present which. In explanation of this delay, it might be argued that much of it was owing to the imperfect condition of transport between Skaguay and Bennett, but now that the railway is completed between these two points, I apprehend there will be little complaint in that direction in future.

Outside of the immediate vicinity of Dawson, a post office has been established at Selkirk, named 'Pelly,' and there should be one at White Horse.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

In this department minor cases are taken charge of by the officers of the North-west Mounted Police, who act as justices of the peace, and deal with such cases as come under the department of the administration of justice.

In the Superior Court we have the Honourable Mr. Justice Dugas, who arrived in Dawson last October, and immediately after his arrival took charge of his official duties. He succeeded Mr. Justice McGuire, of the North-west Territorial Court, who entered the Territory in February, 1898, and remained until July. During that period, I understand he was very busy. A great accumulation of cases having occurred between the date of the entry of the Gold Commissioner, Mr. Fawcett, and his (Mr. Justice McGuire's) arrival, much of this business he disposed of, but much remained to do when Mr. Justice Dugas arrived, and much remains still to be done.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

Both of these gentlemen worked faithfully and assiduously at their duties, but no one man is competent to handle all the business of the Yukon Territory, and I would earnestly urge that another judge be sent into the country at the earliest possible date.

As soon as Mr. Justice Dugas arrived and the Yukon Council (of which he is a member) was formed, several local ordinances, chiefly framed by that gentleman, were passed. I may say all of these have been framed with the intent to facilitate local business and serve the administration of justice in an expeditious manner.

## LEGAL ADVISER.

The legal adviser, Mr. W. H. P. Clement, arrived in Dawson on January 11, 1899, in company with Mr. Gosselin, the crown timber and land agent, and immediately assumed the duties of his office, taking charge of the preparation of documents in connection with public business and framing ordinances and attending to the duties laid down in the order in council defining the duties of that official in the Territory.

Early in June, 1899, it was deemed expedient that Mr. Clement return to Ottawa in order to advise with the government as to changes required in the Yukon Act, and advise it in connection with other matters pertaining to the Yukon Territory. This leaves the council at present with a bare quorum, consisting of the Honourable Mr. Justice Dugas, Colonel S. B. Steele, and myself.

## THE YUKON COUNCIL.

The duties of the council as defined in the Yukon Act are the control of local matters, local expenditure and local receipts. So far no part of the Yukon Territory has been vested with incorporation of any kind. The council has to act in the capacity of mayor and council for the town of Dawson, thus much increasing the duties of myself at present.

The duties of mayor and city engineer have fallen to myself as well as those of fire commissioner. This adds much to the work I have to do and requires considerable care and watchfulness to keep the city in proper order.

Among the tasks that have fallen to us as administrators of the affairs at Dawson has been the drainage of it. Dawson is situated in a flat surrounded on two sides by high hills, and on the other two by the Yukon and Klondike rivers respectively. These hills rise from 300 to 1,900 feet above it. The foundation of the ground on this flat is gravel lying on the original bed rock. The gravel is overlaid by a deposit of 8 or 9 feet of semi-decayed vegetable matter locally known as 'muck.' This, during the summer months, thaws to a depth of a little more than a foot. Now, melted snows and rain, falling on the adjacent hills percolates through the clay and gravel on the hillsides and inundates the flat; heretofore this was a veritable bog, so much so that it was generally impossible to walk dry-shod over any part of the flat during the driest portion of the year unless one was provided with a pair of rubber boots.

When the proper time came last spring, council voted myself, as engineer of Dawson, a sum of money with which to construct ditches. The plan I formed was to dig a main ditch around the base of the hill and provide it with sufficient number of outlets to the Yukon river. This work was accomplished at a cost of about \$5,500. It received all the water coming down the hill, which originally accumulated on the flat, and carried it into the river. This during the early spring often attained a depth of a foot or so on the flat, but is now carried off, leaving the flat comparatively dry. The ditch was made while the ground was still frozen in April, it being considered far more desirable to perform the work when the ground was in that condition than while it was soft and muddy, as the work in summer is retarded by the oozing in of water from the adjacent peat bed (as it might be termed), keeping the work in such a muddy condition that digging was a very unsatisfactory and laborious process. Therefore the idea was adopted of digging the ditches while the ground was still frozen. This was found to

work to good advantage, and by the time the water began to come down the hill-sides, in abundance, the ditch was open to receive it and carried it off.

Since that time, additional ditches have been dug, as local conditions were found to require them, and to-day, at a cost of little over \$13,000, in a country where labour ranges from \$5 to \$10 per day, we have succeeded in drying Dawson to an extent that the most sanguine did not dream of. Only those who have known Dawson in previous years can realize the difference between then and now.

As an illustration of what has been done, it may be said that twelve months ago it was impossible for a team of horses to make its way across the flat without becoming mired in some place or other; to-day it is no uncommon occurrence to see teams of horses with heavily loaded waggons travelling all the streets in Dawson.

Considerable improvement has been made in the way of paving the streets and building sidewalks in Dawson.

A good and substantial bridge has been built across the slough on government reserve near the police barracks, at a cost of less than \$5,000, and has been a great boon to the city, and another over the same slough on Fifth Avenue.

The method of paving the streets here is something unique. It consists, first, of levelling off the irregular surface (which consists of clumps of grass roots, known as 'nigger heads,' which protrude from the ground a foot or so in height). These are cut off, chopped up and pressed down; then three or four layers of slabs are deposited for a width of twenty feet or more in the middle of the street and on top of this from three to six inches of sawdust is deposited. This makes a very nice, clean roadway, but when a fire occurs it is a menace to the safety of the other side of the street. It is only a question of time and means when the streets of Dawson will be covered with gravel which lies on a bar at the mouth of the Klondike; this could not be more conveniently situated for the pavement of the roads in and around Dawson, and just as soon as funds will permit, this work will be done.

To-day, all the buildings in Dawson are wood, nearly all of logs. At present there are a few frame houses and more in course of erection. Some of these frame buildings are roofed with corrugated zinc iron. A brick house is started at time of writing and will be finished ere this is published.

For heating purposes, stoves are the only means at command, and stove pipes are at present universally used, but I am glad to be able to say that a fair quality of clay for brick making has been found quite convenient to Dawson, and a considerable quantity of these useful building articles have been manufactured. Another brick yard has been started about two and one-half miles from Dawson, so that the residents will soon be in a position to have brick chimneys, which will very much increase the safety of their dwellings from fire, as compared with the old stove-pipes.

A fire ordinance has been passed for the city and is being rigidly enforced.

The fuel of Dawson heretofore has been wood, but coal is found in abundance along the Yukon river at various points, and last winter the North American Trading and Transportation Company opened up and dug out several thousand tons from one of its coal locations which it had acquired, and is now placing coal for sale in Dawson. The same company has imported a considerable number of coal stoves so that I expect coal will form an important item of fuel during the coming winter in this city.

This coal has been reported on several times by the members of the Geological Survey and myself, and an analysis of it given in our reports. It is a very superior quality of lignite, has an abundance of inflammable gases and makes a very hot fire. Several tests were made with it in the steam fire engine in Dawson recently. One test I had made was to learn its efficiency for steaming purposes.

The engine was run continuously for one hour and forty minutes, the steam gauges set to blow off at 120 pounds pressure. It was found that except when cold water was being pumped into the boiler, steam was easily kept at the blow-off point even when the engine was going fullspeed. The engineer, by way of trial, pumped cold water direct from the pumps into the boiler which reduced the pressure from 120 pounds to 90 depending on the time he was pumping; in a very few minutes after the pumps stopped, the steam again reached the blow-off point. After the hour and forty minutes' running, it was

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

found there was no ashes in the grate and no clinkers, and during the run it was not necessary to use the poker once.

The two firemen who officiated in this connection have seen and handled a great deal of coal; one of them was a fireman on the Grand Trunk Railway for eighteen years, and pronounces it one of the best steaming coals he has ever used; the other one, a younger man, thinks it makes the hottest fire he ever saw.

Approximate tests have shown that a ton of this coal is equivalent, for heating purposes, to two and one-half cords of wood. Now, wood in Dawson last winter was worth \$15 per cord, and the cost of cutting was from \$3 to \$5 making it worth from \$18 to \$20 a cord when fitted for the stove.

The manager of the North American Trading and Transportation Company, I think, intends placing this coal on the market this winter in small quantities, for about \$30 per ton. For large orders a reduction in this rate may be procured. From this it may be seen that the equivalent of one cord of wood can be procured for from \$12 to \$15 with a saving of considerable space in storage, a ton of coal occupying only 40 cubic feet as against 128 occupied by a cord of wood. The heating is also much more satisfactory, and in every way the use of coal as well as being imperative will be a great advantage and a great boon to the residents of the city. Next year I will not be surprised to see coal sold in Dawson at \$10 to \$15 a ton, as the initial expenditure in connection with the opening of these mines (which has been pretty heavy) will have been met; and there will be competition, no doubt, as other firms are arranging for the development of coal lands.

It is only a question of time until coal will be used on the creeks in connection with mining. Even during the coming winter I apprehend that coal will be used on the lower reaches of Bonanza and Eldorado instead of wood which costs about fifty dollars a cord at these points. A ton of coal can be laid down at Grand Forks at a much lower figure than that, which would probably mean that the equivalent of a cord of wood can be placed there for about \$25.

## GRAND FORKS.

'Grand Forks' as it is locally known, is a little town at the confluence of Eldorado and Bonanza creeks, and is attaining quite respectable proportions. A survey has been made of the town lots there and arrangements have been made to segregate a portion of ground for mining rights, so that the town may not in future be disturbed. As soon as this is done, the lots will be sold and proper title issued. This will tend to produce stability in the place. As soon as a tramway or wagon road is constructed up Bonanza, this place will be the emporium for all mining operations on Eldorado creek and that part of Bonanza adjacent to it, and there is every indication at present that these operations will be extensive for many years, so that Grand Forks is sure of quite a respectable future.

## STEWART RIVER.

Last fall there was considerable excitement on the Stewart river and a goodly number squatted on ground at the mouth. I deemed it necessary to have a survey of a town site made there to avoid, as much as possible, complications of claims to lots. This was done, but the place has been practically abandoned since.

## SELKIRK.

Owing to the location of the Yukon field force here, a good many settled at this point; but here also excitement has subsided and the removal of the force to Dawson has, for the time being, killed Selkirk. A survey was also made at this place and a number of lots sold.



## CANON AND WHITE HORSE.

Those obstructions to continuous navigation have necessitated villages at the head and foot of these places and a survey has been ordered and is being made. As soon, however, as the British Yukon Railway is completed to the foot of the White Horse, the Canon will expire. White Horse will likely be a place of note, owing to the discovery of extensive copper deposits in its vicinity.

## FORTY MILE AND CUDAHY.

These two places were eclipsed by Dawson and have not extended any since it was established. New discoveries on the head of Forty-mile river have renewed interest in them and it is probable they will be restored to some of their original importance. Arrangements have been made to allow foreign goods to pass to the head of Forty-mile river through Forty-mile in bond. This will prove a boon to the mines on upper Forty-mile and insure the permanency of the town.

## NEW DISCOVERIES.

About the time of my arrival in the country, and since, several new discoveries have been made.

Shortly before my advent, a creek known as Selwyn creek was prospected, and many claims located on it, and for a few weeks there was quite an excitement, but this seems to have subsided. While it is generally conceded that there is gold on the creek, there is hardly enough to warrant placer mining, but it would pay very well if worked on a large scale by the hydraulic, or some similarly extensive process.

Shortly after I arrived, Thistle creek received a good deal of attention, and the rumours which reached Dawson from that point were numerous and conflicting. One day the creek was held in high estimation; a few days after, it would be considered next to worthless. The fact seems to be that there is considerable coarse gold found at points along it, but there has not been sufficient prospecting done as yet to establish its exact character. This will probably be done next fall and winter.

There was quite an excitement in connection with the headwaters of Coal creek, which flows into the Yukon river about four or five miles below the town of Forty-mile. Some one started a rumour that gold was found on the upper reaches of the southerly fork of this stream. I was never very sanguine about this myself, knowing something of the geological character of the surfaces on the upper reaches of both forks of this creek; and knowing that extensive coal deposits existed on both branches, and also that the general character of the rock in the range of mountains from which the creek emanated precluded the idea of gold being found in them, according to the generally accepted geologic knowledge. However, there was quite a rush. A great many people experienced a good deal of hardship, but that seems to have been the total result. It is held, however, that gold is found on the upper reaches of the creek in small quantities. I may say that the lower parts of this creek have been prospected for several years in succession, and nothing at all found. From this I seriously doubt the existence of gold on any part of the creek.

A discovery of gold was made on Kentucky creek, a tributary of Twelve-Mile and on Twelve-Mile river itself. For some time it was thought that this was a real find, but it is generally admitted now that, while gold is found there, it is only in quantities which would pay for working on a very extensive and economical scale.

Several new finds were reported at great distances up the Klondike River, but none of them have so far resulted in anything definite. In fact, in one or two cases it is pretty well established that the statements regarding them were fabrications made to create a stampede; for taking part in or exciting which, a great many people seem to have a penchant.

Indian river and its tributaries have been pretty well prospected, and their character pretty well established.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

Between the headwaters of the Klondike and Stewart rivers a gravel plain has been discovered, which is supposed to be, and was originally called by the discoverers, the ancient bed of Stewart river. Later explorations show that it is entirely too wide to be the bed of any such stream as the Stewart, and it is altogether likely that it was the bed of an extensive lake at one time.

This area is, according to report, from 30 to 50 miles in length and 3 to 7 miles wide, and gold can be found averaging from 1 to 2 and 3 cents on the pan, pretty well all over it. There are not many streams running through this ground, but a great number of small ponds exist in it, which seems to have been depressions in the bottom of the original lake. A great many applications have been made for hydraulic berths in this locality and, if the reports are only approximately correct, there is room for a very large number of them, and, if water is at all convenient, I have no doubt that this area will be a very important one in the history of this country.

Considerable prospecting was done along the Pelly river, but nothing startling has been found as yet.

On the creeks tributary to the MacMillan River, a branch of the Pelly, extensive deposits of low grade gravel are found, and applications for two or three hydraulic berths have been made in that direction. From the information furnished me by those who made the discovery, I have no doubt that this also will prove an important district.\*

Quite lately a find was reported on a stream tributary to the Big Salmon River, on its upper reaches. This created quite an excitement, as the discovery was alleged to be rich, but the excitement in connection with it has subsided, and it is now generally believed that the discoverer much magnified his prospects for the purpose of securing a little money in helping miners to reach that region. However, as this district is in the direct line of the gold zone which runs from Alaska through the Klondike country, crossing the Stewart and the Pelly well up, and finally reaching British Columbia at Atlin, I have no doubt but that important discoveries will yet be made in that region.

There is also considerable excitement concerning a discovery of gold on streams in the Pacific watershed, near the south-west boundary line. Of this I have no doubt. You, sir, have heard more from reports than what has reached here, and it may be said that, while gold has been found there is nothing of such a startling character as was at first reported here.

Low grade gravel has also been found in the region through which the Dalton Trail passes, and several applications for hydraulic mining berths have been made in that region. From information I have gathered from some of the applicants, I have no doubt that these will also prove an important figure in the assets of the Yukon Territory.

## GOLD BEARING QUARTZ.

At present upwards of seven hundred quartz locations are on record in the Gold Commissioner's office at Dawson. Samples of some of these have proved very rich, but so far it does not appear that the general average is very high. It appears from some assays made that some lodes will average from six to ten dollars per ton of rock. This, under existing conditions, would not pay to work, but I have no doubt that with better facilities, cheaper produce, cheapened labour and improved facilities, many of the quartz locations now recorded will yet be worked at a profit.

Quite recently a find has been reported on a creek commonly called Rock creek (the proper name, as reported to me by the Indians, is 'Sock creek'). Some specimens of this rock have assayed \$36 to the ton and others have gone up into the hundreds. The lode is reported to be quite extensive. The width, though not yet determined, is considered to be not less than forty to fifty feet. This created quite an excitement here, and a great many locations were recorded upon it. I hope that what is stated about it is true.

I may say that the quartz locations so far recorded are scattered pretty well over the whole country.

\* Since the above was written evidence has been offered to prove that these places are rich enough for placer mining.

One very rich sample of quartz was found on a tributary of White river, near its head, but the lode from which it came has not yet been located, in fact, information concerning it is rather indefinite, and it may be that the report is an invention. A piece of quartz was exhibited by an Indian to some men who reported it to me, the Indian saying that he had found it in the bed of a creek, which he did not name. The men who showed it to me assured me they were determined to resort to that vicinity and spend a considerable time hunting for the lode. One of them had been in the neighbourhood for some months last winter, and described the country as very favourable in appearance for quartz lodes. He also spoke of fair placer indications there, but did not consider that it would pay to undertake to develop the ground on that line at present, as the distance was so far from the base of supplies and the road to be travelled so difficult.

#### COPPER.

Specimens of native copper are found pretty abundantly in the region of the head of the White river, and, while the extent of the copper-bearing region is at present unknown, we do know that it is found there. One party of white men attempted to reach it in the summer of 1898, but were unsuccessful. One of them, in conversation with me, related his experience and assured me that he found drift copper in the bed of a small stream, tributary to White River, and that some Indians, who were associating with him on the expedition, informed him that the local Indians reported that three days' travelling from the point where they then were, a creek would be found in which masses of native copper, the size of one's fist, were quite numerous, and that two days further on, there was another creek in which larger pieces of copper were more numerous than in the last, and two days' travelling still further on, would bring them to another creek, the drift of which the Indians described as native copper entirely. My informant described to me a range of very high mountains, running generally in an easterly and westerly direction, from which the streams forming the White River came. At a distance he could see some extensive glaciers in the gorges of the mountains. He described the country in that vicinity as being very gravelly and almost barren of vegetation.

In my conversation with the person who related to me the find of the rich quartz referred to in this region, I gave him this information and he promised me that if he possibly could he would test the truthfulness of it, so that we may expect, in the near future, to learn something more definite of this region.

Copper ore has been found a short distance from White Horse Rapids, and I have no doubt but that the ore found there is in the copper-bearing zone which runs from that point north-westerly crossing the head-waters of White river and the head-waters of the Tannanah, where native copper is also found in very large masses. There is no doubt but that this region in future will be a most important one, and I look forward to the construction of a railway from White Horse Rapids through this zone at no very distant date.

#### PLATINUM.

Platinum has always been found associated with gold in the Yukon Valley, but whether it will prove extensive enough to form a separate industry has yet to be determined. Last winter quite an excitement was made by the discovery of platinum in connection with black sand or pulverized magnetic iron ore, at several points in this country; notably one near the mouth of Teslin, where it was reported that platinum to the value of \$800 to the ton of black sand had been discovered. Further, that associated with this platinum in the black sand was gold to the value of \$200, thus making a value of a ton of black sand \$1,000, less the cost of extracting these precious metals. This assay, which appears to have been genuine, was not corroborated by subsequent ones. I may say, before closing this subject, that it was reported that there were about eight pounds of black sand to the cubic yard of drift, from which it

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

can be inferred how much of the drift would have to be worked to secure \$1,000, apart from any free gold that might be found in it.

At one time it was reported that an iron pyritic sand which is found in abundance on Sulphur creek, a tributary of the Indian river, was very rich in gold, assaying into the thousands of dollars per ton. How much a cubic foot or a cubic yard of the deposit in this creek valley would yield to the ton (of pyritic sand) I did not learn. It was also asserted that gold had been found much more rich in the so-called bed rock beneath the drift in this creek than in the drift itself.

A few words here on the order of deposit will not be amiss. Over all the surface of the valleys in the country there is quite an accumulation of semi-decayed vegetable matter and silt, locally termed 'muck.' This varies from 2 or 3 feet in depth to 10 or 12. Below this is found a deposit of gravel, sand and clay, which varies from 3 or 4 feet to nearly or quite a hundred in places. Generally, however, it is not more than 10 to 20. Below this is found the so-called bed rock, the term here not meaning, as the general reader would infer, the solid rock of the country, but disintegrated rock in angular blocks. In the interstices between these we find clay and sand. This composition of rock and clay is locally termed 'bed rock.' How deep this bed rock extends is at present unknown.

The result was that quite a stampede was made to that creek to locate quartz ledges. At present this question is *in extenso quo*, and it will not be learned what the value of this bed rock, as gold-bearing matrix, is until next winter. Speaking for myself, I may say that I look forward to gold being found in this so-called bed rock, but not so startlingly rich as set forth above.

Before dismissing this subject, I may say incidentally that rich finds of gold have been made on a creek tributary to Forty-Mile, on a creek in the vicinity of the international boundary line. This creek is known as 'Jack Wade' Creek, and from reports received, which are reliable, it would appear to vie with Bonanza and Eldorado in richness. The fact of this discovery shows how long a region may be explored and prospected, and yet new finds made in it. The headwaters of Forty-Mile river were first worked in 1887. 'Jack Wade' Creek has been known, though not by that name, for upwards of ten years, and, I believe, prospected, yet it was not until a few months ago that its value was established. I have no doubt that similar discoveries will be made years hence, in the Indian river and Klondike valleys. This, apart from quartz mining, establishes the future of Dawson for a period, in my estimation, of at least twenty years, and once quartz mining has begun, the duration of Dawson cannot be even approximately guessed.

## HYDRAULIC MINING.

A great many applications have been made for hydraulic berths all over this territory, principally in the Indian river and Klondike mining divisions, and the supposed ancient bed of the Stewart river. Leases will be issued for many of these under the provisions of the hydraulic mining regulations in the near future. In two or three instances machinery is now in the country and placed in position to begin work, and I look forward with anxiety to the result. Personally I feel hopeful, and I may say confident, that the attempts now made will justify the expenditure. This proving true, it is only a question of a year or two until hundreds of miles of ground, now considered worthless as placer mining, will be worked at a greater profit than the richest placer mines are being worked, as they will be worked on a different basis and at a much less expenditure to the cubic yard.

The first attempts will be made on the head-waters of the Indian river, notably on a creek known as Australia creek and in that vicinity.

## DREDGING.

Although a large area was leased as dredging rights in the Yukon Territory during the season of 1898, no attempt was made to test the value of these rights until Mr.

John A. McPherson, a native of Canada, from the vicinity of Kingston, with some associates brought in, during the month of July last, a dredge specially designed for working deep subaqueous gravel deposits. This dredge has been in operation a few weeks and I look forward with anxiety to the result of his operations. I confidently expect that they will prove remunerative, and this being so it is only a question of months I may say until hundreds of miles of our river beds will be worked in this way, and the gold output of the territory vastly increased.\*

Much of the ground leased is in deep water, upwards of 20 feet in depth, and I would warn those who contemplate this kind of mining to determine, before ordering their machinery, just what depth they will have to operate it. This is important and on it may turn the profit or loss of operating the leasehold.

#### PLACER MINING.

Before closing this subject I might shortly refer to the work on the creeks by the ordinary placer methods. The vast expenditure of wood for burning purposes, which has been unavoidable heretofore, was much lessened last winter by the introduction of steam thawers, and I expect that during the coming winter it will be still more decreased. These thawers work the ground much more expeditiously than by firing and with only a small percentage of the wood consumed by the old process. This is a great improvement, as wood is fast disappearing from the placer creeks and now has to be brought a distance of several miles in many cases.

If some process of thawing such as the electrical one could be introduced here I think it would prove a still greater saving, as it would obviate the necessity of lifting up the water which forms from the condensed steam from the thawing process, and also obviate the necessity of hauling wood such great distances as is now requisite, as the dynamos for generating the electricity could stand on the bank of the river at Dawson or in its vicinity and be supplied with fuel from the coal mines near by, the current being conducted by wires as is done in electric lighting. This, I think, would be an improvement on steam thawing, and I apprehend would be cheaper. Certainly it would reduce the labour of operating the mine considerably, as the miner would save all the bother of handling fuel, and I believe some reduction in cost of working.

In any case, before many months, I expect to see coal used on the creeks in working the thawers at a saving in cost as compared with that of wood. During the winter of 1900 and 1901 I expect that coal will be very largely consumed in that way on the Klondike and Indian rivers and their tributaries, if the present system of working continues.

#### MODE OF WORKING AND PROBABLE CHANGES.

At present, as has been heretofore intimated, the mode of working placer mines is by thawing out the frozen gravels. During the first year of operation this was done by building wood fires on the ground, which thawed a few inches. The thawed ground was removed after the first fire went out and another fire built, and so on. It is hardly necessary to say that this method was very slow and very expensive, and the great bulk of the heat evolved from the burning of a given quantity of wood was wasted in the air. Steam thawers are now generally employed. By this method steam is developed in a boiler raised to the pressure of from twenty to forty pounds. It is then transmitted through steam hose to the point where the work is to be done. At the end of the hose is an iron pipe with a small aperture at the outer end. Through this the steam is admitted to the ground. The ground is gradually thawed and softened and the pipe descends by its weight, or is bored down until a depth of three or four feet is obtained. Then the steam is allowed to pass through long enough to thaw out a bulk of gravel of about half a cubic yard in extent; it is then removed to another point, and so on. Even

\* Since writing this Mr. McPherson has operated his dredge for upwards of a month and has determined, from the test, that it is not a practical success. Considerable alterations have to be made in it to save all the gold, much of which is too fine to be caught by it in its present form.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

this method is tedious and slow. If this ground could be worked on an extensive scale, by running water over it, it would be much more cheaply and economically operated; but there is a dearth of water in the creeks, and several projects have been proposed by which to bring water from some plentiful source and work the ground on an extensive scale. Once this method is carried out, of course wood thawers and steam heaters will be at a discount. As this latter process can be employed to work ground which would not pay by the thawing system, it is only a question of time until it is put into active operation, and then extensive areas which are now considered too poor to be worked by the ordinary placer mining methods will pay well. In fact it is the opinion of a great many, based upon actual observation (and I consider this opinion reliable), that all the ground which has been, as it is termed, 'worked out' by the placer mining methods, will be re-worked by the hydraulic principle. With the hydraulic principle in extensive operation there will not be the demand for wood or coal that has heretofore existed, still these hydraulic systems will require a large number of hands to attend to them and, as they will have to live on the ground adjacent to the operations, they will require coal for ordinary domestic purposes, and in considerable quantities, too.

## COAL.

In my report of 1889, and also in the Official Guide published in 1898, I referred to the existence of coal at several points, notably on Coal creek, in the vicinity of Forty-Mile, and at several other points in that region; also on Twelve and Fifteen Mile Creeks, between Forty-Mile and Dawson. Since that time several discoveries of coal have been made, which I will not speak of, but simply state that they show beyond doubt that the coal bearing zone runs through our country, crossing the Yukon river in the vicinity of the international boundary line, and continuing south-east along the base of a range of mountains named the 'Ogilvy' range, to the Stewart river. Quite recently, in conversation with a miner who had prospected considerably on the Pelly river, I was assured that a distance of 60 or 70 miles up that stream, on the southerly side, he had, during the process of putting down a prospect hole, run across a seam of coal which he described as being 22 feet thick. This shows that fuel will not be wanted for future mining operations in that district.

Mr. McConnell, of the Geological Survey, has made an examination of part of the Indian river district, during the past season, and assures me he has discovered in the upper parts of the same some of the tertiary measures. This being so, it is not improbable that coal may be found there, of course in limited areas.

I consider the existence of these coal areas most important in the development of this country; in fact it might be considered one of the most important factors in connection with the industrial development of the country, and I am happy to be able to state that the exposures are convenient, easily worked and inexhaustible. As to its quality, I have already referred in this report to a test made of it in the steam fire engine at Dawson, and I may safely say that it will suit all ordinary requirements.

## TIMBER.

As I previously set forth in my reports of the country, the timber available for immediate use is situated entirely in the flats along the different streams, and the area of the timber land—the word 'timber' being understood in a commercial sense—is very limited, compared with the whole area of the country. A good deal of what at present exists is reserved for use on the river steamers, yet it is only a question of a year or so until our timber supply is exhausted.

The native timber, consisting principally of spruce, is not of a very good quality for building, being very knotty and apt to twist and crack. Fortunately, there is an abundance of good timber on the coast, and I believe that in [the near future it will be imported and sold at a cost probably less than what the native lumber is now sold for in Dawson. A year ago lumber sold for from \$125 to \$150. Now about \$85.

During a recent trip up river from Dawson as far as Cassiar Bar, a distance of 350 miles, I noted with extreme regret the fast disappearance of timber. Last fall I made a rule that no trees would be cut for fuel exceeding seven inches in diameter at the butt, but even with this rule in force the timber is fast disappearing, as the majority of the trees are under that size. When we consider that we have on the river, between Dawson and White Horse, steamers plying which consume upwards of a hundred cords of wood for each round trip, and that the average trip takes about ten days, we see that during the four and a half months of navigation the amount used aggregates upwards of 13,000 cords. I state it with regret, but I feel positive that I am within the bounds of truth when I say that twelve months from this date there will be very little fuel for the steamers available adjacent to the river, and, as has already been remarked in this report, away from the river a short distance the timber consists almost entirely of poles only a few inches in diameter, and a considerable area would have to be gone over to collect a cord of wood. It is therefore imperative that the development of coal areas be facilitated and every encouragement offered to that industry. The native lumber is, I regret to say, not at all suited for house building, as as it warps and cracks very much in drying and besides is very knotty.

I would therefore call attention to the importation of well seasoned dressed lumber from the outside which I believe to be very necessary and would, I think, prove a paying commercial venture. In any case it is only a question of a few years until our timber supply is exhausted and we can look forward with no hope to a renewal, as the growth of trees here is so slow on account of the continually frozen state of the ground, that it would require a century to renew a forest of trees 6 or 8 inches in diameter.

#### LIME, CLAY, COAL OIL, MINERAL SPRINGS, ETC.

Incidentally I might mention that limestone has been discovered close to Dawson, a small exposure of it being immediately in front of the city across the river.

Brick-making clay has been discovered in Dawson and at points in the vicinity and several kilns of brick have been made and burned.

As soon as the limestone exposures have been developed and the limestone burnt, we will then be in a position to build chimneys and buildings of brick. Some of this clay is pronounced, by experienced men, as being very good.

Last winter some men called upon me to learn in what way, and to what extent, petroleum lands could be secured, averring that they had found petroleum on the west bank of the Lewes river above Five Finger Rapids. One of them made affidavit that he had discovered where this petroleum exuded from the rock; that he had collected a bottle of it, and submitted it to all the tests that he knew of in connection with the determining of its nature, alleging that he had been for many years associated with the working of oil wells and that this was true coal oil or petroleum. Their application was received and favourably considered, but since that time I have heard nothing more of the matter.

There are many mineral springs in the country more or less of an effervescent nature, some of them being strongly charged with gas and rather pleasant to the taste. A crude analysis made of one of these on Bonanza creek, near Dawson, showed the presence of lithia, sulphur and iron, its water is clear, pleasant to the taste and the gas with which it is charged gives it a somewhat pungent flavour. These springs are so numerous that if they possess any medicinal value the country ought to be very healthy.

#### AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Several applications have been made for agricultural lands and several small patches of ground have been worked this summer; notably one on the northerly bank of the Klondike river about two miles from Dawson, which is on a steep slope facing the south. It is operated by a Mr. Acklin, who applied for a piece of land in this vicinity for agricultural purposes. He cleared off a portion of it, planted it with flowers and

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

small patches of oats, barley and wheat. He also had a considerable patch planted with the ordinary garden vegetables such as radishes, lettuce, turnips and cabbage. It may be said that the lettuce and radishes were excellent, but at the time of writing the cabbage is not large. The turnips, though small are of a fair quality. The flowers are a surprise to every one, and certainly could not be grown more successfully or appear more beautiful in any other part of Canada. The varieties, of course, are suited to the latitude in which they are grown. I inclose herewith a list of the kinds grown and the time of their planting furnished me by Mr. Acklin.

The oats, barley and wheat, have matured to an extent which surprised me and which I never saw equalled in any other part of the district, though I have seen specimens of grain which grew in other parts of the Territory. I attribute this to the fact that the surface of the slope on which they were raised consists of gravelly clay, which absorbs and retains the warmth of the sun for a considerable period. It is so inclined that the rays of the sun strike it perpendicularly and in this way it absorbs and retains more heat than if it were lying horizontally, becoming sufficiently heated during the day to prevent the action of freezing during the night. It is not improbable that on such spots as this the ordinary vegetables may be grown successfully. Of course, I do not think that they will develop to full ripeness, but sufficiently so to be of considerable use, though whether or not they can be produced at a low enough cost to compete with imported vegetables from the south remains to be determined. That they will ever be grown to any important extent, I very much doubt, but I do not doubt but that they can be grown extensively and developed enough to constitute very good fodder for cattle and horses. The area over which this can be done is rather small in proportion to the extent of the country. I have pointed this out in previous reports and will not refer to it further here.

## HAY.

Coarse hay is found surrounding ponds and in the flats along the streams. It does not form very good fodder, but horses and cattle subsist on it during the winter. A very good quality of red grass is found in abundance on the mountain slopes adjacent to the streams, and I have no doubt but that with cultivation it could be improved to a considerable extent. This season a large amount of fodder has been imported, as horses, mules and asses are daily used in packing to the mines. Packing is an important industry in this region and will always continue so, though much of it will be obviated by the construction of wagon roads, tramways and railways from central points such as Dawson to the more important mining fields.

## WAGON ROADS.

At the time of writing a wagon road is under construction; in fact it might be said to be almost finished, from Dawson to Dominion creek, with branch lines down to the Forks of Eldorado and Bonanza and to Hunker at the mouth of Gold Bottom creek, and it is probable that one or two others will shortly be built to other points of importance. This road is the trunk line of the country, as in the very near future it will be continued to the vicinity of Stewart river, and I am assured by those who have passed over the intervening country from Dominion creek to the supposed ancient bed of the Stewart river, which has already been referred to, that a wagon road can be built at comparatively small cost, over very favourable ground. This fact was a very important factor in deciding me to have a road built on the summit of the ridge. The following reasons also influenced me, viz., the summit of the ridge would have to be reached at some point by a road to Dominion. The engineers whom I sent to examine into that question, reported that the best slopes to ascend to the top were found in the valley of Thomas gulch which joins the Klondyke valley about a mile above the mouth of Bonanza creek. Here easy grades were found, the steepest not exceeding one in ten, and that at very short intervals, the average being one in twelve. Once on the summit, the surface is much better for road construction, consisting of gravel and clay. Drainage



facilities are much greater, and most important of all, the road is removed from interference by mining operations.

In the valleys of the creeks the miners naturally object to being interfered with in working their claims. To put a road across their claims almost insures its destruction within a few months. To my knowledge three roads have been constructed from Dawson up the valley of Bonanza to The Forks. The first was built in the spring of 1897, and was simply a pack trail. Ere many months it transpired that this road was broken up in places. Of course one interruption blocked the whole road. In the spring of 1898 I am assured that another road was constructed partly on the old site, and on this the sum of \$18,000 was expended. On my arrival in September, 1898, this road was pronounced impassable, or broken up in places, as had been the previous one. In September of 1898, a few weeks after my arrival, a wagon road was constructed up the creek, on which it was intended to put a tramway. This was known as the O'Brien Tramway. It was a boon to the country at the time. Legal steps were taken to prevent Mr. O'Brien from collecting toll for passage over his road. These were successful and the result was that Mr. O'Brien's connection with it ceased indefinitely. As he was not allowed to collect toll, he naturally gave up taking care of the road, and although the road at the time was pronounced a good one, it is to day practically impossible to find more than bits of it here and there, the rest of it being under tailings or washed away in mining operations. Now, we have no assurance that any road constructed in the valley of the creek would not be similarly treated. In discussing this matter with a reliable, honest miner, when he was asked the question, would he respect a road constructed along the valley crossing his claims, he stated that he would not if his pay ran under it. Several men with whom I was discussing it one day stated that they would object to the government locating a road on their claims, and claimed that they themselves, they thought, should locate the road. I pointed out to them that, while one man might consider the road advantageously situated on one side of his claim, those on the next claim might want it on the other, and so it would be impossible to locate a trail that would satisfy the claim-holders. This was admitted. Then when I asked them, 'admitting that the road was satisfactorily located and constructed, would they respect it if they found that their pay dirt ran under it,' they assured me most positively they would not. When I inquired whom they considered should make a new trail in lieu of the one they had found it desirable to work out, some of them thought they might themselves, while others were strongly of the opinion that the Government should make a new trail. This would simply mean that the Government would be continuously building trails to suit the needs of miners, and this again means that they would have no trail. For these reasons it was determined to put a trunk trail high on the ridge, where there is little danger of it ever being interfered with by mining operations. This has been done, and I feel satisfied that, although there is a good deal of objection to it on the part of the creek claim-holders at present, it will in the end be found to be of wide use. Another objection to building it in the creek was that the Local Council has no control over the public lands, and unless miners are unanimously agreed to grant a right of way, no permanent right of way, for the reasons aforesaid, would ever be obtained across the claims. I understand that Mr. O'Brien has been granted a charter to construct a tramway up the Bonanza Creek from Dawson. One of Mr. O'Brien's associates in this venture was in Dawson recently, and discussed this with me. He proposed that I build a wagon road up the valley of the creek, making it wide enough to serve for wagon road and tramway, and that the tramway company would make an arrangement with me to recoup the Government for the expense of building the trail. This gentleman had not his charter with him, and before his road was built he would have to enter into an agreement with the claim-holders and compensate them for any damage that might be done, at least he informed me that these were the conditions on which the charter was granted. I pointed out to him that we could not possibly proceed with the construction of a road until the question of right was settled, as each individual claim-holder along the road would have to be settled with, and this would possibly take months. In the meantime we wanted our road as speedily as possible and could not await this delay, so went on with the road on the ridge.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

## ROYAL COMMISSION.

The charges against the officials in the Yukon Territory led you, sir, to issue a Royal Commission to myself to conduct an investigation as to the truth or falsity of these charges.

Intimation of such an appointment was conveyed to me through a private source by the last incoming mail before winter set in last year, but I did not receive official intimation of it for some months after, and the delay of the arrival of the commission itself, and, further, of the arrival of the legal adviser, prevented any action in that direction until the month of February.

As soon as I possibly could, I held a sitting in the Court house at Dawson. This was intended to be simply a preliminary meeting for the purpose of arranging with the public how and where the business should be conducted. This sitting passed off very quietly and agreeably. The public were invited to present any views they might see fit at this meeting. I stated particularly that my one desire in connection with this investigation was to have such a complete and full examination, that there would be no reason for any discussion after its labours were concluded, and I invited all those present to make any charges or to give the names of any witnesses they had any reason to suppose would be able to give any information of importance.

Notices were printed calling on the public generally to submit charges and furnish the names of witnesses in support of their charges. Every aid was offered and it was guaranteed to any one who might wish to submit any charge, that the investigation would be as full and complete as possible.

The papers of Dawson discussed the matter pretty fully and invited the public to respond to the invitations sent out. The *Nugget* especially called on all those who had any statements to make or evidence to offer, to 'come forth and do it, or forever after hold their peace.'

It touched at considerable length on the importance of the investigation and the serious nature of the charges which had been made; and invited the public most earnestly to attend to the matter at once.

The editor of the *Nugget* (Mr. George) saw me once or twice, and I offered that gentleman every aid in my power to have the investigation made as full and conclusive as possible. He was furnished with blank summonses signed by myself, in which he could fill the name of any witness he saw fit; all I asked him to do was to acquaint me with the name of the witnesses, the charge in connection with which they were summoned, and the date when they were expected to reach Dawson. I offered the same privilege to any one who might wish to act in the same way.

The first sitting of the investigation was held in the Court house in Dawson on February 22, and continued from time to time until all the charges which had been submitted were disposed of.

The sittings were then adjourned until the arrival of Messrs. Wade, McGregor and Norwood whose names had been brought in as guilty of malfeasance.

They arrived in the month of April and another sitting of the Commission was held soon after their arrival. The evidence submitted at these sittings and my report thereon have long ere this been printed, and I simply wish to put myself on record here as showing that my one desire, and I am quite sure the desire of the other officials in connection with the investigation, was to have the truth established. To this end, every possible facility was offered complainants. They had the fullest and freest opportunity of examining all the witnesses; and, after I had examined them myself, I would invite anyone in the court room to ask the witnesses any questions they might see fit; deeming it expedient that the public generally should have the opportunity of asking such questions. On a few occasions this request was responded to and a few questions asked; but, generally, the witness was examined by the party who summoned him, and myself, the public seeming to take no other interest in it than attending and occasionally laughing at the expense of the witnesses and at the questions asked by some of the complainants, whose object, it appeared to me, from many questions asked, was to play to the galleries

and attract a little public attention. During the course of the proceedings, the utmost latitude was allowed everyone, and I think I can say, without fear of successful contradiction that, in an ordinary court of law no such procedure as was allowed in this case would obtain for one second. I was remonstrated with by several, in regard to the latitude I allowed complainants, but my reply was, that it was better to do this than appear as restraining the course of justice. As these people, I was fully impressed, had made statements which they could not substantiate, I felt it incumbent on me to allow them as much liberty as possible, in order that they might convict themselves. This, I might say, proved to be the case; but instead of placing the blame where it properly belonged, many of them still persisted in stating that the charges were true, and, in discussing it, took a very one-sided view of the evidence presented, drawing from it conclusions which they were certainly not warranted in doing. My belief, now, is that the sittings of the Commission were rather a disappointment to those who asked for it. It swept from under them their vantage ground, that is, the possibility of being able to make statements which they not expect to be called on to prove.

In order to get out of this they took advantage of what is termed, the Limitation of Commission; that is, no charge made after August 25, could be entertained. As has been stated in my report, submitted along with the evidence, I induced the complainants to take up one charge made after that date, that is, the Kelly-Miner case. Of course oaths could not be administered to the witnesses in this case, but they agreed that they would make a Statutory Declaration to their evidence. This was done in one or two instances, but, to have it done in every case, would involve so much delay, that it was deemed desirable to abandon it and send the evidence out as it was.

From the evidence submitted, I think any unprejudiced person would consider that the charges made against Mr. Fawcett on this occasion totally failed.

References have been made to the farcical nature of this investigation by the newspapers here and others; I readily admit the charge; it certainly was farcical, but not in the way they put the term; it was farcical in this, that it utterly failed to show any ground for the accusations made, more than common rumour; and that, I regret to say, is entirely irresponsible in Dawson, perhaps more so than elsewhere.

Considered from a proper and honourable standpoint the investigation certainly resulted farcically; but the term 'farcical' does not apply to the honest endeavours of the officials connected with it to have it conducted properly and have it as conclusive and reliable as possible, under the conditions.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The climate of the Yukon has been generally understood to be extremely cold during the winter months, the duration of the winter exceedingly long, and the greater part of it exceedingly trying. The thermometer reaches extremely low points in this region, it is true,—for illustration—I have spent four winters in the country and every winter the month of November was shown thermometer readings close to 40 below zero. During my first three winters, December showed readings below 50, January and February several as low, and also two or three in March; while in April, readings between 30 and 40 have occurred several times. During the winter of 1895 and 1896, the thermometer, during the month of January, sank below 60 five times, and during the month of February three times. The past winter, 1898 and 1899, was an exceedingly mild one. The lowest temperature shown by my thermometers furnished from the Meteorological Service, Toronto, and Standard, was 47. The winter proved to be unusually mild and has been much written about and spoken of by people who have been in the country for the first time, as a very pleasant one; and they are reasonably justified in speaking of it as such; but, I wish to warn the public generally to accept their reports of the beautiful winter months here with caution.

It was the mildest winter by long odds I have experienced in the country, and all the old-timers agree with me in this. As to the portion of daylight during part of the months of December and January, I may say that we here have, during the shortest days, about four hours' daylight. This continues for about one month, when the days

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

begin to lengthen out again, and, in the latter half of February, the daylight is of sufficient length for all ordinary purposes. Travelling in the country is at times very disagreeable, owing to the high winds which often prevail in the valleys, especially in the large valleys, such as that of the Yukon River. The winds, of course, are confined to the high hills bordering it and have to follow the course of the river bed. Sometimes the air is so choked, so to speak, that it rushed through the narrow parts at a very high rate of speed; and, if the thermometer happens to be 30 or 40 degrees below zero, and one is out on the river at such a time, it is extremely disagreeable, not to say dangerous.

Last winter we had very little wind in the vicinity of Dawson, nor was there much, I believe, along the river, between Dawson and other points, so that, in this respect also, the season was unusual.

In another respect the river disappointed all the old timers. Generally, as the ice is forming in the winter, considerable damage is inflicted to property by jams. These jams dam up the water and it rises to a considerable degree. I have witnessed, on one occasion, its rising five or six feet in as many minutes. The ice suddenly gives way with the pent-up force of the accumulated waters, rushes on, filling up the basin to heights that people in more favoured climates could hardly credit. Last winter, in the vicinity of Dawson at least, this did not occur.

Again, during the break up of the ice in the spring, damage is often done to property by the ice jamming in the same way as in the fall; but on a much larger scale, making its way with uncontrollable force, piling up along the beach, tearing away the trees along its edge, and causing great inconvenience in the country. No ordinary structures, built on the side of the river bank, can withstand the force of the on-rushing ice in the spring. This makes steamboat owners and others very cautious about building wharves or docks, as there is no guarantee that they will not be crushed and destroyed by the rush of ice in the spring. In this regard, too, the river disappointed the old-timers, the ice breaking up and running out so quietly that new-comers credited the old one generally with a desire to 'stuff them.'

The rule which obtains in the breaking up of the ice in the spring is that it does so in the upper reaches first, then rushes down concentrating and accumulating its force the further it goes. During the last spring this rule did not hold good. The ice in the vicinity of the Boundary Line, seventy or eighty miles below Dawson, broke up and ran out on the 16th of May, while at Dawson it broke up on the 17th, and at Selkirk on the 21st, thus relieving this whole course of the river of the strain of the accumulated ice of the upper river. I call attention to these facts, because the past season was so unusual, and also to guard the public against the impression that the past season was an average one. My experience does not at all justify me in claiming that it was, and in this I may say that all the old-timers, that I know of, agree.

During last winter and a considerable portion of the summer, a great many idlers were in the vicinity of Dawson. Of these, I have no doubt, many were seriously anxious to obtain work, but could not, and I have no doubt that a great many of them would not work under any conditions but were here simply to live on their wits. Some of these made their way out of the country up the river, but a reported discovery of gold at Cape Nome in Alaska, drew many of them down the river. The result is, that the country has been relieved of the overplus of workers, and, I think with advantage, as we can very well do without a great many of them now.

I do not say that all these were not desirable citizens; but I do say that a large percentage of them can well be spared.

## ROYALTY.

This tax, like every other, being unpopular, and it being felt that every reasonable means would be taken to avoid it by even the best thinking, and very improper means by those not of that kind, I set about devising some means of collection which would more clearly represent the true returns than what I believed had been heretofore collected.

In discussing this matter with Colonel Steele he suggested to me that the Police Officers would better answer the purpose than ordinary civilians. One thing was certain, the Mining Recorder could not attend to it.

If every miner was absolutely honest and law-observing we might expect something like a true payment to the Mining Recorders ; but this idea could not be entertained, so I, at once, availed myself of Colonel Steele's offer, and placed Inspector Belcher at Grand Forks, Inspector Scarth on Hunker and Inspector Starns on Dominion ; the latter officer being succeeded by Inspector Cartwright.

These Inspectors had at their command members of the Police Force whose duty it was to examine into the operation of the mines, test the value of the gravel, and keep notes generally of all mining operations. At the same time one or two detectives were employed to see that no stealing was done, either from the miners themselves, by laymen or watchmen, or from the Government.

The following return to September 1st shows \$635,183.75, being nearly double the amount collected last year.

The total production as shown is \$8,106,024.24 of which 1,744,706.00 was exempted. The number of claims shown as paying is 443 on which the extra exemption of \$2,500.00 per claim amounts to \$100,750.00 which, added to the sum collected, makes \$735,933.75. Had there only been an exemption of \$2,500.00 as was last year, to make the comparison just, we have to deduct \$16,000.00 deferred payments, from last year, also payments due on several claims under the ruling of the Minister of Justice, which were recorded less than one year previous to the Order in Council imposing the Royalty. I do not wish to be understood from the above remarks as condemning the increased Royalty ; far from it.

I do not think we can reasonably assume that the above return represents the true output as we can hardly doubt much concealment was made and it is probable the amount of output was near \$10,000,000.

In the case of the great number of claims which did not pay royalty, we might assume that at least half as much has been taken out, so that we might have an output this year of about \$15,000,000.00 or may be nearer \$20,000,000.00. Last year I do not think the output was much less than this summer. Men who made a careful examination during the winter months and again in the spring, assured me that they believed it totalled \$18,000,000.00, and from the facts they placed before me I have reason to believe that they are nearly correct.

The collection of the royalty is a task in itself and requires the energies and strict attention of one man, with a staff of subordinates. That the Police will be able to continue to act in that behalf in future is doubtful. It might happen that their services would be urgently required in some other direction just at the time they were needed for this work. I therefore would suggest that a Royalty collector be appointed to remain in office as long as that tax is imposed. This man should be in the first place a good accountant, and, secondly, a good judge of human nature, with the knack of handling men. It is a disagreeable task to impose on any one and requires considerable tact to avoid friction.

I therefore, sir, would ask you to take this into your serious consideration and appoint some one to this office for next year's operations.

#### EDMONTON ROUTE.

Shortly after my arrival in Dawson people began to reach this point from the lower river, having gone down the Mackenzie, crossed over to the Porcupine, down it to the Yukon, and thence up to Dawson. They straggled in a few at a time, during September, October, November, and until January, 1899, when the last parties that I know of reached here, having come that way. They reported having come up the Porcupine instead of down it, crossing over to the head of the Taton duc, down it to the Yukon, thence up to Dawson. The parties who came this way were some five or six in number, and after considerable hardship in ascending the Porcupine, divided near the head of that stream. Two or three of them being hopeless of getting through remained at a

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

point marked on my map of that route as Fishing Camp. The others came on, and, finding the head of Taton duc, returned to induce their comrades to come on with them ; but when they reached that point nearly a month after separation, they learned, from a note left in the cleft of a tree, that the others had, soon after the separation, turned back to Lapierre's house. Though they knew they were very short of provisions and had actually killed a dog to replenish their stock, they could not follow them, as they themselves were almost worn out and realized that their lives depended on their reaching some point on the Yukon River as speedily as possible. They, therefore, anxiously retraced their steps, reaching Seventy Mile Post on the Yukon a few miles above Taton duc, and reported there the facts here stated. It appears no attempt was made there to rescue the unfortunate ones who had turned back to Lapierre's house. The others made their way as speedily as possible to Dawson, reaching it the last days of December, and immediately reported the facts to me. I had a conference with Col. Steele on the possibility of reaching these people, and after discussing the situation, we came to the conclusion it was much too late, and at that time of the year impracticable and might possibly involve the loss of the rescuers.

The case stood thus :

At the time we received the information, we could not possibly organize a rescue party before January 5 or 6. Now the unfortunate ones who returned to Lapierre's house turned back on November 5, so that they had two months' clear start, and at the time of our discussion were either dead or at Lapierre's house, or it may have been, had met with Indians. Before a rescue party could reach the point where they turned back, a distance of about 275 miles, it would be well towards the beginning of February, and the snow would then be very deep and travelling difficult and tedious. This would make it nearly three months after the missing party had turned back until the rescuers reached that vicinity, which rendered it more certain that the rescuing party would never find them. If they had died on their return soon after they started back, all traces of them would be lost in the heavy snow falls, and it would be the merest accident in the world that the rescuers would find any trace of them ; besides, the rescuing party would likely be absent nearly three months, and to outfit it with a three months' supply of provisions for themselves and their dogs, and the necessary clothing, would require a very large train of dogs, so much so, that it was considered practically impossible to do it, as those who are accustomed to dog-teaming will realize.

For these reasons it was felt it would be hopeless to attempt to rescue them, and we would have to wait for information from that quarter during the following summer months which, by the way, has reached us, to the effect that Indians report these people dead, having seen or heard something of them. The information is, however, too vague to give as authentic. I simply cite it as rumour.

In August an expedition of policemen and Indians was sent out to ascertain, if possible, the fate of these poor people. They have not yet returned, although reports have reached us of their onward progress.

Some of the people who left Edmonton for the Yukon via the Mackenzie, instead of crossing to the Porcupine, ascended the Peel to its head waters. These did not succeed in reaching Dawson until June and July of the present year—others again left the Mackenzie at Fort Norman, or at the mouth of a river a short distance above it commonly known as Gravel River, marked on the maps of that region as the Dahadina River, which I have been informed is the Indian word for Gravel, the river receiving this name owing to its broad, flat bed being covered with gravel and having very shallow water. Parties who ascended the Peel gave me an account of the river as far as they came, describing its difficulties and the adaptability for navigation. They report that it may be navigated in high water by stern wheelers as far as the first canyon, which they describe as being dangerous for craft of any dimensions in high water, but easy of descent in low water. This consists, according to their account of it, of a very sudden turn in the river in a canyon-like gorge, and although the fall is not very much, yet the return of the waters after striking against the side of the cliffs creates an immense whirlpool which, it is stated, would engulf any small boat and render it completely impossible for any large boat to think of passing.

Above this there are several small rapids which seem to consist of ripples over gravel bars.

I have already sent to the Surveyor General of the Interior Department a map compiled under my direction by Mr. Thibadeau, which was made from two maps furnished me by some of the gentlemen who came that way, notably Mr. A. J. McGregor from Ontario and Dr. John Connelly from Chicago.

In addition to the information laid down on these two maps much more was gathered verbally from those who came through that way, and altogether I feel that this map fairly represents that section of the country and fills in a large void space in our map of Canada. Mr. McGregor corroborates my report of 1887 that the head of the Peel (at least one of its branches, and it appears to be the larger one) rises close to the head of the Porcupine, this stream being marked by the then geographer of the Department of the Interior as 'Ogilvie River.'

In my report of that year's operations, I mentioned that the Indians described to me a very bad canyon which existed on that river and pleaded with me not to descend it, as I was thinking of doing, as I would be lost in this canyon. Mr. McGregor described this canyon to me and speaks of it in a way which corroborates the account given by the Indians. Below that, he tells me, I would have found no difficulty in navigating the river providing ordinary care was exercised until I reached the lower canyon, where a portage of a mile or so would have taken me past the obstruction.

These people ascended the branch of the Peel, which they call Wind River, which rises within a few miles of a branch of the Stewart, known as 'Beaver River.'

The portage from one watershed to the other is only some thirteen miles, and the interval between the head waters of the two systems is spoken of as much less.

Those who ascended Gravel River confirm the reports of it which we have already had, that is, as to its broadness and general shallowness. It rises in the watershed common to the Mackenzie and Stewart and the portage from one water system to the other is very short.

They struck the Stewart on what is known as the south branch, and where they reached it they found it a stream of considerable size, indicating some distance from the head.

They came down it nearly 200 miles and describe it as very difficult of navigation. At that time they thought they were on the McMillan branch of the Pelly and learned to their agreeable surprise some distance above the Forks of the Stewart, from an inscription on a tree that they were on the south branch of the Stewart. These people reached Dawson in July.

I have already forwarded to the office of the surveyor general, notes taken by me during my interviews with these people.

Those who came up the Peel River speak of that country as containing gold, both placer and quartz. They described to me a piece of quartz containing gold which an Indian exhibited to them. He alleged it came from the upper reaches of the stream known as 'Bonnet Plume.' Fine gold they found in the gravel, but as none of them were miners they did nothing more than surface-prospecting, and though they found gold, they did not find enough on the surface to justify them in pronouncing it rich.

Immediately after their arrival in Dawson, they pronounced the country generally worthless, but, after being some time in the vicinity, and seeing how mining operations were conducted and where the gold came from, they admitted to me they knew practically nothing about the country they passed through and that it might be, for aught they knew, just as rich as Bonanza or Eldorado; that, in fact, they had not prospected it; and they further admitted had they gone over Bonanza or Eldorado originally, they would possibly have made the same report of these two creeks that they did of Peel River.

I do not wish to appear to pronounce this country rich, but I wish to state their honest conclusions after a little experience. It is just possible that the upper reaches of the Pelly may yet prove remunerative to the miner, but I would warn those who would, through reading this, think of resorting to that country for mining, to be careful what they do. They should not attempt to do so, except in an organized band, con-

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

taining amongst its numbers, members of various trades, some physicians and an ample supply of provisions and medicines. I would further warn them against thinking the trip an easy one. They can reach Fort McPherson on the Peel River with ease. In fact, it might be called only a holiday trip compared with what would follow. After reaching McPherson, they should make their way by boat up the Peel as far as the first canyon, or possibly past it. By the time this point was reached, or some short distance above it, in fact, by the time they were ready for operations, winter would be upon them, and their first care should be to set about preparing for it so that they need not expect to conduct any mining operations for about one year from the time of their departure from Edmonton.

These parties also report the Wind River and the Peel, in places, as having abundance of iron pyrites and pyritic sand, which is another indication that gold may yet be found there.

Those who came up the Gravel River, speak of the drift as consisting generally of limestone; though those to whom I spoke did not seem to possess much geological knowledge.

I simply mention this as their impression.

Near where the river debouches from the mountains, they speak of immense deposits of sulphur and of a warm spring on the left hand or northerly side of the river, a short distance from which it brings down that mineral in abundance and deposits it along the course of the small stream which empties the waters of the spring and for some distance the course of the river itself in masses which they describe as containing thousands of tons of pure native sulphur.

No one took the temperature of this warm spring, but one of them assured me that the temperature of the water where it joined the river, about half a mile from its source, was 76. Now, this temperature was taken during the cold months of the winter and of course the water must have cooled down considerably in travelling the half mile at that time of the year in that country. Of one thing all whom I saw were positive, and that was that the spring was hot, but the only attempt to get the temperature was in the way I have mentioned. Above this point, nothing of importance was seen, though one witness spoke of a mountain which appeared to him to be a solid mass of copper because it bore that colour. This is of no importance, as many rocks are seen in the country of a reddish colour owing to the presence of a vegetable growth on their outer surface: besides native copper would not appear red after exposure to the atmosphere for some time.

Some of these parties reported to me for the first time in an intelligible way the discovery of metalliferous rock in the vicinity of Great Slave Lake, and exhibited to me a specimen of galena which they pronounced rich in silver which came from the southerly shore of that lake near its west end. I hope that their statements, (which I need not repeat here, as they have long ere this been made public outside) as to its extent and richness, are true.\*

\* Since the foregoing was written I have learned of a party of miners who made their way from the head of the Klunkike to the head of one of the branches of Peel River (they think the Blackstone), down which they went, passing the bad canyon referred to, which they report as very bad, confirming what the Indians told me of it. The report goes to show that it is not far from the head of one river to the other; but I could not get any definite idea of the distance.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

I submit for your information a statement of the local receipts and disbursements in this Territory from November 1, 1898, to September 27, 1899.

## LOCAL REVENUE, YUKON TERRITORY.

September 1, 1898, to September 27, 1899.

DR.

CR.

Revenue.	\$ cts.	Expenditure.	\$ cts.
To Received from fines.....	54,577 60	By paid administration of justice.....	492 35
Barristers' registration fees.....	570 00	Passage paid for indigents out of Territory.....	3,832 26
Liquor permits.....	63,486 14	Board of license commissioners.....	600 00
Peddlers' licenses.....	1,200 00	Subsidies to roads and trails.....	280 00
Franchise account.....	150 00	Contingencies.....	426 00
Marriage licenses.....	149 00	Burial of indigent persons.....	3,021 00
Billiard table licenses.....	50 00	Printing and stationery.....	5,848 76
Transient traders' licenses.....	300 00	Salaries account.....	3,116 78
Incorporation fees account.....	50 00	Law library.....	781 44
Liquor licenses.....	84,170 31	Fire department, Dawson.....	17,380 70
Auctioneers' licenses.....	850 00	Medical board of health.....	1,674 00
Slaughter-house licenses.....	150 00	Bridges, Dawson.....	7,292 61
Ferry licenses.....	250 00	Streets, Dawson.....	8,701 28
Rents, Dawson water front.....	4,712 75	Care of insane.....	105 00
Dog pound.....	3 00	Trails, Bonanza, Dominion, &c.....	37,062 65
		Drains and ditches, Dawson.....	15,418 11
		Engineer's expenses.....	1,100 00
		Travelling expenses, license inspector.....	844 90
		Living allowance, license inspector.....	429 00
		Donations to hospital, care of indigent sick.....	88,437 97
		Balance.....	13,823 99
	210,668 80		210,668 80

Certified correct,

J. T. LITHGOW, Comptroller.

From this statement you will see that \$95,391.23 was expended on account of sick and indigent; that is, more than 45 per cent of our income went in that way.

In connection with this item, I may say the Council found it absolutely necessary to make this expenditure, as men were lying sick in Dawson and all over the mining districts and no one to take care of them. The great majority of people seemed to be perfectly heartless in this matter. We, as a civilized Government, could not allow these men to die like beasts, consequently we had to take care of them. The hospitals made vain appeals to the people for support, but all to no effect; the universal cry seemed to be, 'Let the Government look after the sick; they get all the taxes and they should attend to these matters.' In the early days when there were comparatively few miners in the country, nearly every one knew every one else and no such condition would be allowed to obtain for a moment; if a man became sick, the neighbours helped him and generously contributed to his support.

The great inrush of the spring of last year changed these conditions; very few of the people were acquainted with one another—every one was eager to make all he could, and so humanity, and nearly every other consideration which enters into every day life, were utterly wanting.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33u

Since the foregoing statement was made, an outstanding sum of nearly \$5,000 has been paid one of the hospitals, making our total a little over \$100,000, or nearly 48 per cent of the receipts.

You will see from this expenditure that the cost of the roads to the mines has been set down as local. This is because it has, so far, been paid out of the local revenue, though I have your assurance, which is very gratifying to the people of this Territory, that the expenditure in connection with the highways to the mines will be met by the Federal Government.

I beg herewith to forward a statement of the correspondence received and sent in connection with my own office for the year. My secretary has forwarded to your department from time to time copies of the minutes of all the council meetings held during the year, and also copies of the ordinances passed, which, of course, are not included in the following report:—

DOCUMENTS SENT AND RECEIVED IN THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, DAWSON, FROM  
SEPTEMBER, 1898, TO SEPTEMBER, 1899.

Number of general letters received.....	1,643
Number of departmental letters received.....	654
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,297</b>
Number of general letters sent.....	2,287
Number of departmental letters sent.....	625
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,912</b>

OTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

Agreements, charters, &c.....	20
Affidavits, &c.....	100
Petitions.....	30
Applications—Bridges, ferries, water supply, roadways, &c....	150
Applications, miscellaneous.....	50
Tenders, specifications, &c.....	100
Lists, schemes, &c.....	25
Reports of various kinds.....	75
Public notices, forms, &c.....	25
	<b>425</b>

The above represents only a fraction of the work performed in the office, the greater part of my time being taken up in receiving applicants for various concessions, discussing with them their applications, their plans, schemes and other questions incidental to the industries of the country, also questions beyond my province altogether, such as giving advice, imparting information and dealing with other matters too numerous to mention.

The accompanying reports from Colonel Steele, commanding the North-west Mounted Police, Mr. Edmund Senkler, Gold Commissioner, Mr. F. X. Gosselin, Timber and Land Agent, and Mr. Hartman, Postmaster, are not brought up to date.

Regretting my inability to have this report sent out sooner,

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM OGILVY,  
Commissioner.

# RETURN

(47)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated February 7, 1900, for copies of all correspondence in possession of the Government relating to the offer of Major General Hutton to serve in the South African war; and, also, all correspondence between the Department of Militia and Defence and Major General Hutton relating to the organization of the Canadian contingents despatched to Africa.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, February 20, 1900.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In returning to you the Order of the House, dated 7th instant (Mr. Bourassa) asking for correspondence with Major General Hutton relating to his offer to serve in the South African war and with reference to the organization of the Canadian contingents despatched to Africa, I have the honour to inform you that there is no record in this department of Major General Hutton having made an offer to serve in the South African war. If any such offer was made it must have been unofficial.

As regards correspondence with Major General Hutton respecting the organization of Canadian contingents despatched to South Africa, I have the honour to state that if what is required is correspondence in connection with the question of sending Canadian contingents to South Africa, there is none such.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. J. PINAULT, Lieut. Colonel,  
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

# RETURN

(49.)

COPIES of ORDERS in COUNCIL, General Orders, Appointments to Office, and Militia Orders affecting the Contingents, in connection with the despatch of the Colonial Military Force to South Africa.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on October 14, 1899.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, dated October 3, 1899, from the Right Honourable Mr. Chamberlain, which is in the following terms :—

‘Secretary of State for War and Commander-in-Chief desire that you express high appreciation of signal exhibition of patriotic spirit of people of Canada shown by offers to serve in South Africa and to furnish following information to assist organization of forces into units suitable for military requirements : Firstly, units should consist of about 125 men. Secondly, may be infantry, mounted infantry or cavalry. In view of numbers already available, infantry most, cavalry least serviceable. Thirdly, all should be armed with 303 rifles or carbines which can be supplied by Imperial government if necessary. Fourthly, all must provide own equipment and mounted troops own horses. Fifthly, not more than one captain and three subalterns each unit. Whole force may be commanded by officer not higher than major. In considering numbers which can be employed, Secretary of State for War guided by nature of offers, but desires that each colony should be fairly represented and limits necessary, if force is to be fully utilized by available staff as integral portion of imperial forces. They would gladly accept units,—conditions as follows :—

‘Troops to be disembarked at port of landing South Africa fully equipped at cost of Colonial government or volunteers. From the date of disembarkation Imperial government will provide pay, at Imperial rates, supplies and ammunition, and will defray expenses of transport back to Canada and pay wound pensions and compassionate allowances at Imperial rates. Troops to embark not later than October 31, proceeding direct to Capetown for orders. Inform accordingly all who have offered to raise volunteers.

‘CHAMBERLAIN.’

The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier to whom the said despatch was referred, observes that the Colonial Secretary, in answer to the offers which have been sent to him from different parts of Canada expressing the willingness and anxiety of Canadians to serve Her Majesty’s government in the war which for a long time has been threatening with the Transvaal Republic and which, unfortunately, has actually commenced, enunciates the conditions under which such offers may be accepted by the Imperial authorities. These conditions may be practically summed up in the statement that a certain number of volunteers by units of 125 men, with a few officers, will be accepted to serve in the British army now operating in South Africa, the moment they reach the coast, provided the expenses of their equipment and transportation to South Africa are defrayed either by themselves or by the Colonial government.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

The Prime Minister in view of the well-known desire of a great many Canadians who are ready to take service under such conditions, is of opinion that the moderate expenditure which would thus be involved for the equipment and transportation of such volunteers may readily be undertaken by the government of Canada without summoning parliament, especially as such an expenditure under such circumstances cannot be regarded as a departure from the well known principles of constitutional government and colonial practice, nor construed as a precedent for future action.

Already, under similar conditions, New Zealand has sent two companies. Queensland is about to send 250 men and West Australia and Tasmania are sending 125 men each.

The Prime Minister therefore recommends that out of the stores now available in the Militia Department, the government undertake to equip a certain number of volunteers not to exceed one thousand men, and to provide for their transportation from this country, make all necessary arrangements to the above effect.

The committee advise that Your Excellency be moved to forward a certified copy of this minute to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, October 26, 1899.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council :

The undersigned has the honour to recommend for Your Excellency's approval, appointments to the battalion for special service in South Africa, as contained in the attached draft general order, such appointments having been recommended by the Major General commanding.

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. BORDEN,  
Minister of Militia and Defence.

*COPY from extract of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on October 27, 1899.*

On a memorandum dated October 26, 1899, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, recommending for approval appointments to the battalion for special service in South Africa, as contained in the attached draft general order, such appointments having been recommended by the Major General commanding.

The committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

GENERAL ORDERS, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS, October 27, 1899.

The following appointments are promulgated to the militia by the general officer commanding, with the approval of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

COLONIAL CONTINGENTS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

ACTIVE MILITIA—APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

(General Order 107, October, 1899.)

The formation of an infantry battalion for active service in South Africa in conjunction with Her Majesty's regular forces is approved.

This battalion will be designated and recognized as the 2nd (special service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

The following officers are appointed :—

To command : Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Otter, Canadian staff, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General.

To be Major and second in command : Lieut.-Colonel L. Buchan, R.C.R.I.

To be Major : Lieut. Colonel O. C. C. Pelletier, Canadian staff.

To be Captains : Major H. M. Arnold, 90th Battalion ; Major W. A. Weeks, Charlottetown Engineers ; Major D. Stuart, 26th Battalion ; Major S. M. Rogers, 43rd Battalion ; Major J. E. Peltier, 65th Battalion ; Capt. H. B. Stairs, 66th Battalion ; Capt. R. K. Barker, 2nd Battalion ; Capt. C. K. Fraser, 53rd Battalion.

To be Lieutenants : Capt. H. A. Panet, Royal Canadian Artillery ; Capt. H. E. Burstall, Royal Canadian Artillery ; Capt. A. H. Macdonell, Royal Canadian Regiment ; Capt. M. G. Blanchard, 5th Regiment, C. A. ; Capt. J. H. C. Ogilvy, Royal Canadian Artillery ; Capt. W. T. Lawless, the Governor General's Foot Guards ; Capt. F. C. Jones, 3rd Regiment, C. A. ; Capt. A. E. Hodgins, Nelson Rifle Company ; Capt. J. M. Ross, 22nd Battalion ; Capt. J. C. Mason, 10th Battalion ; Lieut. C. J. Armstrong, 5th Battalion ; Lieut. A. E. Swift, 8th Battalion ; Lieut. R. B. Willis, 66th Battalion ; Lieut. W. R. Marshall, 13th Battalion ; Lieut. J. H. Kaye, Royal Canadian Regiment ; Lieut. L. Leduc, Royal Canadian Regiment ; Lieut. C. S. Wilkie, 10th Battalion ; Lieut. A. C. Caldwell, Reserve of Officers ; Lieut. S. P. Layborn, Royal Canadian Regiment ; Lieut. A. Laurie, 1st Battalion ; Lieut. E. A. Pelletier, 55th Battalion ; Lieut. R. G. Stewart, 43rd Battalion ; Lieut. F. D. Lafferty, Royal Canadian Artillery ; Second Lieut. J. C. Oland, 63rd Battalion ; Second Lieut. R. H. H. Temple, 48th Battalion . Second Lieut. C. W. McLean, 8th Hussars.

Machine Gun Section : Lieut. and Capt. A. C. Bell, Scots Guards, A.D.C. to the Major General Commanding the Canadian Militia.

To be Adjutant : Major J. C. MacDougall, Royal Canadian Regiment.

To be Quartermaster : Captain and Brevet Major S. J. A. Denison, Royal Canadian Regiment.

To be Medical Officers : Surgeon Major C. W. Wilson, 3rd Field Battery, C.A. ; Surgeon Major E. Fiset, 89th Battalion.

To be attached for staff duty : Major L. G. Drummond, Scots Guards, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General.

By command.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, November 2, 1899.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council :

The undersigned has the honour to recommend that the attached draft general orders, being additions and amendments to the regulations and orders for the Militia, 1898, be approved, the same having been recommended by the Major General commanding.

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. BORDEN,  
Minister of Militia and Defence.

## GENERAL ORDERS, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS, November 1, 1899.

The following regulations, general orders and instructions are promulgated to the Militia by the general officer commanding, with the approval of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

## REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, CANADA.

## DRESS REGULATIONS.

*(General Order 109, November, 1899.)*

By permission of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the 6th 'Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars' is permitted to bear the badge and motto of His Royal Highness.

*(General Order 110, November, 1899.)*

The following badge and motto is approved for the use of the 44th 'Lincoln and Welland' Battalion of Infantry.

A garter circular on which are inscribed the words 'Lincoln and Welland Infantry;' within the garter an escallop bearing the numerals '44'; at the base a scroll and four maple leaves; inscribed on the scroll the motto 'Vincit Veritas'; the whole surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

## INSTRUCTIONS, &amp;c.

## PRECEDENCE OF WARRANT OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

*(General Order, 111, November, 1900.)*

The following will be the order of precedence of warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the 'permanent units' of the Active Militia of Canada, in accordance with Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1898, paragraphs 37 and 38.

The position of warrant officer is inferior to that of all commissioned officers, but superior to that of all non-commissioned officers.

Those bracketed together rank with one another according to dates of promotion or appointment; those to whose title an asterisk is prefixed are not entitled to assume any command on parade or duty, except over such warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, as may be specially placed under their orders. In matter of discipline, however, they will at all times exercise the full authority attached to their rank.

## (I.) WARRANT OFFICERS.

Rank.

{	Master Gunner.
	Sergeant Major.
	*Bandmaster.
	*Superintending clerk.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

(II.) NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Class.	Rank.
1.	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
	*Quartermaster-Sergeant Staff Clerk.
	*Armament-Sergeant.
	Colour Sergeant.
	*Colour Sergeant Staff Clerk.
	*Orderly-Room Sergeant (when ranking as Colour Sergeant).
	Drill Sergeants.
2.	Sergeant Instructor in gunnery.
	*Sergeant—Militia Medical Service.
	Squadron, Battery, or Company Sergt.-Major, but Senior (regimentally) to all Squadron, Battery, or Company Quartermaster-Sergeants, except for promotion.
	Squadron, Battery, or Company Quartermaster-Sergeant.
	*Farrier-Sergeant.
	*Orderly-Room Sergeant (when below the rank of Colour Sergeant).
3.	Sergeant Bugler or Drummer.
	Sergeant Trumpeter.
	*Sergeant Staff Clerk.
4.	Lance-Sergeant
	Corporal.
	*Corporal—Orderly-Room Clerk.
5.	Bombardier.
	Acting-Bombardier.
	Lance-Corporal.

ESTABLISHMENT, 2ND 'SPECIAL SERVICE' BATTALION, ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

(General Order 112, November, 1899.)

The following establishment for the 2nd 'Special Service' Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry is approved:—

Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1
Second in command.....	1
Major.....	1
Captains.....	10
Lieutenants.....	24
Adjutant.....	1
Quartermaster.....	1
Medical officers.....	2
Total officers.....	41
Regimental Sergeant-Major.....	1
“ Quartermaster-Sergeant.....	1
Staff Sergeants.....	8
Colour Sergeant.....	8
Sergeants.....	32
Total Sergeants of Regimental Staff and Sergeants.....	50
Corporals.....	40
Drummers or Buglers.....	16
Privates.....	872
Total rank and file.....	912
Total all ranks.....	1019
Horses—Officers.....	7



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S AND MEN OF 2ND BATTALION, R.C.R., ON COMMAND.

*General Order 113, November, 1899.*

Officers appointed or attached to, and non-commissioned officers and men enlisted in the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, will until further orders be considered and returned 'On Command' of their respective corps.

CLEANING MATERIAL, CAVALRY.

*(General Order 114, November, 1899.)*

*Erratum.*—With reference to general order (103), of October, 1899, the number of sponges, small, to be issued to the Royal Canadian Dragoons will be '1 per saddle' instead of '1 per 10 saddles.'

ORGANIZATION.

*(General Order 115, November, 1899.)*

40th 'Northumberland' Battalion of Infantry, No. 9 Company, with Headquarters at Hastings, Ont., is re-numbered No. 5 Company.

By command.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on November 4, 1899.*

On a memorandum dated October 21, 1899, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that an expenditure has been incurred on account of the sending of the Transvaal volunteers, that this is an occasion where the expenditure was not foreseen or provided for by Parliament, that it is urgently and immediately required for the public good, and that it is estimated that the sum of \$250,000 is required for the purposes of this expenditure.

The Minister recommends, the necessity being urgent, and the Minister of Finance and Receiver General having reported that there is no parliamentary provision for this expenditure, that Your Excellency in Council do order a special warrant to be prepared to be signed by Your Excellency for the issue of the amount estimated to be required.

The Committee advise that a special warrant do issue as recommended.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, January 6, 1900.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council :

The undersigned has the honour to recommend for Your Excellency's approval, the attached draft of a special general order authorizing the formation of a Regiment of Mounted Rifles and a Brigade division of Field Artillery for special service in South Africa, in accordance with the establishments, and under conditions as regards pay, as therein contained.

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. BORDEN,  
Minister of Militia and Defence.

GENERAL ORDER.

(SPECIAL.)

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, December 29, 1899.

SPECIAL SERVICE FORCE.

The following Force is authorized for Special Service in South Africa :

1. A Regiment of Mounted Rifles, to be designated. The Canadian Mounted Rifles, consisting of two Battalions each with a Regimental Staff and 2 squadrons ; the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

1st Battalion comprising Squadrons 'A' and 'B' recruited from the Cavalry of the Dominion and eligible volunteers; the 2nd Battalion comprising Squadrons 'C' and "D" recruited from the North-west Mounted Police and eligible volunteers from the Western Districts.

2. A Brigade Division of Artillery consisting of a Brigade Division Staff and 3 Batteries, to be designated Batteries 'C,' 'D,' and 'E' Royal Canadian Artillery, and to be recruited from the Artillery of the Dominion and eligible volunteers.

3. (a) BATTALION MOUNTED RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

RANKS.	PERSONNEL.						HORSES, PUBLIC.				
	Officers.	Warrant Officer.	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.	Artificers.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Total.	Riding.	Draught.	Pack.	Total.
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1						1	3			3
Second in command.....	1						1	3			3
Adjutant.....	1						1	3			3
Transport officer.....	1						1	3			3
Quartermaster.....	1						1	1			1
Medical officer.....	1						1	2			2
Veterinary officer.....	1						1	2			2
Regimental Sergeant-Major.....		1					1	1			1
Quartermaster-Sergeant.....			1				1	1			1
Transport Sergeant.....			1				1	1			1
Orderly-room Sergeant.....			1				1	1			1
Orderly-room clerk.....			1				1	1			1
Sergeant-Trumpeter.....			1				1	1			1
Farrier Quartermaster-Sergeant.....				1			1	1			1
Armourer-Sergeant.....				1			1	1			1
Saddler-Sergeant.....				1			1	1			1
Saddletree-maker.....				1			1	1			1
Bâtmen.....						13	13				
Cooks.....						2	2				
Drivers.....						11	11		22		22
Wagonmen.....						3	3				
Orderlies for medical officer.....						2	2		2		2
Machine-gun detachment.....						3	3	3			3
<b>Total Regimental Staff.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>

(b) DETAIL OF SERVICE SQUADRON.

Major.....	1						1	3			3
Captain.....	1						1	3			3
Subalterns.....	4						4	12			12
Squadron Sergeant-Major.....		1					1	1			1
Squadron Quarter-master-Sergeant.....		1					1	1			1
Sergeants.....			8				8	8			8
Farrier Sergeant.....				1			1	1			1
Corporal Shoeing-smith.....				1			1	1			1
Shoeing-smiths.....				3			3	3			3
Saddler.....				1			1	1			1
Trumpeters.....					2		2	2			2
Corporals.....						8	8	8			8
Privates.....						108	108	108		1	108
Drivers.....						4	4		8		8
Bâtmen.....						12	12				
Cooks.....						2	2				
Wagonmen.....						2	2				
<b>Total Service Squadron.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>161</b>

## (c) RECAPITULATION.

	PERSONNEL.							HORSES, PUBLIC.				REMARKS.
	Officers.	Warrant Officer.	Staff, Sergeants and Sergeants.	Artificers.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Total.	Riding.	Draught.	Pack.	Total.	
<b>1st Battn. Mounted Rifles.</b>												
Regimental Staff. ....	7	1	5	4	...	34	51	29	24	...	53	Two Maxim Guns on galloping carriages are included.
Two Service Squadrons. ....	12	...	20	12	4	272	320	304	16	2	322	
	19	1	25	16	4	306	371	333	40	2	375	
<b>2nd Battn. Mounted Rifles.</b>												
Regimental Staff. ....	7	1	5	4	...	34	51	29	24	...	53	Two Maxim Guns on galloping carriages are included.
Two Service Squadrons. ....	12	...	20	12	4	272	320	304	16	2	322	
	19	1	25	16	4	306	371	333	40	2	375	
<b>Regiment of Canadian Mounted Rifles</b>												
Grand Total.												
2 Regimental Staffs. ....	14	2	10	8	...	68	102	58	48	...	106	Four Maxim Guns.
4 Service Squadrons. ....	24	...	40	24	8	544	640	608	32	4	644	
	38	2	50	32	8	612	742	666	80	4	750	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

(d) BRIGADE DIVISION OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

RANKS.	Officers.	Warrant Officer.	Staff-Sergeants and Sergeants.	Artificers.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Total.	HORSES PUBLIC.		
								Riding.	Tran.	Total.
<i>Brigade Division Staff.</i>										
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding .....	1							2		2
Adjutant .....	1						4	2		2
Medical Officer .....	1							1		1
Veterinary Officers. ....	1							1		1
Sergeant-Major .....		1					1	1		1
Sergeant-Trumpeter.....			1				3	1		1
Clerks.....			2						1	
Drivers.....						3	9		6	6
Servants and Bâtmén.....						6				
*Orderlies for Medical Officer.....									2	2
<b>Total, Brigade Division Staff .....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>
<i>Detail of a Field Battery.</i>										
Major.....	1						5	2		2
Captain.....	1							1		1
Subalterns.....	3							3		3
Battery Sergeant-Major .....			1				8	1		1
Battery Quarter-master-Sergeant.....			1					1		1
Sergeants.....			6					6		6
Farrier Sergeant.....				1			9	1		1
Shoeing-smiths.....				4				1		1
Collarmakers.....				2						
Wheelers.....				2						
Trumpeters.....					2		2	2		2
Corporals.....						6	147			
Bombardiers.....						6			6	
Gunners.....						76				
Drivers.....						62			100	100
Spare.....									5	8
<b>Total Field Battery (a).....</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>137</b>
<i>Recapitulation.</i>										
Brigade Division Staff .....	4	1	3			9	17	8	8	16
3 Field Batteries.....	15		24	27	6	450	522	87	324	411
<b>Total Brigade Division in the Field (b).....</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>427</b>

\* Two men belonging to Batteries of the Brigade Division (one of them an acting bombardier) trained to the duties, are placed under the orders of the Medical Officer; one man drives the cart for medical stores.

4. PAY.

Officers, N. C. Officers and men while serving in the aforementioned Regiment of Mounted Rifles, or Brigade Division of Field Artillery, will be paid at the rates laid down for the North-west Mounted Police from the date of appointment or enrolment, up to the date of disembarkation in South Africa, from which date pay will be issued by the Imperial Government under the Royal warrant for pay.

## 5. RELATIVE RATES OF PAY.

The following are the relative rates of pay—

*Officers :*

(a) N.W. MOUNTED POLICE.	SPECIAL SERVICE FORCE.	Per diem.
Commissioner .....	Lieut.-Colonel .....	\$7 12
Assistant Commissioner .....	Major .....	4 38
Superintendent .....	Captain .....	3 84
Inspector .....	Lieutenant .....	2 75
Surgeon .....	Medical Officer .....	3 84
Veterinary Surgeon .....	Veterinary Officer .....	2 75

*N.C. Officers and Men.*

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.	SPECIAL SERVICE FORCE.	Per diem.	Per diem.
Staff Sergeants (higher rate) .....	Regimental Sergeant-Major .....	\$2 00	\$2 00
Other Staff Sergeants (higher rate) .....	Battery or Squadron Sergeant-Major .....	1 50	1 50
	Battery or Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant .....		1 50
	Orderly Room Sergeant .....		1 50
	Hospital Sergeant .....		1 50
	Pay Sergeant .....		1 50
	Orderly Room Clerk .....		1 00
Other Non-commissioned officers, Sergeants .....	Sergeant .....	1 00	1 00
Other Non-commissioned officers, Corporals .....	Corporals .....	0 85	0 85
Private .....	Bombardiers .....	0 85	0 80
	Trumpeter .....	0 75	1 00
	Private .....		0 75
Artificers .....	Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant .....		1 75
	Sergeant .....		1 50
	Corporal .....		1 25
	Bombardier .....		1 25
	Private .....		1 25

\* Pay in accordance with the relative rank to which these officers are gazetted.

## 6. SERVICE.

N. C. Officers and men of the Permanent Force and of the North-west Mounted Police, will be allowed to count the period of their service in the Special Service Force as a portion of their enlistment in the Permanent Force or in the North-west Mounted Police.

## 7. ELIGIBILITY FOR RE-APPOINTMENT TO ACTIVE MILITIA.

Officers are required to resign their commissions in the Militia upon enrolling themselves in the ranks of the Canadian Special Service Forces. The vacancies thus created will be kept open so far as compatible with efficiency and the requirements of the public service.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

8. SEPARATION ALLOWANCE.

A separation allowance, as hereunder, will be paid in the cases of N. C. Officers and men enlisted in the Canadian Special Service Forces for active service in South Africa, from date of embarkation in Canada, inclusive, at the following rates :—

	With Quarters.	Without Quarters.
Wife .....	8 cents.	16 cents.
Each girl under the age of 16 .....	3 “	4 “
Each boy under the age of 14 .....	3 “	4 “

By command.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on February 9, 1900.*

On a memorandum dated January 6, 1900, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, recommending for approval the appointments to the Regiment of Mounted Rifles and Brigade Division of Field Artillery organized for special service in South Africa, as contained in the attached Draft General Orders, such appointments having been recommended by the Major General Commanding the Militia.

The Committee submit the above for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

GENERAL ORDERS, 1900.

HEADQUARTERS, January 6, 1900.

The following appointments are promulgated to the Militia, by the General Officer Commanding, with the approval of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

(G.O. 6, January, 1900.)

APPOINTMENTS.

THE CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

The following officers are appointed :—

1st Battalion.—Dated 29th December, 1899 :

F. L. Lessard, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Royal Canadian Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and to command.

T. D. B. Evans, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Canadian Dragoons, to be Major and 2nd in command.

V. A. S. Williams, Captain and Temporary Major, Royal Canadian Dragoons ;

W. Forester, Captain and Temporary Major, Royal Canadian Dragoons, to be Major.

H. S. Greenwood, Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Dragoons, to be Captain.

C. N. Nelles, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain, Royal Canadian Dragoons, to be Captain and Adjutant.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

C. St. A. Pearse, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain, Royal Canadian Dragoons, to be Captain.

J. H. Wynne, Captain, 2nd Regiment, C. A., to be Captain and Quartermaster.

To be Lieutenants :

A. H. King, Major, 1st Hussars.

H. L. Borden, Major, King's Canadian Hussars.

R. E. W. Turner, Captain, Queen's Own Canadian Hussars.

R. M. Van Luven, Captain, 4th Hussars.

H. Z. C. Cockburn, Captain, Governor General's Body Guards.

C. T. Van Straubenzee, Lieutenant, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

J. H. Elmsley, Lieutenant, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

F. V. Young, 2nd Lieutenant, Manitoba Dragoons.

C. F. Harrison, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain, 5th Hussars, to be Transport Officer with rank of Lieutenant.

H. R. Duff, Surgeon-Major, 4th Hussars, to be Medical Officer with rank of Surgeon-Major.

W. B. Hall, Veterinary-Lieutenant and Honorary Veterinary-Major, Royal Canadian Dragoons, to be Veterinary Officer with rank of Veterinary-Major.

*2nd Battalion.*

L. W. Herchmer, Commissioner N.W.M.P., to be Lieutenant-Colonel and to command, with seniority to date from May 15, 1892.

S. B. Steele, Superintendent N.W.M.P., to be Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and 2nd in command, with seniority to date from September 16, 1899.

J. Howe, Superintendent N.W.M.P.; G. E. Sanders, Superintendent N.W.M.P.; to be Local and Temporary Majors, with seniority to date from December 29, 1899.

A. E. R. Cuthbert, Inspector N.W.M.P.; A. C. Macdonell, Inspector N.W.M.P.; to be Captains, with seniority to date from May 15, 1893.

J. B. Allan, Inspector N.W.M.P., to be Captain and Quartermaster, with seniority as Captain to date from May 15, 1892.

M. Baker, Inspector N.W.M.P., to be Captain and Adjutant, with seniority as Captain to date from May 15, 1892.

To be Lieutenants :

T. W. Chalmers, Lieutenant Reserve of Officers; J. D. Moodie, Inspector N.W.M.P.; J. V. Begin, Inspector N.W.M.P.; H. J. A. Davidson, Inspector N.W.M.P.; with seniority to date from May 15, 1892.

W. M. Ingles, Gentleman, with seniority to date from January 1, 1898.

T. M. Wroughton, Inspector N.W.M.P., with seniority to date from March 1, 1898.

F. L. Cosby, Inspector N.W.M.P.; December 29, 1899.

R. W. E. Eustache, Gentleman, to be Transport Officer with rank of Lieutenant, with seniority to date from December 29, 1899.

J. A. Devine, Surgeon-Lieutenant, 90th Battalion, to be Medical Officer, with rank of Surgeon-Major, December 29, 1899.

R. Riddell, Gentleman, to be Veterinary Officer, with rank of Veterinary-Lieutenant, December 29, 1899.

BRIDAGE DIVISION ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

The following Officers are appointed :—

C. W. Drury, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Canadian Artillery, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General, to command.

J. A. G. Hudon, Major Royal Canadian Artillery; W. G. Hurdman, Major 2nd Field Battery, C.A.; G. H. Ogilvie, Major Royal Canadian Artillery; to be Majors.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

R. Costigan, Major 3rd Field Battery, C.A. ; H. A. Panet, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain, Royal Canadian Artillery ; D. I. V. Eaton, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Royal Canadian Artillery ; to be Captains.

H. C. Thacker, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain, Royal Canadian Artillery, to be Captain and Adjutant.

## To be Lieutenants :

- L. E. W. Irving, Captain, Reserve of Officers.
- W. C. Good, Captain, 10th Field Battery, C.A.
- W. B. King, Captain, 7th Field Battery, C.A.
- T. W. Van Tuyl, Captain, 6th Field Battery, C.A.
- J. McCrea, Lieutenant, 16th Field Battery, C.A.
- A. T. Ogilvie, Lieutenant, Royal Canadian Artillery.
- E. W. B. Morrison, Lieutenant, 2nd Field Battery, C.A.
- J. N. S. Leslie, Lieutenant, Royal Canadian Artillery.
- W. P. Murray, Lieutenant, 9th Field Battery, C.A.

## Attached for duty :

H. J. Mackie, Captain, 42nd Battalion.

A. Worthington, Surgeon-Major, 53rd Battalion ; to be Medical Officer, with rank of Surgeon-Major.

J. Massie, Veterinary-Lieutenant and Honorary Veterinary-Major, Royal Canadian Artillery ; to be Veterinary Officer, with rank of Veterinary-Major.

## Extra Medical Staff :

F. L. Vaux, Lieutenant C.A.M.S.

Nurses : Misses M. Horn, D. Hurcomb, H. MacDonald, P. Richardson.

The Reverend W. G. Lane, W. J. Cox, J. C. Sinnett, to be Chaplains.

## MEDICAL STAFF SERVICE.

To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant F. L. Vaux, from Reserve of Officers.

## UNATTACHED LIST.

To be Lieutenant : A. L. Howard, Gentleman, December 29, 1899.

## BREVET.

Major and Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel T. D. B. Evans, Royal Canadian Dragoons, to be Brevet and Lieutenant-Colonel in recognition of his services with the Yukon Field Force. November 13, 1899.

S. B. Steele, Superintendent, N.W.M.P., to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, September 16, 1899.

## LOCAL AND TEMPORARY.

Captain V. A. S. Williams, Royal Canadian Dragoons ; Captain W. Forester, Royal Canadian Dragoons ; J. Howe, Superintendent, N.W.M.P. ; G. E. Sanders, Superintendent, N.W.M.P., to be Local and Temporary Majors, December 29, 1899.

By command.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,

Chief Staff Officer.



## MILITIA ORDERS, 1899.

No. 210.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Friday, October 13, 1899.

1. The following additional programme of the movements of the General Officer Commanding is published for general information :—

October 23rd—Leaves Victoria.

“ 24th—Arrives Rossland.

“ 25th—Leaves Rossland : arrives Nelson.

“ 26th—Leaves Nelson : arrives Kootenay.

“ 27th—Leaves Kootenay : arrives McLeod.

“ 28th—Leaves McLeod.

November 1st—Arrives Ottawa.

2. With reference to Militia Order 164 (3) of the 19th August last, and 199 (1) of the 30th ultimo, the headquarters of the Yukon Field Force having been transferred to Dawson, the whole of this force is now stationed there, with the exception of the following N.C. officer and men, who are on duty at Fort Selkirk :—

Corpl. Moore of No. 1 Regimental Depot, R.C.R.I.

Pte. Fleming

“ O'Neill

“ Welch

“ Bell

“ Larose

“ Lefebvre

“ Lincoln

“ Moreou

“ Brownell of No. 4 Regimental Depot, R.C.R.I.

} of No. 2 Regimental Depot, R.C.R.I.

} of No. 5 Regimental Depot, R.C.R.I.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 211.

Saturday, October 14, 1899.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to approve of the despatch of Canadian Volunteers, formed into eight Companies of Infantry, for active service in South Africa, it is hereby notified that one thousand Volunteers will be accepted, and that their enrolment has been authorized at the places mentioned below, upon the following conditions, viz :—

(a) Service under the Army Act for six months with liability of extension to one year.

(b) Rations, clothing and equipment to be provided free.

(c) Pay at the rate laid down in Militia Regulations for the Permanent Corps from attestation until date of disembarkation in South Africa, from which date pay will be at British rates.

Standard : Height 5 feet 6 inches, with 34 inches chest measurement.

Age : Not less than 22 or more than 40.

The following are the places of enrolment :—

Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg, London, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Charlottetown and Halifax.

Men desirous of offering their services should make application in person or by letter at the office of the officer commanding the military district, or to a commanding officer of a corps of militia.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

Commanding officers will at once forward to the district officer commanding the names thus received with their remarks.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 212.

Monday, October 16, 1899.

1. Lieut. and Capt. J. H. C. Ogilvy will act as Adjutant for No. 5 Regimental Depot, R.C.R.I., until further orders.

2. With reference to Militia Order 193 (1) of the 23rd ultimo, the candidates presenting themselves for instruction were examined and allotted as follows:—

No. 1 Regimental Depot :

ADVANCED CLASS.

Capt. W. F. W. Carstairs, 56th Bn.      2nd Lieut. W. Scott, 25th Bn.  
2nd Lieut. O. M. Snider, 31st Bn.

CADET CLASS.

2nd Lieut. J. Vertu, 37th Bn.	2nd Lieut. W. T. Bradley, 77th Bn.
“ “ G. Davis, 37th Bn.	“ “ C. V. Thompson, 22nd Bn.
“ “ M. J. Wilson, 77th Bn.	“ “ J. M. Telford, 31st Bn.
“ “ E. S. Wilson, 77th Bn.	“ “ J. E. Farley, 35th Bn.

No. 3 Regimental Depot :

ADVANCED CLASS.

2nd Lieut. W. J. Smith, 11th Bn.

3. Until further orders Lieut.-Colonel F. L. Lessard, Royal Canadian Dragoons, will perform the duties of District Officer Commanding Military District No. 2, Lieut.-Colonel Otter having been selected to organize the volunteer force for special service in South Africa.

4. Lieut.-Colonel B. H. Vidal, D.O.C. Military District No. 8, and Acting Staff Officer on Headquarters Staff, returns this day to his district to superintend the enrolment of men for special service in South Africa, and will return to headquarters, Ottawa, on completion of duty. Lieut.-Colonel Vidal's headquarters will be at the Union Club, St. John.

5. The officer commanding the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry will place the services of Majors J. C. MacDougall and S. J. A. Denison and Lieut. and Captain A. H. Macdonell at the disposal of Lieut.-Colonel Otter for duty in connection with the organization of the volunteer force for service in South Africa. These officers will await further instructions.

6. District Officer Commanding Military District No. 5 will direct Major R. L. Wadmore, commanding No. 3 Regimental Depot, to proceed to Quebec to take over temporarily the command of No. 5 Regimental Depot, relieving Major MacDougall.

7. The Commandant of the Royal Military College will be good enough to order the officers of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry who are undergoing the long course of instruction at the Royal Military College, to return to their respective depots for duty.

8. All letters, transport and other requisitions, claims, accounts, etc., in connection with the volunteer force for special service in South Africa should be marked with the

letters 'S.S.' in red ink in the upper left hand corner of the envelope or wrapper containing the same. Officers and employees concerned will keep all correspondence so marked, separate and give it prompt attention and preference over other work.

9. With reference to Militia Order No. 211, District Officers Commanding will make arrangements for the enrolment of the men in the volunteer force as follows :—

(a) The enrolment will be carried out by the officers commanding the companies, assisted by their subalterns. These officers will report themselves to the District Officer commanding the military district in which the enrolment of their companies is taking place, who will render them every assistance.

(b) Each District Officer Commanding will provide the accommodation required for the medical examination, and for the necessary clerical work, either in his office or in a drill hall, or elsewhere. He will also procure additional clerical assistance, if needed, and will provide the necessary stationery.

(c) The medical inspection of the volunteers will be performed by the medical officers attached to permanent units, or, where there are no such officers, by a medical officer to be selected by the District Officer Commanding. In the latter case, on the termination of the recruiting, a statement of the number of men examined will be forwarded to headquarters, certified to by the District Officer Commanding, for payment of remuneration.

Medical examiners are directed to be careful and rigid in examination of recruits. They will be guided by paras. 496 to 527, Regulations of Army Medical Services, 1897.

(d) Attestation papers, with an oath to be administered verbally, are forwarded herewith. They will be filled up by the enrolling officer and signed by each volunteer, in the presence of the enrolling officer, who will also sign them. This constitutes the enrolment of the volunteer.

(e) Only the very best of the men who present themselves, and not necessarily the first-comers, will be selected. The points to be attended to in the selection are :—That the men should be of the very best possible spirit and physique ; of good character and temperate habits ; should possess a knowledge of drill, and be fairly good shots.

The numbers to be enrolled are 120 in each company.

(f) All men serving in the active militia will be enrolled as privates, those serving in the permanent force will be enrolled at their present rank. For purposes of discipline officers commanding companies can make temporary appointments of N.C. officers, pending the approval of the Commanding Officer.

(g) All men joining the company and the temporary N.C. officers appointed will be paid by the District Officer Commanding from his imprest credit at permanent corps rates, from the date of their attestation.

Men of the permanent corps will not be attested or paid until the date on which they are transferred from their present units.

(h) As regards the administration of the companies during formation, the following instructions are given :—

The companies will be under the command of the District Officer Commanding, but the officer commanding the company can correspond direct with the officer commanding the force (Lieut.-Colonel Otter, Toronto), regarding all regimental matters.

At stations where units of the permanent force are quartered the companies will be attached to such units for discipline, rations and accommodation. Blankets can be drawn from store, and barrack furniture, failing which the men must be accommodated on straw purchased for the purpose.

At other stations District Officers Commanding will act on their judgment. The men can either be accommodated on straw in drill halls, or other buildings, and a contract entered into for their rations, or an allowance of 60c. per diem can be issued, which, with their daily pay will cover their subsistence and lodging.

(i) Men enrolled will be kept at the enrolling centres until the company is completed, when a report will be made by the district officer commanding to the chief staff officer, and by the officer commanding the company to the officer commanding the regiment at Toronto, when orders will be given for its concentration at Quebec. If no contract is entered into for rations during the movement the district officer commanding

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

will issue to the officer commanding the company subsistence allowance from his imprest account at the rate of 50c. per man per meal for the whole journey to Quebec, as well as a transport requisition for the whole journey.

(j) District officers commanding will pay all expenses out of the imprest sent them, furnishing afterwards receipts in duplicate, for all expenditure incurred by them under these instructions. They are held responsible for due economy being exercised, but are to carry out the enrolment accommodation, rationing and despatch by rail of the companies without incurring delay by asking for approval of their arrangements.

(k) To ensure prompt action all correspondence connected with the special service force will be marked 'S.S.' in red in the upper right hand corner. This will be particularly attended to in the case of travelling requisitions and claims, so that they may be charged to the special service vote.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 213.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, October 17, 1899.

1. Militia Order 210 (1), of the 13th instant, is cancelled. The General Officer Commanding will leave Vancouver on the 20th instant and arrive at Ottawa on the 25th.

2. Militiamen volunteering for the Special Service Force in South Africa will join in their uniform, which they will demand from the Captain of their company, giving a receipt for the same. This receipt will be the Captain's voucher for striking uniforms thus issued off his charge.

(a) With reference to Militia Order 212 (5) of the 16th instant, Major S. J. A. Denison will at once proceed to Toronto, reporting himself to the officer commanding the district.

(b) Officers appointed to this force will be provided on repayment with two suits of serge and one of khaki, as provided for the men. Officers will affix the necessary badges of their rank to the serges.

(c) The following schedule of officers' field kit as authorized in the British Service, is published for information of officers about to serve in South Africa.

MOUNTED OFFICERS.

ARTICLES WORN OR CARRIED ON THE PERSON.

Articles.	Approximate Weight.	
	Lbs.	Ozs.
Full dress, head-dress.....	1	8
Frock.....	3	0
Pantaloons.....	2	8
Braces.....	0	4½
Shirts.....	0	12
Flannel belt.....	0	6½
Drawers.....	0	6
Socks.....	0	4½
Silk handkerchief.....	0	1
Field boots (or ankle boots with gaiters or with patties).....	4	0
Jack spurs.....	0	15
Field dressing and description card.....	0	2
Watch.....	0	6
Whistle.....	0	2
Compass.....	0	4
Note book with pencil.....	0	4
Haversack with food.....	2	0
Water-bottle (filled).....	3	3½
Clasp knife.....	0	6
Sword and "Sam Browne" belt.....	4	0
Pistol and ammunition.....	3	0
Total on person.....	27	12½

MOUNTED OFFICERS—*Continued.*

## ARTICLES CARRIED ON THE HORSE.

Articles.	Approximate Weight.	
	Lbs.	Ozs.
Saddle, complete, with head-rope, bridle, and breast-plate . . . . .	40	0
Shoe case, with 1 fore and 1 hind shoe and nails (on near side) . . . . .	2	3
Nose bag, with 6 lbs. of corn . . . . .	7	0
Heel and picketing ropes . . . . .	1	10
Picketing pegs (on cloak) . . . . .	4	1
Cloak or great coat (behind saddle) . . . . .	4	0
Mess tin, cavalry pattern (off side) . . . . .	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Field glasses (in case, beside mess tin) . . . . .	2	0
Wallets, packed* . . . . .	8	15
<b>Total on horse . . . . .</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>

## \* ARTICLES PACKED IN THE WALLETTS.

Emergency ration . . . . .	0	12
Tin of grease or vaseline . . . . .	0	2
Socks (1 pair) . . . . .	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Holdall (with knife, fork, spoon, comb, tooth-brush, shaving-brush and razor) . . . . .	0	12
Shirt . . . . .	1	0
Woollen or silk night cap . . . . .	0	2
Field cap . . . . .	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Towel and soap . . . . .	0	8
Drawers (1 pair) . . . . .	0	6
Surcingle pad . . . . .	0	13
Collapsible cup . . . . .	0	6
Map of country . . . . .	0	2
Box of matches . . . . .	0	1
Wallet, empty, and straps . . . . .	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Total weight (included in total on horse) . . . . .</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>

## (3).—Articles carried on regimental transport.

(a).—Packed in bed-valise, or box.

Change of clothing and linen.

Boots, ankle, and patties.

Canvas shoes.

Lantern.

Canvas bucket.

Writing portfolio, &amp;c., &amp;c.

(b).—Packed in camp kettle.

	Lbs.	Ozs.
2 plates . . . . .	1	5
Cup, containing pepper and salt pots, &c. . . . .	1	8
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

B.—DISMOUNTED OFFICERS.

(1.) ARTICLES WORN OR CARRIED ON THE PERSON.

Articles.	Approximate Weight.	
	Lbs.	Ozs.
Full dress, head-dress.....	1	8
Frock.....	3	0
Trousers.....	2	8
Braces.....	0	4½
Shirt.....	0	12
Flannel belt.....	0	6½
Drawers.....	0	6
Socks.....	0	4½
Silk handkerchief.....	0	1
Ankle boots.....	4	0
Leggings.....	1	5½
Field dressing and description card.....	0	2
Watch.....	0	6
Whistle.....	0	2
Compass.....	0	4
Note book with pencil.....	0	4
Haversack with food.....	2	0
Water-bottle (filled).....	3	3½
Clasp-knife.....	0	6
Sword and "Sam Browne" belt.....	4	0
Pistol and ammunition.....	3	0
Cloak or great coat.....	4	0
Field glasses.....	2	0
Map of country.....	0	2
Total on person.....	34	5

(2.)—Articles carried in regimental transport.

(a.)—Packed in bed-valise, or box.		Lbs.	Ozs.
Field Cap,	Lantern.		
Change of clothing and linen,	Canvas bucket.		
Boots, ankle,	Writing portfolio.		
Canvas shoes,	&c., &c., &c.		
(b.)—Packet in camp kettle.			
2 plates.....		1	5
Cup, containing pepper and salt pots, &c.....		1	8
Total.....		2	13

NOTES ON OFFICERS' KITS.

(MOUNTED AND DISMOUNTED.)

1. The total weight to be carried in the vehicles of regimental transport must not exceed for commanding officer, 50 lbs., for other officers, 35 lbs. This does not include the weight of articles packed in the camp kettle.
2. A camp kettle for every three officers is allowed in the mobilization equipment of the battalion. Officers will provide their own plates, cups, &c., of a suitable size to pack into this kettle.
3. For home defence officers will leave at the peace Station, or, for service abroad, will take with them to the base of operations, a bullock trunk packed with about 100 pounds of personal baggage.
4. If an officer is allowed more than one horse, saddle bags, &c., can be carried on the spare horse.
5. The mobilization equipment of the Unit includes 2 picketing pegs and 3 ropes (head heel, and picketing) for each officer's horse.

(d.) N. C. officers and men serving in the R.C.R.I. and R.C.A. (Gar. Div.) who wish to volunteer for special service in South Africa, will send their names to the officer commanding their company, who will have them medically inspected in accordance with M.O. 212 (9c) of the 16th instant. The names of men passed as fit will be at once communicated by the officers commanding companies to Lieut.-Colonel Otter, Toronto, who will allot them to the companies of the special service force according to his judgment.

The foregoing will not apply to No. 4 Company, as the officer commanding No. 8 Military District has been ordered to allot volunteers from this company to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick companies of the Special Service Force.

Volunteers from the Permanent Force will not be attested nor permitted to join the companies to which they are allotted, until their transfer has been ordered from headquarters.

(e.) Lieut. Layborn, R.C.R.I., is appointed to the half Company of the Special Service Force which is being raised in Manitoba. This officer will proceed at once to Winnipeg and report to the D.O.C. M.D. No. 10, and take charge of the recruiting.

3. In order to expedite the organization of the Volunteer Force for special service in South Africa, Militia Orders will be issued daily until further notice.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,

Chief Staff Officer.

No. 214.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Wednesday, October 18, 1899.

1. Certificates as hereunder have been issued from the Royal Schools of Military Instruction, Canada.

RANK, NAME AND CORPS.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	PERCENTAGE OF MARKS OBTAINED.		
				Written	Practical.	Average Percentage.
<i>Cavalry.</i>						
2nd Lieut. A. Acheson, Manitoba Dragoons..	Sub.	Spec.	A	82	62.90	65.84
" F. W. Young "	"	"	A	80	68	69.80
<i>Infantry.</i>						
Major J. Mutrie, 30th Bn.....	1	"	A	73.50	68.22	70.70
" A. J. Campbell, 31st Bn.....	1	"	A	76.25	74.25	75.50
2nd Lieut. A. D. Armstrong, 27th Bn.....	Sub.	"	A	70.00	72.00	71.66
" A. M. Haney, 37th Bn.....	"	"	A	72.00	61.20	63.00
" A. G. Stewart, 32nd Bn.....	"	"	A	64.00	65.20	65.00
" A. Moffat, 32nd Bn.....	"	"	A	70.00	65.20	66.00
Sergt. Major V. A. Hall, 46th Bn.....	1	"	B	78.25	74.28	76.40
Col.-Sergt. J. A. Adams, 8th Bn.....	D. Sergt	L	B	76.25	76.50	76.37

Musketry.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

BATTERY.	Type of Gun.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Clothing and accoutrements.		Guns, Carriages and Equipment.		Horses.		Harness and harnessing.		Marching Post.		Gun Drill.		Sword Drill.		Discipline and Camping.		Questions.		Fire Discipline.		Gun Laying.		Armouries.		Absentees.		Total.		Officers Absent.		Ammunition Expended.			Date of Inspection.	
			Clothing and accoutrements.	Equipment.	Horses.	Harness and harnessing.	Marching Post.	Gun Drill.	Sword Drill.	Discipline and Camping.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	50%	10%	Armouries.	Absentees.	Total.	Officers Absent.	Common Shell.	Shrapnel Shell.	Shot Case.																
		Full Marks.....	24	36	24	36	18	60	18	36	50	60	50%	10%	20		451.2																				
1st Quebec.....	12-pr. B.L.	Major Boulanger.....	16	24	16	24	12	40	12	18	45	12	25	14.4	20	13	257.4				40															7-7-99	
2nd Ottawa.....	"	Major Hurdman.....	24	30	22	30	18	60	16	36	41	60	48	12.0	20	20	417				40															16-6-99	
3rd Montreal.....	"	Major Costigan.....	24	33	21	34	13	45	12	26	28	45	43	12.8	18	2	354.8				40															29-6-99	
4th Hamilton.....	"	Major Hendrie.....	20	30	22	30	14	50	12	33	29	49	34	14.7	20	13	344.7				39															29-6-99	
5th Kingston.....	"	Major Cairnes.....	12	24	12	24	9	40	9	12	23	29	25	12.2	20	2	249.2				26															17-6-99	
6th London.....	9-pr. R.M.L.	Major Fairbank.....	16	30	16	30	15	50	12	30	27	35	30	12.5	10	2	313.5				16															29-6-99	
7th St. Catharines.....	12-pr. B.L.	Major Merritt.....	16	24	16	24	12	40	14	24	38	31	32	5.3	15	2	289.3				40															29-6-99	
8th Gananoque.....	"	Major McKenzie.....	12	24	16	24	10	40	15	12	30	35	30	9.0	20	12	265				38															17-6-99	
9th Toronto.....	"	Lt. Col. Mead.....	22	30	20	30	18	50	15	30	50	23	40	12.5	15	5	350.5				40																29-6-99
10th Woodstock.....	9-pr. R. M. L.	Captain Good.....	12	18	24	24	24	40	9	24	38	24	37	9.7	18	8	286.7				16																21-9-99
11th Guelph.....	"	Captain Murchison.....	16	25	20	27	12	50	12	30	39	37	30	8.3	20	8	318.3				24																29-6-99
12th Newcastle.....	"	Major Maltby.....	18	24	18	24	12	50	9	24	49	31	40	10.4	18		327.4				16															21-9-89	
13th Winnipeg.....	"	Major Dudge.....	20	35	18	30	17	58	16	30	50	40	47	*	20		305				24															30-6-99	
14th Durham.....	"	Lt. Col. McLean.....	15	30	20	27	10	55	7	18	19	35	35	14.0	20	1	305				16															17-6-99	
15th Sheffield.....	"	Captain Amyrauld.....	16	18	6	12	9	40	12	6	40	27	25	13.6	14	12	226.6				24															7-7-99	
16th Guelph.....	"	Major Davidson.....	22	30	21	33	15	60	15	36	47	55	40	11.6	20	1	405.6				16																29-6-99
17th Sydney.....	"	Major Crowe.....	20	18			15	55	6	25	37	42	37.5	17.0	14		307.5				16																7-9-99

\* Return received incorrect.



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

3. Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Stone, Commanding Canadian Artillery, proceeded to Kingston on the 17th instant, on inspection duty, and will return to Quebec on the 22nd instant.

4. M. O. 212 (6), of the 16th instant is cancelled on medical certificate regarding Major Wadmore's health.

5. A grant of \$125 will be given to officers of this force towards defraying expenses of outfit. An advance of pay to the amount of \$60 will also be allowed. Cheques for these amounts will be forwarded.

6. To ensure the proper fitting of clothing, headgear and boots, officers commanding the companies will send in at once to the Chief Staff Officer size rolls for the volunteers already enrolled, and will send in size rolls daily for those further enrolled. These size rolls will give height of men, the measurement of breast and waist, and circumference of head and size of boots, according to the following instructions:—

1. The height is to be in the stocking feet.

2. The breast measurement is to be taken by a measuring tape, over the undershirt and shirt only, and close under the arms; the waist measurement is to be taken over the trousers, and drawn fairly tight.

3. The height, breast and waist measurements are to be carefully made, so as to be as accurate as possible, as the garments will be made considerably looser than the measurement.

4. For taking the head measurement for a helmet, a hat which fits the man should be measured, and not the man's head. Field service caps will be issued in sizes half an inch larger than helmets.

5. The size of the boots generally worn is to be given. Demands will be met from a supply that will be in store at Quebec. Should it be found necessary in some cases to provide insoles one pair will be issued with the boots.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 215.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Friday, October 20, 1899.

1. With reference to Militia Order 211, of the 14th instant, the eight companies of infantry therein referred to as authorized for active service in South Africa, will be taken on the strength of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, and will be designated from 'A' to 'H' as follows:—

'A' Company, raised in British Columbia and Manitoba.

'B' " " at London.

'C' " " at Toronto.

'D' " " at Ottawa and Kingston.

'E' " " at Montreal.

'F' " " at Quebec.

'G' " " in New Brunswick and P. E. Island.

'H' " " in Nova Scotia.

2. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted as follows:—

Captain J. J. Sharples, 8th Royal Rifles, from the 25th instant until the 25th proximo.

Lieut. E. Rolleston Tate, 3rd Dragoons, from the 15th October until the 1st Decembe rnext.

2nd Lieut. W. A. Moore, the G. G. F. G., from the 20th instant until the 19th March, 1900.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

No. 216.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Saturday, October 21, 1899.

1. The following district order, giving the result of the marching and firing competition in Military District No. 2, held on Saturday the 14th instant, is published for the information of all concerned :—

HIGHEST POSSIBLE SCORE—160 POINTS.

	Total Points.
1st. Winner of St. Croix Cup and \$50, Royal Grenadiers, score, 136, less penalties, 2.....	134
2nd. Winner of \$35, 48th Highlanders, score, 136, less penalties, 4.....	132
3rd. Winner of \$20, 13th Battalion, score, 122, less penalties, 2.....	120
4th. Winner of \$10, 48th Highlanders, score, 117, less penalties, 7.....	110
5th. Royal Grenadiers, score, 107, less penalties, 7.....	100
6th. Queen's Own Rifles, score, 101, less penalties, 2.....	99
7th. No. 2 Company R. C. Rifles, score, 90, penalties, nil..	90
8th. Royal Grenadiers, score, 67, less penalties, 2.....	65
9th. Queen's Own Rifles, score, 65, less penalties, 6.....	59
10th. 20th Battalion, score, 51, less penalties, 5.....	46

2. The following officers have been selected as company officers :—

	Captain.	Lieutenants.
'A' Company	Capt. M. G. Blanchard, 5th Regt. C. A.	Major H. M. Arnold, 90th Battn. Capt. A. E. Hodgins, Nelson Rifle Co. Lieut. S. P. Layborn, R. C. R. I.
'B' do	Major Duncan Stuart.	Capt. J. M. Ross, 22nd Battn. Capt. J. C. Mason, 10th Battn. 2nd Lieut. R. H. M. Temple, 48th High- landers.
'C' do	*	Capt. R. K. Barker, Queen's Own Rifles. Lieut. W. R. Marshall, 13th Battn. Lieut. C. S. Wilkie, 10th Battn.
'D' do	Major S. M. Rogers, 43rd Battn.	Capt. W. T. Lawless, the G. G. F. G. Lieut. R. G. Stewart, 43rd Battn. Lieut. A. C. Caldwell, Engineer Reserve.
'E' do	Capt. A. H. Macdonell, R.C.R.I.	Capt. C. K. Fraser, 53rd Battn. Lieut. A. E. Swift, 8th Battn. Lieut. A. Laurie, 1st P. W. Regt.
'F' do	Capt. J. E. Peltier, 65th Battn.	Capt. H. A. Panet, R.C.A. Lieut. L. Leduc, R.C.R.I. Lieut. E. A. Pelletier, 55th Battn.
'G' do	Major W. A. Weeks, Charlottetown Engineers.	Capt. F. C. Jones, 3rd Regt. C.A. Lt. and Capt. J. H. C. Ogilvie, R.C.A. 2nd Lieut. C W.W. McLean, 8th Hussars.
'H' do	Capt. H. B. Stairs, 66th Battn.	Lt and Capt. H. E. Burstali, R.C.A. Lieut. R. B. Willis, 66th Battn. 2nd Lieut. J. C. Oland, 63rd Battn.

\* One appointment to 'C' Company to be announced later, when it will be announced who will command this company.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 217.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, October 23, 1899.

1. The companies of this force will proceed to Quebec, the point of concentration, as follows :—

‘ A ’ Company, right half. Leave Vancouver by Canadian Pacific, 2 p.m., 23rd instant, and arrive at Quebec 7 a.m., 29th.

‘ A ’ Company, left half. Leave Winnipeg by Canadian Pacific, 4 p.m., 24th instant, and arrive at Quebec the 27th.

‘ B ’ Company. Leave London by Grand Trunk 2.10 p.m., 25th instant; Montreal by Intercolonial 7.40 a.m., 26th, and arrive at Lévis 1.05 p.m.

‘ C ’ Company. Leave Toronto by Canadian Pacific 9 a.m., 25th instant; Montreal by Intercolonial 11.15 p.m., and arrive at Lévis 7.20 a.m., 26th.

‘ D ’ Company, right half. Leave Ottawa by Canada Atlantic 6.35 p.m. on 24th instant.

‘ D ’ Company, left half. Leave Kingston by Grand Trunk 12.55 p.m., 24th instant.

The whole company will leave Montreal by Intercolonial 11.15 p.m., and arrive at Lévis 7.20 a.m., 25th.

‘ E ’ Company. Leave Montreal by Intercolonial 7.40 a.m., 25th instant, and arrive at Lévis 1.05 p.m.

‘ G ’ Company. Detachment leave Charlottetown by Prince Edward Island Railway 7.40 a.m., 25th instant.

Detachment leave St. John by Intercolonial 6.10 p.m., 25th instant.

The whole company will leave Moncton by Intercolonial 9.10 p.m., and arrive at Lévis 12.30 p.m., 26th.

‘ H ’ Company. Leave Halifax by Intercolonial 3 p.m., 26th instant, and arrive at Lévis 12.30 p.m., 27th.

The effect of the foregoing will be that the companies will arrive at Lévis as follows :—

Wednesday, 25th. 7.20 a.m. ‘ D ’ Company. 1.05 p.m. ‘ C ’ Company.

Thursday, 26th. 7.20 a.m., ‘ C ’ Company. 12.30 p.m., ‘ G ’ Company. 1.05 p.m., ‘ B ’ Company.

Friday, 27th. 7 a.m., left half ‘ A ’ Company from Winnipeg. 12.30 p.m., ‘ H ’ Company.

Sunday, 29th. 7 a.m., right half ‘ A ’ Company from Vancouver.

2. With reference to M.O. 216 (2), of the 23rd instant, the following changes are notified :—

(a) Lieut. J. H. Kaye, R.C.R.I., to be Lieutenant in ‘ G ’ Company, vice Ogilvy, transferred to ‘ C ’ Company.

(b) Captain R. K. Barker, Lieutenant ‘ C ’ Company, to be Captain of the company.

Capt. Ogilvy and Lieut. Kaye will join their respective companies at Quebec.

3. N. C. officers and men who are married will be granted a separation allowance from the date of embarkation in Canada until the date of disembarkation on their return, on the following scale :—

Wife . . . . .	15 cents per diem.
Each girl under the age of 16 years . . . . .	5 “
Each boy under the age of 14 years . . . . .	5 “

4. The wives and families of N.C. officers and men on the married establishment of the permanent corps will be permitted to retain their quarters and to draw rations until the return of this force to Canada.

5. The following instructions are issued for the guidance of officers :—

(a) With reference to M. O. 213 (b), of the 18th instant, the two suits of serge and one of khaki therein referred to, will be issued to officers free.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

(b) Revolvers and a supply of ammunition will be issued to officers free. The officer commanding will draw the requisite supply at Quebec.

(c) The force will be clothed as rifles, and will, in addition, have one suit of khaki. White helmets and field service caps will be worn; also Sam Browne belts. If leather scabbards are not procurable, the ordinary scabbard may be used. Officers will wear badges of the rank they hold as officers of this force. Officers who are unable to procure rifle great coats, may take with them the ones now in their possession.

(d) Tunics and mess jackets are not to be taken. Medals are not to be taken, as the ribbon, one half inch wide, is all that is worn on serge and khaki frocks.

(e) Each company will be required to supply an officers' company camping and messing outfit.

(f) White haversacks may be obtained at Quebec.

(g) Officers will be allowed to take 100 pounds of baggage packed in a trunk, which will be left at the base of operations.

(h) All articles should be distinctly marked with officer's name and corps.

(i) The most comfortable dress for active service are knickerbockers with putties, or, if procurable, puttie leggings. Great coats should be worn loose in order that they will fit over sword and belt.

(j) Messrs. Martin, Son & Co., Montreal, have in stock frocks, trousers and service caps of khaki or rifle serge; Sam Browne belts, but no scabbards; Wolseley valise beds; waterproof sheets; clasp knives; field glasses; spurs; leggings; water bottles; whistles and pocket filters.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,

Chief Staff Officer.

No. 218.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Tuesday, October 24, 1899.

1. District officers commanding will retain the attestation papers of the men enrolled in the special service company raised in their district.

(a) They will also prepare, in duplicate, at an early date, a list giving name, corps and post office address of the men enrolled in their district. One of these lists will be kept in the district office as an index to the attestation papers, and the other forwarded to headquarters.

2. Officers travelling on duty connected with the special service force will send in their travelling expense claims, without fail, before embarkation.

3. The grant of \$125 to officers towards defraying expenses of their outfit, and the advance of pay to the amount of \$60, will be paid at Quebec by the officer commanding the force.

4. N.C. officers and men of the permanent force will be allowed to count their service in the special service force as a portion of the period for which they have enlisted in the permanent force.

5. Volunteers from the permanent force, accepted for enrolment in the special service force, will proceed to Quebec with the company of the special service force enrolled in the district to which they belong.

6. With reference to Militia Order 217 (1), of the 23rd instant, the left half of 'A' Company will arrive at Quebec at 7 a.m. on the 27th, and the right half at 7 a.m., the 29th, and not at Lévis as indicated in the last two paragraphs of the Order.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,

Chief Staff Officer.

No. 219.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Wednesday, October 25, 1899.

1. With reference to Militia Order No. 217 (1), of the 23rd instant, in order to meet the wishes of the Mayor and citizens of Toronto, 'C' Company will proceed to Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m., by special train, instead of 9 a.m., this date.

(a) The following change is also notified:—

'H' Company will leave Halifax at 3 p.m., this day, instead of to-morrow, the 26th instant, and will arrive at Lévis, 12.30 p.m., the 26th instant.

2. With reference to Militia Order 216 (2), of the 21st instant, the following changes are notified:—

'A' Company: Major H. M. Arnold to be captain, vice Captain M. G. Blanchard, to be lieutenant.

'E' Company: Captain C. K. Fraser, 53rd Battalion, to be captain, vice Macdonell, who will be appointed a battalion adjutant. Lieutenant C. J. Armstrong, 5th Battalion, to be lieutenant, vice Fraser, appointed captain.

3. N.C. officers and men belonging to the permanent corps who have been accepted for enrolment in the special service force will be at once enrolled by the enrolling officer. The enrolment will, however, be dated the 31st October, up to which date the men will be considered as still belonging to their respective permanent units, and will be paid on the pay-list of those units. These N.C. officers and men will be transferred to the special service force from the 1st November, inclusive.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 220.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Thursday, October 26, 1899.

1. The Major General Commanding returned from British Columbia last evening.

2. N.C. officers and men desiring to assign their pay may do so, to relatives only, or any period not exceeding 25 days.

(a) It is not possible to arrange for assignment of pay after the British Government takes the Canadian Volunteer Force into pay, but every opportunity will be given by the commanding officer to facilitate remittances to Canada.

(b) The officer commanding the special service force will forward to headquarters, before the departure of his force from Quebec, a signed statement from all N.C. officers and men who desire to assign their pay, in accordance with the form supplied from headquarters.

3. The resignation of officers of the militia, tendered in order to enable them to enrol in the special service force, will be recommended for approval. Officers commanding corps should not make recommendations for vacancies thus created, in order that applications for reinstatement from those gentlemen who resigned their commission may be considered.

4. Officers appointed to the special service force will be considered, while so serving, as holding the rank to which they have been appointed in that force, and will be addressed officially by that rank.

5. District officers commanding concerned will call for tenders by posters, for supplies for the permanent corps for the year ending December 31, 1900. The tenders will be addressed to the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, and the envelopes marked 'Tender for supplies, 1900.' Tenders must reach the department not later than noon, Saturday, the 25th proximo.

A supply of posters and blank forms of tender have been sent to district officers commanding concerned.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

6. With reference to Militia Order 193 (1), of the 23rd ultimo, the candidates presenting themselves at No. 5 Regimental Depot R.C.R.I. for instruction were examined and allotted as follows :--

## CADET COURSE.

2nd Lieut. E. H. Lambly, 55th Battalion.

2nd Lieut. James Caron, 61st Battalion.

2nd Lieut. A. Picard, 87th Battalion.

## SPECIAL COURSE.

2nd Lieut. Jas. Stewart, 55th Battalion.

7. Captain J. C. Gardner, 3rd Battalion 'Scottish Rifles,' attached to 5th 'Royal Scots of Canada,' is granted leave of absence from the 23rd instant until March 22, 1900, in order to proceed to South Africa.

8. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted to Lieut.-Colonel Geo. West Jones, commanding 3rd Regiment, C.A., from the 23rd instant until the 10th proximo.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 221.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Friday, October 27, 1899.

1. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to approve the following general order, which will be promulgated accordingly.

## CANADIAN CONTINGENT FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The formation of an infantry battalion for active service in South Africa in conjunction with Her Majesty's regular forces is approved.

This battalion will be designated and recognized as the Second (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

The following officers are appointed :—

To command : Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter, Canadian Staff, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General.

To be Major and second in command : Lieut.-Col. L. Buchan, Royal Canadian Regiment.

To be Major : Lieut.-Col. O. C. C. Pelletier, Canadian staff.

To be Captains : Major H. M. Arnold, 90th Battalion ; Major W. A. Weeks, Charlottetown Engineers ; Major D. Stuart, 26th Battalion ; Major S. M. Rogers, 43rd Battalion ; Major J. E. Peltier, 65th Battalion ; Capt. H. B. Stairs, 66th Battalion ; Capt. R. K. Barker, 2nd Battalion ; Capt. C. K. Fraser, 53rd Battalion.

To be Lieutenants : Capt. H. A. Panet, Royal Canadian Artillery ; Capt. H. E. Burstall, Royal Canadian Artillery ; Capt. A. H. Macdonell, Royal Canadian Regiment ; Capt. H. G. Blanchard, 5th Regiment, Canadian Artillery ; Capt. J. H. C. Ogilvy, Royal Canadian Artillery ; Capt. W. T. Lawless, Governor General's Foot Guards ; Capt. F. G. Jones, 3rd Regiment, Canadian Artillery ; Capt. A. E. Hodgins, Nelson Rifle Company ; Capt. J. M. Ross, 22nd Battalion ; Capt. J. C. Mason, 10th Battalion ; Lieut. C. J. Armstrong, 5th Battalion ; Lieut. A. E. Swift, 8th Battalion ; Lieut. R. B. Willis, 66th Battalion ; Lieut. W. R. Marshall, 13th Battalion ; Lieut. J. H. Kaye, Royal Canadian Regiment ; Lieut. L. Leduc, Royal Canadian Regiment ; Lieut. C. S. Wilkie, 10th Battalion ; Lieut. A. C. Caldwell, Reserve of Officers ; Lieut. S. P. Layborn, Royal Canadian Regiment ; Lieut. A. Laurie, 1st Battalion ; Lieut.

E. A. Pelletier, 55th Battalion ; Lieut. R. G. Stewart 43rd Battalion ; Lieut. F. D. Lafferty, Royal Canadian Artillery ; Second Lieut. J. C. Oland, 63rd Battalion ; Second Lieutenant R. H. M. Temple, 48th Battalion ; Second Lieut. C. W. W. McLean, 8th Hussars.

Machine Gun Section : Lieut. and Capt. A. C. Bell, Scots Guards, A.D.C. to the Major General Commanding the Canadian Militia.

To be Adjutant : Major J. C. MacDougall, Royal Canadian Regiment.

To be Quartermaster : Capt. and Brevet Major S. J. A. Denison, Royal Canadian Regiment.

To be Medical Officers : Surgeon-Major C. W. Wilson, 3rd Field Battery, Canadian Artillery ; Surgeon-Major E. Fiset, 89th Battalion.

To be attached for staff duty : Major L. G. Drummond, Scots Guards, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General.

(a) Two chaplains will be hereafter appointed.

2. The following officers will be attached to the Royal Canadian Regiment for whatever duty may be allotted to them in connection with the campaign :—

Lieut.-Col. F. L. Lessard, Royal Canadian Dragoons ; Lieut.-Col. C. W. Drury, A.D.C., Royal Canadian Artillery ; Major R. Cartwright, Royal Canadian Regiment ; Capt. W. Forester, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

3. The necessary authority having been obtained, one additional medical officer and four nurses will proceed with the Canadian contingent to South Africa, to assist in the care of the sick and wounded of the Colonial contingents.

Medical officer : Capt. A. B. Osborne, C.A.M.S. (provisional).

Nurses : Miss Georgiana Pope, Prince Edward Island ; Miss Sarah Forbes, Halifax, N.S. ; Miss Minnie Affleck, Lennox, Ont. ; Miss Elizabeth Russell, Hamilton, Ont.

(a) This party will be under the orders of the officer commanding the special service force until arrival at the place of disembarkation, where they will receive instructions as to their destination.

(b) A grant and an advance in accordance with Militia Orders 218 (3) will be paid to Capt. Osborne.

(c) A grant of \$30 towards defraying expenses of outfit will be allowed each nurse, and pay to the amount of \$30 will be advanced.

(d) Orders as regards pay for officers of the special service force will also apply to Capt. Osborne. The pay of the nurses will be on the British scale from the date of disembarkation in South Africa.

4. Capt. F. J. Dixon, reserve of officers, will accompany the Canadian contingent as historical recorder.

5. A representative of the Young Men's Christian Association will also accompany the contingent. The department does not assume any responsibility as regards accommodation or rations for this gentleman after arrival in South Africa, nor undertake that he will be able to accompany the force after disembarkation.

6. Officers and nurses whose names appear in these orders will report to Lieut.-Col. Otter at Quebec, not later than Sunday, the 29th instant.

7. Officers who have been given sums of money on imprest for purposes connected with the organization of the Canadian contingent will be good enough to account for the same early next month.

8. The Canadian contingent for special service in South Africa will embark in the steamship *Sardinian* on Monday, the 30th instant, and will sail upon that date for Cape Town.

9. In consequence of the numerous applications for employment by officers and others upon active service with the Imperial troops in South Africa, the Major General Commanding desires to notify, for general information, that it has been found impossible to respond individually to all such applications. The names of all applicants have been noted and their applications will be dealt with separately as opportunity offers.

There is, under existing circumstances, no present opportunity of further employment, other than of those officers, n.c. officers and men already detailed.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

10. It is notified for information that the Major General Commanding, accompanied by Capt. Bell, A.D.C., and Col. Hubert Foster, chief staff officer, will proceed to Quebec this day.

11. Lieut.-Col. Holmes, district officer commanding No. 1. Military District, will act for the district officer commanding No. 2 Military District until further orders, and correspondence should be addressed to him at London. M. O. 212 (3) of the 16th instant is cancelled.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

## No. 222.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Saturday, October 28, 1899.

1. The officer commanding the 2nd 'Special Service' Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, will arrange to have all the helmets dyed a dark coffee colour on board ship. Arrangements will further be made by him for a small black or dark green puggaree of light material.

Officers will wear a white linen celluloid collar, which will be buttoned inside the collar of the serge, and show one-eighth of an inch.

2. District officer commanding military district No. 7 will be good enough to arrange with the Very Reverend the Dean of Quebec for a military parade service to be followed by the Holy Sacrament for members of the Church of England, for Sunday the 29th instant. Lieut.-Colonels Otter, commanding 2nd 'Special Service' Battalion, Royal Canadian regiment, and Wilson, commanding Citadel, will be good enough to arrange for their commands to attend.

The district officer commanding will, in conjunction with Lieut.-Colonel Otter arrange for such services for members of the contingent belonging to other denominations, as may be practicable.

3. The district officer commanding will further arrange with the officer commanding the 2nd 'Special Service' Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, to parade at 11.30 a.m., Monday, the 30th instant, for the official inspection by the Major General Commanding.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to intimate his desire to review the battalion at noon.

The Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence accompanies His Excellency.

Upon the conclusion of the review by His Excellency the Governor General, His Worship the Mayor of Quebec has permission to present an address.

The troops will then march through the city to embark on board the SS. *Sardinian*. The route will be arranged by the district officer commanding in conjunction with His Worship the Mayor.

Dinner will be served on board to all embarking.

The SS. *Sardinian* will, if possible, sail at 2.30 p.m. In the event of this not being possible she will sail at 10.30 a.m., the following day the 31st.

The officer commanding the Royal Canadian Artillery, Garrison division, will arrange for a salute to be fired from the Citadel as the vessel gets underweigh.

Officers commanding units and heads of departments will be good enough to make what arrangements may be possible for a display of flags, &c., with a view to suitably marking this historical occasion.

4. The Reverend P. M. O'Leary, of Quebec, and the Reverend T. F. Fullerton, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, will accompany the contingent to Cape Town as Chaplains.

5. With reference to Militia Order 220 (4) of the 26th instant, the words 'and' to 'rank' in the final portion are cancelled.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.



No. 223.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Monday, October 30, 1899.

1. Permission is granted to the pipe band of the 5th Battalion 'Royal Scots' to visit Quebec on the occasion of the departure of the Canadian contingent for South Africa.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. White, District Staff Officer, will act for the District Officer Commanding No. 7 Military District until further orders.

3. The following transfers will take place on the 1st proximo :—

Royal Canadian Dragoons: Lieut. and Captain Pearse from 'B' to 'A' Squadron.

Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry: Lieut. Lister from No. 2 to No. 1 Regimental Depot. Lieut. Burnham from No. 1 to No. 2 Regimental Depot.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 225.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Thursday, November 2, 1899.

1. The Major General Commanding, accompanied by Colonel Foster, Chief Staff Officer, returned to Headquarters on the 31st ultimo.

2. The following telegram was sent by the Major General Commanding in accordance with the command of His Excellency the Governor General, to Lieut.-Colonel Otter, Commanding 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment:

'Am desired by His Excellency the Governor General to convey to your command and yourself his highest congratulations upon your very soldierly embarkation this day. His Excellency desires to wish all ranks *bon voyage*, and upon arrival honour and renown during campaign.'

3. The following telegram from the Major General Commanding to Lieut.-Colonel Otter, Commanding 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, is published for the information of the Militia generally:

'Your comrades of the Canadian Militia and myself wish our representative regiment and yourself God-speed, and return full of honours and renown for Canada and for the Empire.'

4. District Officer Commanding No. 1 Military District will be good enough to detail an officer to inspect the Aylmer Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps, on a date to be arranged with the Institute authorities.

5. The undermentioned officers have been granted leave with permission to travel abroad:

Lieut.-Colonel S. Hughes, commanding 45th Battalion, from the 30th ultimo.

Major E. A. C. Hosmer, Manitoba Dragoons, from the 1st instant to February 1, 1900.

2nd Lieut. C. F. Hamilton, 37th Battalion, from October 25, to April 24, 1900.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

No. 226.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Friday, November 3, 1899.

1. It is notified for general information that letters, etc., for officers and men serving with, or attached to, the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, should be legibly addressed as follows :—

*To be forwarded*

To

2ND BATTALION, ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT,  
FIELD FORCE,  
SOUTH AFRICA.

Letters so addressed will be forwarded by first post to England and thence to South Africa.

The rate of postage is two cents per half ounce.

2. During the absence from Canada of Lieut.-Colonel L. Buchan, the command of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry devolves upon Major D. D. Young, commanding No. 2 Regimental Depot.

3. Lieut. J. N. S. Leslie, Royal Canadian Artillery, will perform the duties of senior A.D.C. to the Major General commanding during the absence of Captain A. C. Bell with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment.

4. The following despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, is published for general information :

‘LONDON, Oct. 24, 1899.

‘Her Majesty the Queen desires to thank the people of Her Dominion of Canada for their striking manifestations of loyalty and patriotism in their voluntary offer to send troops to co-operate with H. M.’s Imperial forces in maintaining her position and the rights of British subjects in South Africa. She wishes the troops God-speed and a safe return.’

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 227.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Saturday, November 4, 1899.

1. Capt. and Brevet Major C. M. Dobell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is authorized to be attached to the 2nd ‘Special Service’ Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, without expense to Canadian funds.

2. Captain D. I. V. Eaton is appointed Adjutant to ‘A’ Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, from the 1st September, 1899.

3. The undermentioned officers have undergone a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and have been granted an Extra Certificate of Musketry, which includes the use and mechanism of the Maxim Machine Gun :

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Captain G. M. Nelles, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Captain A. O. Fages, Royal Canadian Regiment.

4. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted Lieut. C. J. Wendzell, 75th Battalion, from the 10th instant till the 9th May, 1900.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 231.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Thursday, November 9, 1899.

1. With reference to M. O. 212 (2), of the 16th ultimo, the following of the officers therein allotted to the Cadet Class, No. 1 Regimental Depot, have qualified:—

Second Lieut. J. Verth, 37th Battalion; Second Lieut. G. Davis, 37th Battalion; Second Lieut. M. J. Wilson, 77th Battalion; Second Lieut. E. S. Wilson, 77th Battalion; Second Lieut. W. T. Bradley, 77th Battalion; Second Lieut. C. V. Thompson, 22nd Battalion; Second Lieut. J. M. Telford, 31st Battalion.

(a) The following officers have qualified in the Cadet Course at the Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto:—

Second Lieut. F. L. Nunns, 5th Dragoons; Second Lieut. C. M. Squier, 3rd Dragoons; Second Lieut. J. G. Leete, 5th Dragoons.

By order.

W. H. COTTON, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 232.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Friday, November 10, 1899.

1. During the absence of Colonel Hubert Foster, president of the Medals Claim Board, Lieut.-Colonel B. H. Vidal, acting staff officer on the Headquarters staff, will act as president of the board.

2. With reference to M.O. 218 (1), of the 24th ultimo, district officers commanding will be good enough to furnish, without delay, in addition to the information therein called for, the following particulars:—

(a) Whether married or single. (b) Number and age of children. (c) Religion.

3. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted to Captain F. S. Meighen, 5th Battalion, 'Royal Scots,' from the 11th instant until February 11, 1900.

By order.

W. H. COTTON, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 238.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Friday, November 17, 1899.

1. Major D. C. F. Bliss, Yukon Field Force, will report at headquarters at as early a date as practicable.

2. A new edition of the pamphlet on infantry drill, 1896, field and brigade movements and infantry in attack, revised to October, 31, 1899, has been printed and will be issued to district officers commanding as follows:—

Twenty copies for each district officer commanding; 15 copies per battalion of infantry; 3 copies per independent company of infantry.

By order.

F. G. STONE, R. A., Lieut.-Colonel  
Chief Staff Officer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

No. 239.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Saturday, November 18, 1899.

1. The Major General Commanding, accompanied by Captain Leslie, A.D.C., proceeds to Montreal, Monday the 20th instant, and returns to headquarters Tuesday evening following.

2. Lieut.-Colonel Neilson, director general medical services, will proceed to Montreal, Monday, the 20th instant, on duty, and will return to headquarters on completion of same.

By order.

F. G. STONE, R.A., Lieut.-Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 240.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Monday, November 20, 1899.

1. A list of officers of the 2nd (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, and attached officers; the officers and nurses comprising the medical staff for general service, etc., etc., is issued herewith.

2. District officers commanding will be good enough to transmit to headquarters, without delay, recommendations for the appointment of officers and civil practitioners volunteering for the Canadian militia army medical staff (G.O. 62, 1899), using Militia form C.I. for the purpose.

The foregoing also applies to the regimental medical officers, who having become supernumerary to their corps by the G.O. above referred to, are to be allotted to the army medical staff.

By order.

F. G. STONE, R.A., Lieut.-Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

## ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

## 2ND (SPECIAL SERVICE) BATTALION.

*Commanding Officer.*

Otter, Lieut.-Col. W. D., Canadian Staff, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General.

*Majors (2).*

## (2ND IN COMMAND.)

Buchan, L. (Lieut.-Col. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).  
Pelletier, O. C. C. (Lieut.-Col. Canadian Staff).

*Captains (8).*

Arnold, H. M. (Major 90th Winnipeg Rifles).  
Weeks, W. A. (Major Charlottetown Eng.).  
Stuart, D. (Major 26th Middlesex Light Infantry).  
Rogers, S. M. (Major 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles).  
Peltier, J. E. (Major 65th Mount Royal Rifles).  
Stairs, H. B. (Capt. 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers).  
Barker, R. K. (Capt. Queen's Own Rifles).  
Fraser, C. K. (Capt. 53rd Sherbrooke Battalion).

*Lieutenants (24).*

Panet, H. A. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).  
 Burstall, H. A. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).  
 Macdonell, A. H. (Capt. Royal Canadian Infantry).  
 Blanchard, H. G. (Capt. 5th Regt. C.A.).  
 Ogilvy, J. H. C. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).  
 Lawless, W. T. (Capt. Governor General's Foot Guards).  
 Jones, F. G. (Capt. 3rd Regt. C.A.).  
 Hodgins, A. E. (Capt. Nelson Rifle Co.).  
 Ross, J. M. (Capt. 22nd The Oxford Rifles).  
 Mason, J. C. (Capt. Royal Grenadiers).  
 Armstrong, C. J. (Lieut. 5th Royal Scots of Canada).  
 Swift, A. E. (Lieut. 8th Royal Rifles).  
 Willis, R. B. (Lieut. 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers).  
 Marshall, W. R. (Lieut. 13th Battalion).  
 Kaye, J. H. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).  
 Leduc, L. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).  
 Wilkie, C. S. (Lieut. 10th Royal Grenadiers).  
 Caldwell, A. C. (Lieut. Reserve of Officers).  
 Layborn, S. P. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).  
 Laurie, A. (Lieut. 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers).  
 Pelletier, E. A. (Lieut. 55th Megantic Light Infantry).  
 Stewart, R. G. (Lieut. 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles).  
 Lafferty, F. D. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Artillery).  
 Oland, J. C. (2nd Lieut. 63rd Halifax Rifles).  
 Temple, R. H. M. (2nd Lieut. 48th Highlanders).  
 McLean, C. W. W. (2nd Lieut. 8th Princess Louise's Hussars).

*O. C. Machine Gun Section.*

Bell, A. C. (Capt. Scots Guards), A.D.C. to the Major General Commanding Canadian Militia.

*Regimental Adjutant (1).*

MacDougall, J. C. (Major Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

*Battalion Adjutants (2).*

Macdonell, A. H. (Capt. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).  
 Ogilvy, J. H. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).

*Quartermaster (1).*

Denison, S. J. A. (Capt. and Brev. Maj. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

*Medical Officers (2).*

Wilson, C. W. (Surg.-Maj. 3rd Field Battery).  
 Fiset, E. Surg.-Maj. 89th Temiscouata and Rimouski Battalion).

*Attached for Staff Duty.*

Drummond, L. G. (Major Scots Guards), Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General.

*Attached for Special Duties.*

Drury, C. W. (Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Canadian Artillery, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General).

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

Lessard, F. L. (Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Canadian Dragoons).  
 Cartwright, R. (Major Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, A.A.G. at Headquarters).  
 Forester, W. (Captain Royal Canadian Dragoons).

*Medical Staff for General Service.*

Osborne, A. B. (Captain Canadian Army Medical Staff).  
 Nurses :—Pope, Miss Georgina. Nurses :—Affleck, Miss Minnie.  
 Forbes, Miss Sarah. Russell, Miss Elizabeth.

*Historical Recorder.*

Dixon, F. J. (Captain Reserve of Officers).

*Chaplains.*

Almond, Rev. J.  
 Fullerton, Rev. T. F. (Hon. Chaplain 4th Regt. C. A.).  
 O'Leary, Rev. P. M.

## ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

## 2ND (SPECIAL SERVICE) BATTALION.

*Commanding Officer.*

Otter, Lieut.-Colonel W. D., Canadian Staff, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General.

*Majors.*

## (2ND IN COMMAND.)

Buchan, L. (Lieut.-Colonel Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).  
 Pelletier, O. C. C. (Lieut.-Colonel Canadian Staff).

## ' A ' COMPANY, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND MANITOBA.

*Captain.*

Arnold, H. M. (Major 90th Winnipeg Rifles).

*Lieutenants.*

Blanchard, M. G. (Capt. 5th<sup>1</sup> Regt. C.A.)  
 Hodgins, A. E. (Capt. Nelson Rifle Co.)  
 Layborn, S. P. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

## ' B ' COMPANY, LONDON, ONT.

*Captain.*

Stuart, D. (Major 26th Middlesex Light Infantry).

*Lieutenants.*

Ross, J. M. (Capt. 22nd The Oxford Rifles).  
 Mason, J. C. (Capt. 10th Royal Grenadiers).  
 Temple, R. H. M. (2nd Lieut. 48th Highlanders).

## 'C' COMPANY, TORONTO.

*Captain.*

Barker, R. K. (Capt. Queen's Own Rifles).

*Lieutenants.*

Marshall, W. R. (Lieut. 13th Battalion).

Wilkie, C. S. (Lieut. 10th Royal Grenadiers).

Lafferty, F. D. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Artillery).

## 'D' COMPANY, OTTAWA AND KINGSTON.

*Captain.*

Rogers, S. M. (Major 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles).

*Lieutenants.*

Lawless, W. T. (Capt. Governor General's Foot Guards).

Stewart, R. G. (Lieut. 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles).

Caldwell, A. C. (Lieut. Reserve of Officers).

## 'E' COMPANY, MONTREAL.

*Captain.*

Fraser, C. K. (Capt. 53rd Sherbrooke Battalion).

*Lieutenants.*

Swift, A. E. (Lieut. 8th Royal Rifles).

Laurie, A. (Lieut. 1st Prince of Wales' Fusiliers).

Armstrong, C. J. (Lieut. 5th Royal Scots of Canada).

## 'F' COMPANY, QUEBEC.

*Captain.*

Peltier, J. E. (Major 65th Mount Royal Rifles).

*Lieutenants.*

Panet, H. A. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).

Leduc, L. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

Pelletier, E. A. (Lieut. 55th Megantic Light Infantry).

## 'G' COMPANY, NEW BRUNSWICK AND P. E. ISLAND.

*Captain.*

Weeks, W. A. (Major Charlottetown Engineers).

*Lieutenants.*

Jones, F. C. (Capt. 3rd Regt. C.A.)

Kaye, J. H. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

McLean, C. W. W. (2nd Lieut. 8th Princess Louise Hussars).

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

## 'H' COMPANY, NOVA SCOTIA.

*Captain.*

Stairs, H. B. (Capt. 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers).

*Lieutenants.*

Burstall, H. E. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).  
 Willis, R. B. (Lieut. 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers).  
 Oland, J. C. (2nd Lieut. 63rd Halifax Rifles).

*O. C. Machine Gun Section.*

Bell, A. C. (Capt. Scots Guards), A.D.C. to the Major General Commanding Canadian Militia.

*Regimental Adjutant.*

MacDougall, J. C. (Major Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

*Battalion Adjutants.*

Macdonell, A. H. (Capt. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).  
 Ogilvy, J. H. C. (Captain Royal Canadian Artillery).

*Quarter-master.*

Denison, S. J. A. (Capt. and Brev. Major Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

*Medical Officers.*

Wilson, C. W. (Surgeon-Major 3rd Field Battery).  
 Fiset, E. (Surgeon-Major 89th Temiscouata and Rimouski Battalion).

*Attached for Staff Duty.*

Drummond, L. G. (Major Scots Guards), Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General.

*Attached for Special Duty.*

Drury, C. W. (Lieut.-Colonel Royal Canadian Artillery, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General).

Lessard, F. L. (Lieut.-Colonel Royal Canadian Dragoons).

Cartwright, R. (Major Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, A.A.G. at Headquarters).

Forester, W. (Capt. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

*Medical Staff for General Service.*

Osborne, A. B. (Capt. Canadian Army Medical Staff).

Nurses :—Pope, Miss Georgina.

Nurses :—Affleck, Miss Minnie.

Forbes, Miss Sarah.

Russell, Miss Elizabeth.

*Historical Recorder.*

Dixon, F. J. (Captain Reserve of Officers).



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

*Chaplains.*

Almond, Rev. J.  
 Fullerton, Rev. T. F. (Hon. Chaplain 4th Regt. C.A.).  
 O'Leary, Rev. P. M.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
 Chief Staff Officer.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, October 27, 1899.

No. 253.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Tuesday, December 5, 1899.

1. The Major General Commanding has observed that in many cases officers commanding companies of rural battalions forward requisitions for clothing direct to the District officer commanding, instead of through their commanding officer.

District officers commanding will take pains to ensure that all communications on the subject of clothing are passed to them through officers commanding battalions, who are expected to inform themselves of the state of the clothing of the unit under their command.

2. In order to prevent condemned clothing from being again brought before boards, condemned articles retained by units of the permanent corps for fatigue duty will be marked with a broad arrow.

By order.

F. G. STONE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
 Chief Staff Officer.

No. 254.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Wednesday, December 6, 1899.

1. It is notified for information that the Yukon Field Force quartered at Dawson, will in future be styled the Yukon Garrison.

2. On the departure of Lieut.-Colonel Evans, in pursuance of Militia Order 236 (5), of the 15th ultimo, the command of the Yukon Garrison devolves upon Major T. D. R. Hemming, Royal Canadian Regiment.

3. It is notified for information that the Canadian Contingent for special service in South Africa arrived at Cape Town on the 29th ultimo, and disembarked the following day.

The following cablegram from Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, to His Excellency the Governor General is, with His Excellency's permission, published for information :—

CAPE TOWN, December 1.

'Just said good-bye to Canadian Contingent. They are all well and delighted to be going to the front. People here showed in an unmistakable manner their appreciation of the sympathy and help of Canada in their hour of trial.

MILNER.'

The following telegram has been received from Lieut.-Colonel Otter, commanding 2nd 'Special Service' Battalion :—

CAPE TOWN, November 30.

'Chief Staff Officer, Ottawa.

'Just landing here in excellent health and spirits. Deslauriers, Ottawa, died 3rd inst. ; heart failure. Battalion strength 1,038 ; special 22.'

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

4. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to intimate that he will unveil at Toronto, on Sunday next, the Tablet to the memory of those who fell in action in the North-west in 1885, of the Battleford Column.

The Officer Commanding the Military District will be good enough to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of His Excellency, and for the proper carrying out of the ceremony of unveiling the Tablet.

5. The Major General Commanding, accompanied by the Director General Medical Services, and an A.D.C. proceed to Toronto, on duty, on Thursday next, and will be present at the unveiling ceremony alluded to in Militia Order (4) of this date.

By Order.

F. G. STONE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 255

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Thursday, December 7, 1899.

1. The last paragraph of Militia Order 236 (1), of the 15th ultimo, is cancelled and the following substituted :—

‘Colonel the Honourable M. Aylmer, is on leave with a medical certificate, until December 30.’

2. With reference to Militia Order 237 (1), of the 4th ultimo, Her Majesty’s Government has approved of Major Dobell being attached to the Canadian Contingent as a special case.

3. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted as follows :—

Surgeon-Major R. Kains, 25th Battalion, from the 1st inst. to the 15th April, 1900.

Capt. F. W. Fisher, 3rd Victoria Rifles, from the 1st inst. to the 28th February, 1900.

Capt. J. F. Foulkes, 5th Regt. C.A., from the 1st inst. to the 28th February, 1900.

Surgeon-Lieut. Hugh Fleming, P.L.D.G., from the 12th inst. to the 11th September, 1900.

By order.

F. G. STONE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Friday, December 8, 1899.

Conception Day—no orders.

No. 256.

Saturday, December 9.

1. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted to Colonel G. C. Kitson, Commandant Royal Military College, from the 17th instant to the 5th proximo.

2. The following dates for the semi-annual inspections of the guns, stores, harness and equipment of the several field batteries in Ontario are approved :—

Fourth and 5th December, 5th Field Battery, Kingston ; 11th and 12th December, 6th Field Battery, London ; 14th and 15th December, 11th and 16th Field Battery, Guelph ; 18th and 19th December, 4th Field Battery, Hamilton ; 20th and 21st December, 14th Field Battery, Port Hope ; 27th and 28th December, 8th Field Battery, Gananoque.

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Montizambert, Inspector of Artillery (western) will be the inspecting officer.

Commanding officers will have the stores laid out so that they may be readily seen and checked.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Combatant officers of each unit will be good enough to meet the inspecting officer at their gun park at 9.30 a.m., on the 1st day of the inspection of their unit. Plain clothes will be worn.

\*3. During the absence on duty of Lieut.-Colonel Montizambert, District Officer commanding as above, Lieut. and Capt. D. I. V. Eaton, Adjutant Field Division, R.C.A., will act as District Staff Officer for Military Districts Nos. 3 and 4.

4. Militia Order 217 of the 23rd ultimo, is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu :—

The Honourable the Minister has been pleased to approve of a separation allowance in accordance with the rates paid in the Imperial service, as hereunder, being granted in the cases of married N. C. officers and men enlisted in the 2nd Special Service Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, from the date of embarkation, viz. October 30 inclusive :—

	With Quarters.	Without Quarters.
Wife . . . . .	8 cents	16 cents.
Each girl under the age of 16 . . . . .	3 “	4 “
Each boy under the age of 14 . . . . .	3 “	4 “

By order.

F. G. STONE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 257.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Monday, December 11, 1899.

1. The proceedings of all courts martial will in future be conducted in accordance with the rules of procedure, 1899, copies of which have been distributed.

2. It is notified for general information that in accordance with information received from the officer commanding the 2nd Special Service Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, arrived at Belmont, South Africa this day.

3. The Major General Commanding, accompanied by the Director General of Medical services, returned to headquarters this day.

4. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted as follows :—

Lieut. and Adjutant H. Rock, 1st Hussars, from 1st proximo to April 30, 1900.

2nd Lieut. A. D. Ritchie, Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, from the 4th proximo to April 30, 1900.

By order.

F. G. STONE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 265.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Wednesday, December 20, 1899.

The following instructions are published, provisionally, for general guidance in connection with the Special Service Force of Mounted Rifles and Field Artillery for South Africa.

## PART I.

### ORGANIZATION OF REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLES FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

1. Authority has been given for the formation of a Regiment, equipped and armed as Mounted Rifles, for special service in South Africa. This regiment will be designated "The Canadian Mounted Rifles," with a strength of the regimental Staff and three Squadrons, in accordance with Army Establishments for a Cavalry Regiment, 1898. It will be raised and concentrated without delay, and recruited by volunteers from Cavalry Corps of the Active Militia, from the North-west Mounted Police (past and present), and from eligible men, in accordance with the schedules issued herewith.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

2.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

RANKS.	PERSONNEL.						HORSES, PUBLIC.				
	Officers.	Warrant Officer.	Staff Sergeant and Sergeants.	Artificers.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Total.	Riding.	Draught.	Pack.	Total.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1						1	3			3
Second in command	1						1	3			3
Adjutant	1						1	3			3
Transport officer	1						1	3			3
Quartermaster	1						1	1			1
Medical officer	1						1	2			2
Veterinary officer	1						1	1			1
Regimental Sergeant-Major		1					1	1			1
Quartermaster Sergeant			1				1	1			1
Transport Sergeant			1				1	1			1
Orderly-room Sergeant			1				1	1			1
Orderly-room clerk			1				1	1			1
Sergeant Trumpeter			1				1	1			1
Farrier Quartermaster-Sergeant				1			1	1			1
Armourer Sergeant				1			1	1			1
Saddler Sergeant				1			1	1			1
Saddletree-maker				1			1	1			1
Bâtmén.						13	13				
Cooks						2	2				
Drivers						11	11		22		22
Wagonmen						3	3				
Orderlies for medical officer						2	2		2		2
Machine-gun detachment						3	3	3			3
Total Regimental Staff	7	1	5	4		34	51	29	24		53

DETAIL OF SERVICE SQUADRON.

Major	1						1	3			3
Captain	1						1	3			3
Subalterns	4						4	12			12
Squadron Sergeant-Major			1				1	1			1
Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeant			1				1	1			1
Sergeants			8				8	8			8
Farrier Sergeant				1			1	1			1
Corporal Shoeing-smith				1			1	1			1
Shoeing-smiths				3			3	3			3
Saddler				1			1	1			1
Trumpeters					2		2	2			2
Corporals						8	8	8			8
Privates						108	108	108		1	109
Drivers						4	4		8		8
Bâtmén						12	12				
Cooks						2	2				
Wagonmen						2	2				
Total Service Squadron	6		10	6	2	136	160	152	8	1	161

RECAPITULATION.

Regimental Staff	7	1	5	4		34	51	29	24		53
Three Service Squadrons	18		30	18	6	408	480	456	24	3	483
	25	1	35	22	6	442	531	485	48	3	536

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

3. Enrolment will be carried out by officers commanding squadrons, assisted by their subalterns, by the district officers commanding concerned, the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police and by officers appointed by him who will make the best arrangements possible for this service.

The officers commanding the cavalry regiments allotted to each troop will be good enough to take the best steps possible to enable their men to enrol.

N.C. officers of the Permanent Corps, Active Militia, and members of the North-west Mounted Police, will be enrolled as privates, and will be promoted as required to the various grades provisionally by the officers commanding squadrons, subject to final approval by the officer commanding the regiment.

4. Enrolment will take place, and the troops be concentrated as hereunder :—

<i>'A' Squadron.</i>	PLACE OF ENROLMENT.	PLACE OF CONCENTRATION.
1st Troop . . . . .	Toronto . . . . .	} Toronto.
2nd Troop . . . . .	Toronto . . . . .	
	St. Catharines . . . . .	
	Peterborough . . . . .	
3rd Troop . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	} Montreal.
	London . . . . .	
	Kingston . . . . .	
4th Troop . . . . .	Montreal . . . . .	} Halifax.
	Quebec . . . . .	
	Canning . . . . .	
	Sussex . . . . .	
	St. John, N.B. . . . .	
 <i>'B' Squadron.</i>		
1st Troop . . . . .	Winnipeg . . . . .	Winnipeg.
2nd Troop . . . . .	Portage la Prairie . . . . .	} Winnipeg.
	Virden . . . . .	
	Brandon . . . . .	
	Yorkton . . . . .	
3rd Troop . . . . .	Winnipeg . . . . .	} Regina.
	Regina . . . . .	
4th Troop . . . . .	Moose Jaw . . . . .	
	Regina . . . . .	
 <i>'C' Squadron.</i>		
1st Troop . . . . .	Prince Albert . . . . .	} Regina.
	Battleford . . . . .	
	Regina . . . . .	
2nd Troop . . . . .	Moosomin . . . . .	} Regina.
	Qu'Appelle . . . . .	
	Regina . . . . .	
3rd Troop . . . . .	Lethbridge . . . . .	} Medicine Hat.
	Fort Macleod . . . . .	
	Medicine Hat . . . . .	
4th Troop . . . . .	Maple Creek . . . . .	} Calgary.
	Calgary . . . . .	
	Edmonton . . . . .	

5. Men will be enrolled subject to a medical examination from the units allotted to each troop. Each troop of a squadron will accordingly represent the corps allotted to it. Men who have served either in the militia cavalry, or the North-west Mounted Police, are also eligible.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

Under special circumstances volunteers other than the above may be accepted, provided they have had some previous military training, are good horsemen, good shots, and are in other respects qualified.

Qualifications :—Standard height, 5 feet 6 inches, with 34 inches chest measurement.

Age :—Not less than 22 years nor more than 40.

6. The following are the terms of service :—

(a) Service under the Army Act for 6 months, with liability of extension to one year.

(b) Rations, clothing and equipment, including saddlery, free.

(c) Pay at the rates laid down for the North-west Mounted Police up to the time of disembarkation in South Africa. After that date pay will be issued by the Imperial Government under the Royal warrant for pay.

7. Men who offer themselves for enrolment, other than those belonging to the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the North-west Mounted Police, and are accepted, are invited to offer their own horses, in the case of these being accepted, the price, after valuation, will be paid to them and the horses will become the property of the Government.

Standard :

Age : Between five and ten years.

Height : 15 to 16½ hands, and practically sound. In special cases very stout and well built horses of 14·3 may be purchased.

Officers commanding districts and the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police will be good enough to arrange for the veterinary examination at the places of enrolment of horses thus offered. They will also assemble boards at such places to assess their value.

8. Saddlery will be provided, viz., regulation cavalry pattern, for regimental staff, "A" Squadron and Nos. 1 and 2 Troops "B" Squadron, and the Mexican North-west Mounted Police pattern for the remainder.

A supply of regulation cavalry pattern saddle for the latter will be taken and held in reserve.

9. District officers commanding and the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police will be good enough to provide the accommodation required for the medical examination and for the necessary clerical work. They will also procure additional clerical assistance, if needed, and will provide the necessary stationery.

10. The medical inspection of the men will be performed by medical officers of the permanent force, and of the North-west Mounted Police or, where the services of such officers are not available, by medical officers selected by the district officer commanding, or by the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police. In the cases where officers not in permanent employment of the Government perform the medical examination, at the termination of the recruiting, a statement of the number of men examined will be forwarded to headquarters, Ottawa, certified to by the district officer commanding, for payment of remuneration.

Medical examiners are directed to be careful and rigid in examining recruits. They will be guided by paras. 496 to 527, Regulations for Army Medical Services, 1897, copies of which will be provided to civil practitioners, when necessary, by the district officer commanding and Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police.

11. Attestation papers, embodying an oath to be administered verbally, will be forwarded to district officers commanding, and to the Commissioner North-west Mounted Police, for the use of enrolling officers. These forms will be filled up by the enrolling officer and signed by the volunteer, in the presence of the enrolling officer, who will also sign them. This constitutes the enrolment.

Men who have been enrolled will be paid by the district officer commanding or by the Commissioner North-west Mounted Police, from the funds which will be placed at their disposal, at the rates laid down for the North-west Mounted Police, from the date of attestation. Forage will similarly be issued for all horses upon enrolment, or an allowance in lieu in accordance with the permanent corps regulations, but in Manitoba and the North-west Territories the North-west Mounted Police regulations.

12. The administration of the troops and squadrons during the formation will be as follows:—

(a) The squadrons will be under the command of the district officer commanding, or Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police. The officer commanding a squadron may, however, correspond direct with the acting commanding officer of the regiment, Stanley Barracks, Toronto, regarding all regimental matters.

(b) At stations where units of the permanent force and of the North-west Mounted Police are quartered, the men and horses will be attached to such units for discipline, rations and accommodation. Blankets and barrack furniture will, if possible, be drawn from store, failing which, the men must be accommodated on straw purchased for the purpose. At other stations, district officers commanding and the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police will act on their judgment. The men will be accommodated on straw in drill halls, or other buildings, and a contract entered into for their rations, or an allowance of 60 cents per diem may be issued, which, with their daily pay, will cover their subsistence and lodging. The necessary arrangements for fire and light will be made by officers commanding districts and Commissioner of North-west Mounted Police.

(c) Men and horses will be kept at the place of enrolment, and a report for orders will be made to the district officer commanding to the officers commanding squadrons or the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police, who will arrange for their being moved to the place of concentration as soon as accommodation is available. Officers commanding squadrons will report to the officer commanding the regiment at Toronto as soon as the troops at each place of concentration are completed, when orders will be given for the further concentration of the regiment at Halifax, or elsewhere, prior to embarkation.

(d) District officers commanding will pay all expenses out of the imprest sent them, furnishing afterwards, receipts in duplicate, for all expenditure incurred by them under these instructions.

13. The non commissioned officers and men of the permanent force and of the North-west Mounted Police will be allowed to count their service in this regiment as a portion of the period of their enlistment in the permanent force or in North-west Mounted Police.

14. Militiamen and members of the North-west Mounted Police who enrol will join in their uniform, which, if necessary, they will demand from the officer in command of their corps, giving a receipt for the same. This receipt will be the voucher for striking off uniforms, thus issued, from their charge.

15. The drill will be that laid down for mounted infantry and cavalry (Cavalry Drill, 1898), which will be found embodied in the Manual of Drill for Mounted Troops, copies of which will be supplied.

Organization and administration in accordance with the above, and the Queen's Regulations.

16. Permission has been given for the Commissioner to be good enough to arrange for the troops allotted to the North west Mounted Police being provided with horses.

The officer commanding the Royal Canadian Dragoons will arrange for horses so far as possible being allotted to the regimental staff, 'A' squadron, and Nos. 1 and 2 troops of 'B' squadron.

Officers commanding squadrons, under the officer commanding the regiment, will arrange for the purchase of the remainder through the district officer commanding, who will appoint a board for the purpose.

17. The regimental staff will be formed at Stanley Barracks, Toronto, by Colonel G. C. Kitson, who will temporarily assume command until relieved by an officer appointed for that purpose.

Captain C. M. Nelles, Royal Canadian Dragoons, will act as Adjutant, and Regimental Sergeant-Major Dingley, as Quartermaster.

Colonel Kitson will be good enough to communicate with the commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police with a view to the appointment of the best available personnel for the regimental staff.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

PART II.

ORGANIZATION OF BRIGADE DIVISION OF ARTILLERY FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

1. Authority has been given for the formation of a Brigade Division of Field Artillery of three Batteries.

The Batteries will be designated 'C,' 'D' and 'E,' Royal Canadian Artillery, and will be mobilized as follows:—

- 'C' Battery at Kingston.
- 'D' Battery at Ottawa.
- 'E' Battery at Quebec.

The Establishment will be in accordance with War Establishments, 1898, as hereunder.

Ranks.	Officers.	Warrant Officer.	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants	Artificers.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Total.	HORSES.		
								Public.		Total.
								Riding.	Draught.	
<i>Brigade Division Staff.</i>										
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding.....	1						4	2		2
Adjutant.....	1							2		2
Medical Officer.....	1							1		1
Veterinary Officers.....	1							1		1
Sergeant-Major.....		1					1	1		1
Sergeant-Trumpeter.....			1				3	1		1
Clerks.....			2					1		1
Drivers.....						3	9		6	6
Servants and Bâtmén.....						6				
Orderlies for Medical Officer.....								2		2
<b>Total, Brigade Division Staff.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>
<i>Detail of a Field Battery.</i>										
Major.....	1						5	2		2
Captain.....	1							1		1
Subalterns.....	3							3		3
Battery Sergeant-Major.....			1				8	1		1
Battery Quartermaster-Sergeant.....			1					1		1
Sergeants.....			6				9	6		6
Farrier Sergeant.....				1				1		1
Shoeing-smiths.....				4				1		1
Collarmakers.....				2				1		1
Wheelers.....				2			2			
Trumpeters.....					2			2		2
Corporals.....						6	6			
Bombardiers.....						6				
Gunners.....						76				
Drivers.....							147		100	100
Spare.....								62	5	8
<b>Total Field Battery (a).</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>137</b>
<i>Recapitulation.</i>										
Brigade Division Staff.....	4	1	3			9	17	8	8	16
3 Field Batteries.....	15		24	27	6	450	522	87	324	411
<b>Total Brigade Division in the field (b).</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>427</b>



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

2. One section of each battery will be from the Royal Canadian Artillery, and the remaining two sections from field batteries of the active militia, in accordance with schedules issued herewith.

3. The enrolment will be carried out by the officers appointed to command the batteries, district officers commanding concerned, assisted by the commanding officers of batteries detailed to furnish a quota of men and by subaltern officers appointed to command each section.

Non-commissioned officers and men of the active militia will be enrolled as privates. They will be promoted provisionally to the various grades by officers commanding sections, subject to the final approval of officers commanding batteries.

4. The enrolment will take place and the batteries will be concentrated as hereunder :

BATTERY.	PLACES OF ENROLMENT.	PLACE OF CONCENTRATION.
'C' .....	Kingston .....	} Kingston.
	Gananoque .....	
	Winnipeg .....	
	Hamilton .....	
	St. Catharines .....	
	Toronto .....	
'D' .....	Guelph .....	} Ottawa.
	Ottawa .....	
	London .....	
	Port Hope .....	
'E' .....	Quebec .....	} Quebec.
	Montreal .....	
	Granby .....	
	Woodstock .....	
	Newcastle .....	
	Sydney .....	

5. Men will be enrolled for each section from the units allotted, according to the distribution contained in the schedules issued herewith. Each section will accordingly represent the batteries which have furnished their quota to complete it.

The qualifications will be:—

(a.) Standard height :

Gunners : 5 feet 6 inches, with 34 inches chest measurement.

Drivers : 5 feet 3 inches, with 33 inches chest measurement.

(b.) Age : not less than 22 years nor more than 40.

(c.) To have performed at least one annual training as a field artilleryman in the active militia, or have served in the Royal Canadian Artillery.

(d.) Under special circumstances volunteers other than the above may be accepted, especially in the case of drivers.

Men to be eligible for appointment as non-commissioned officers will be required to be in possession of a certificate issued from a Royal School of Artillery.

6. The terms of service are :—

(a.) Service under the Army Act for six months with liability of extension to one year.

(b.) Rations, clothing and equipment free.

(c.) Pay will be issued at the rates laid down for the North-west Mounted Police up to the time of disembarkation in South Africa, after that date pay will be issued by the Imperial Government under the Royal warrant for pay.

7. Men who offer themselves for enrolment, as drivers, &c., other than those belonging to the Royal Canadian Artillery, Field Division, and are accepted, are invited to

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

offer their own horses, in which case the price, after valuation, will be paid to them, and the horses will become the property of the Government.

Standard :

Riding horses, 15 hands or over.

Draught horses, 15·3 hands or over.

The enrolling officer for each section will arrange for the selection of the total number of horses, riding and draught, required from those offered for sale.

Officers commanding districts will be good enough to arrange for the veterinary examination of horses thus offered, at the places of enrolment. They will also assemble boards of officers at such places to assess their value.

8. Saddlery and harness will be provided.

9. District officers commanding and the officers commanding 'A' and 'B' Batteries, will be good enough to provide the accommodation required for the medical examination and for the necessary clerical work. They will also procure additional clerical assistance, if needed, and will provide the necessary stationery.

10. The medical inspection of the men will be performed by medical officers of the permanent force, or, where the services of such officers are not available, by medical officers selected by the district officer commanding. In the latter case, at the termination of the recruiting, a statement of the number of men examined will be forwarded to headquarters, Ottawa, certified to by the district officer commanding, for payment of remuneration.

Medical examiners are directed to be careful and rigid in examining recruits. They will be guided by paras. 496 to 527, Regulations for Army Medical Services, 1897, copies of which will be provided to civil practitioners, when necessary, by the district officer commanding.

11. Attestation papers embodying an oath to be administered verbally, will be forwarded to the district officers commanding, for the use of enrolling officers. These forms will be filled up by the enrolling officer and signed by the volunteer, in the presence of the enrolling officer, who will also sign them. This constitutes the enrolment of the volunteer.

Men who have been enrolled will be paid by the district officers commanding, from funds which will be placed at their disposal, as provided in para. 6 (c), from the date of attestation.

Forage will be similarly issued for all horses upon enrolment, or an allowance in lieu will be paid in accordance with permanent corps regulations.

12. The administration of the sections during the formation will be as follows :—

(a.) The section to be formed at Kingston under the officer commanding 'A' Field Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery.

The section to be formed at Quebec under the officer commanding 'B' Field Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery.

The section at Ottawa under the officer commanding the Ottawa Brigade.

The sections at other points under the officer commanding the military district.

(b.) At stations where units of the permanent force are quartered the men and horses will be attached to such units for discipline, rations and accommodation. Blankets and office furniture will, if possible, be drawn from store, failing which, the men must be accommodated on straw purchased for the purpose. At other stations, district officers commanding will act on their own judgment. The men will be accommodated on straw in drill halls, or other buildings, and a contract entered into for their rations, or an allowance of 60 cents per diem may be issued, which, with their daily pay, will cover their subsistence and lodging.

(c.) Men and horses will be kept at the places of enrolment, and a report for orders will be made to the district officer commanding and to the officers commanding the batteries, who will arrange for their being moved to the place of concentration as soon as accommodation is available. The officers commanding batteries will report to the officer commanding the brigade division as soon as the battery at each place of concentration is completed, when orders will be given for the further concentration of the division at Halifax, or elsewhere, prior to embarkation.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

(d.) District officers commanding will pay all expenses out of the imprest sent them, furnishing afterwards receipts in duplicate, for all expenditure incurred by them under these instructions.

13. The non-commissioned officers and men of the permanent force will be allowed to count their service in this brigade division as a portion of the period of their enlistment in the permanent force.

14. Militiamen who enrol will join in their uniform, which they will demand from the officer in command of the battery to which they belong, giving a receipt for the same. This receipt will be the voucher for striking off uniforms thus issued, from their charge.

15. The drill will be that laid down for the 12 pr. B.L.G. of 6 cwt. and Field Artillery Drill, 1896, copies of which will be supplied.

Organization and administration will be in accordance with the above and the Queen's Regulations.

16. The quota of horses to be furnished from 'A' and 'B' Batteries, being insufficient for the requirements of the 1st sections of 'C,' 'D' and 'E' Batteries, the officers appointed to command the three latter batteries will arrange for the deficiency by calling upon officers commanding batteries of the active militia to furnish the number.

All the horses belonging to 'A' and 'B' Batteries which are passed as 'fit' for active service by the veterinary surgeon will be utilized, irrespective of age.

17. The staff of the brigade division will be formed at Tête du Pont barracks, Kingston, by Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Stone, R.A., commanding Canadian Artillery, who will temporarily assume the command until relieved.

Major C. C. Van Straubenzie, R.A., will perform the duties of acting Brigade Major of Artillery to Lieut.-Col. Stone, R. A.

18. In the event of 'A' and 'B' Batteries being unable to furnish the required number of men in the following categories for the 1st sections of 'C,' 'D' and 'E' Batteries, the officers appointed to the command of these batteries will provide for the deficiencies by an increase in sections II and III, to include the artificers or trumpeters required to complete the battery establishment, viz. :

Farrier sergeant,  
Shoeing-smiths,  
Collarmakers,  
Wheelers,  
Trumpeters.

The officers appointed to the command of the latter batteries will arrange to make good the deficiency by an increase in sections II and III, to include the artificers or trumpeters required to complete the battery establishment.

### PART III.

1. Officers appointed to this force will be provided with the following articles free :—

2 serge frocks, rifle or blue,  
2 pair serge trowsers, rifle or blue,  
2 khaki frocks,  
2 pair khaki pants,  
1 pair cloth pants,  
1 revolver and ammunition.

Officers will affix the necessary badges of their rank to their serges.  
'Sam. Browne' belts will be worn.

#### OFFICERS, MOUNTED RIFLES AND ARTILLERY.

2. The following schedule of officers' field kit as authorized in the British service, is published for information of officers about to serve in South Africa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

(a.) *Articles worn or carried on the person.*

Articles.	Lbs.	Oz.	Articles.	Lbs.	Oz.
Field cap.....		5½	Compass.....		4
Frock.....	3	0	Note book and pencil.....		4
Breeches.....	2	8	Whistle.....		2
Shirt.....		12	Haversack (with food).....	2	0
Flannel belt.....		6¼	Water bottle (filled).....	3	3½
Drawers.....		6	Clasp knife.....		6
Socks.....		4¼	Sword and 'Sam Browne' belt.....	4	0
Silk handkerchief.....		1	Pistol and ammunition.....	3	0
Field boots or ankle boots and puttees.....	4	0	Binoculars.....	1	12
Jack spurs.....		15	Cross belt and case for field glasses.....	3	0
Field dressing.....		2			
Watch.....		6			
Brown gloves.....		2		31	3½

(b.) *Articles carried on the horse.*

	Lbs.	Oz.
Saddle complete with bridle and breastplate.....	40	0
Shoe case with 1 fore and 1 hind shoe and nails.....	2	3
Nose bag with 6 lbs. corn.....	7	0
Mess tin.....	1	8
Heel and picketing ropes.....	1	10
Wallets, packed.....	8	9
Cloak or great coat.....	4	0
Cape (artillery only).....	1	8
Forage net (artillery only).....	2	2
Picketing pegs (mounted rifles only).....	4	1
Total on horse.....	72	9

(c.) *Articles in the wallets.*

Shirt.....		12
Drawers.....		6
Socks.....		4
Towel and soap.....		8
Holdall (with knife, fork, spoon, comb, razor, shaving-brush and tooth-brush).....	1	0
Box matches.....		1
Emergency ration.....		12
Collapsible cup.....		6
Map of country.....		2
Surcingle pad.....		13
Night cap.....		2
Tin of grease.....		2
Wallets empty and straps.....	3	5
Total weight.....	8	9

*(d.) Articles carried in Regimental Transport.**(i.) Packed in bed, valise or box.*

Blanket,  
Change of clothing and linen,  
Boots, second pair,  
Puttees,  
Canvas shoes,  
Lantern,  
Canvas bucket,  
Writing portfolio.

*(ii.) Packed in camp kettle.*

	Lbs.	Ozs.
2 plates . . . . .	1	5
Cup containing pepper and salt pots . . . . .	1	8
	—	—
Total . . . . .	2	13
	—	—

3. (a.) The total weight to be carried on the vehicles of regimental transport must not exceed for commanding officers, 50 pounds and for other officers, 35 pounds. This does not include the weight of articles packed in the camp kettle.

(b.) A camp kettle for three officers is allowed in the mobilization equipment of the unit. Officers will provide their own plates, cups, &c., of a suitable size to pack into this kettle.

(c.) Forage nets, saddle bags, &c., can be carried on the spare horses.

(d.) For home defence, officers will leave at the peace station, or for service abroad, will take with them to the base of operations, a bullock trunk packed with about a hundred pounds of personal baggage.

(e.) The mobilization equipment of the unit includes two picketing pegs and three ropes for each officer's horse.

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

*Instructions for Fitting Clothing.*

4. To ensure the proper fitting of clothing, head-gear and boots, officers commanding batteries or squadrons will send in at once to the Chief Staff Officer, Ottawa, size rolls for the volunteers already enrolled, and will send in size rolls daily for those further enrolled. These size rolls will give height of men, the measurement of chest and waist and circumference of head and size of boots, according to the following instructions:—

(a.) The height is to be in stocking feet.

(b.) The breast measurement is to be taken by a measuring tape over the undershirt and shirt only, and close under the arms; the waist measurement is to be taken over the trousers and drawn fairly tight.

(c.) The height, breast and waist measurements are to be carefully made, so as to be as accurate as possible, as the garments will be made considerably looser than the measurements.

(d.) For taking the head measurement of a helmet, a hat which fits the man should be measured, and not the man's head. Field service caps will be issued in sizes half an inch larger than the helmets.

(e.) The size of the boots generally worn is to be given. Demands will be met from a supply that will be in store at the place of concentration. Should it be found necessary in some cases to provide insoles one pair will be issued with the boots.

5. Wound pensions and compassionate allowances will be paid by the Imperial Government at Imperial rates.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

6. Non-commissioned officers and men desiring to assign their pay may do so, to relatives only, for any period not exceeding twenty-five days.

(a.) It is not possible to arrange for assignment of pay of the British Government, but every opportunity will be given by the commanding officers to facilitate remittances to Canada.

(b.) The commanding officers will forward to headquarters, before the departure of their force from Quebec, a signed statement from all non-commissioned officers and men who desire to assign their pay, in accordance with the form supplied from headquarters.

7. Officers will be permitted to enrol in the special service force, but before being attested will be required to tender their resignation. Officers commanding corps will not make recommendations for filling the vacancies thus caused, pending further orders, unless under special circumstances.

8. District officers commanding will retain the attestation papers of the men enrolled for special service in their district.

Immediately after the embarkation of the force they will prepare, in duplicate, a nominal roll of the regiment of mounted rifles and one of the field division of artillery, giving name, corps and post office address; also stating if married or single—if former, number of children, and age—and next of kin.

A copy of each list will be kept in the district office, and the other will be forwarded to Chief Staff Officer, headquarters, Ottawa.

9. To ensure prompt action, all correspondence, including requisitions and claims, in connection with this special service force will be marked 'S.S.' in red in the upper right hand corner. Envelopes covering the correspondence will be similarly marked.

By order.

F. G. STONE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 266,

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Thursday, December 21, 1899.

1. The following will be the arms, carried by the men of the Regiment of Mounted Rifles:—

- 1 Lee-Enfield .303 Rifle.
- 1 Sword Bayonet.
- 1 .44 Colt Revolver.

Provisional field service manuals will be published in a few days, which will lay down exactly the equipment required, and how carried, for the regiment of mounted rifles, and the brigade division of field artillery.

The arms and equipment now in possession of the men of the militia and of the North-west Mounted Police and not included in the schedules of equipment required, will be left with their respective corps, except in the case of the Mexican Saddlery for the North-west Mounted Police.

2. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted as follows:—

Captain W. J. Ray, 8th Royal Rifles, from the 15th January to the 14th May, 1900.

Veterinary Lieut. J. P. Spanton, D. of Y.R.C.H., until the 10th August, 1900.

By order.

F. G. STONE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 267.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Friday, December 22, 1899.

1. An intimation has been received by the Honble. the Minister that the Trustees of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund will be prepared to consider the cases of officers and men of the colonial forces who may be disabled in the present war in South Africa. Particulars of any cases of disabled officers or men needing assistance among the special service troops sent out by the Dominion of Canada will be forwarded with all necessary particulars, addressed, Chief Staff Officer, Militia, Headquarters, Ottawa.

2. With reference to para. 6 (c), parts I and II M. O. No. 265, district officers commanding and the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police will be good enough to arrange for the payment of daily pay, subsistence, and all incidentals, from date of enrolment up to, and including, the date of concentration.

Imprests for the purpose will be given to the District Officers commanding concerned, and the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police.

(a.) From the date of the concentration at the places named in para. 4, M. O. No. 265, parts I and II, the men will be taken on the pay-roll of the regiment and batteries concerned. The officer commanding the Canadian Mounted Rifles will arrange accordingly with the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police for pay being provided to the officers appointed to 'B' and 'C' Squadrons, Canadian Mounted Rifles, from the North-west Mounted Police for that purpose.

Imprests for that purpose will be given to the officer commanding the Canadian Mounted Rifles, the officer commanding Brigade Division, Field Artillery, and the officers commanding batteries. Officers commanding batteries will be supplied by imprest from headquarters on application when necessary.

3. The following are the relative rates of pay :—

## OFFICERS.

(a). <i>N. W. Mounted Police.</i>	<i>Special Service Force.</i>	\$ cts.
Commissioner.....	Lieut.-Colonel.....	7 12
Assistant Commissioner. ....	Major.....	4 38
Superintendent.....	Captain.....	3 84
Inspector.....	Lieutenant.....	2 75
Surgeon.....	Medical Officer.....	3 84
Veterinary Surgeon.....	Veterinary Officer.....	2 75

## N. C. OFFICERS AND MEN.

<i>North west Mounted Police.</i>		<i>Special Service Force.</i>	
	Per diem.		Per diem.
Staff Sergeants (higher rate).....	\$2 00	Regimental Sergeant Major.....	\$2 00
		Battery or Squadron Sergeant-Major.	1 50
		“ “ Quartermaster	
		“ “ Sergeant.....	1 50
Other Staff Sergeants (higher rate)	1 50	Orderly Room Sergeant.....	1 50
		Hospital Sergeant.....	1 50
		Pay Sergeant.....	1 50
Other Non-commissioned officers,		Orderly Room Clerk.....	1 00
Sergeants.....	1 00	Sergeant.....	1 00
Other Non-commissioned officers,		Corporals.....	0 85
Corporals.....	0 85	Bombardier.....	0 80
Private.....	0 75	Private.....	0 75
		Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant.....	1 75
		Sergeant.....	1 50
		Corporal,	
Other Artificers.....		Bombardier,	
		Private.	
		Trumpeter.....	1 00

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

4. With reference to para. 16, part I, and paras. 7 and 16, part II, M.O. No. 265, a credit will be placed in the hands of the district officers commanding, and of the officer commanding the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police, for the purchase of such horses as may be required to complete establishment.

The proceedings of the boards, after being approved by the District Officer Commanding, or by Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police, will be the authority for such payment.

5. The district officers commanding and the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police will meet all necessary disbursements in connection with the formation of the special service troops from a credit similarly placed in their hands.

Militia Order No. 265, of the 20th December, will be the authority for such payment.

By order.

F. G. STONE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 268.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Saturday, December 23, 1899.

1. It is notified for information that the following telegram has been this day received from the officer commanding the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment :

' Belmont, December 23, 1899.

' All well. Regiment sends greetings to all.'

2. With reference to M.O. 256 (4), of the 9th instant, district officers commanding will be good enough to forward to headquarters without delay a return showing :

(a) The name of each individual entitled to draw the allowance.

(b) The number of sons and their age and the number of daughters and their age.

(c) The name of the N.C. officer or man concerned, and the company in which enrolled, and

(d) In case of N.C. officers and men who belonged to the permanent force at the time of enrolment, the unit to which they belonged.

3. Regulations for the Royal Military College, amended to September, 1899, have been approved by His Excellency in Council, and are available for issue.

4. Officers commanding batteries of Field Artillery and regiments of Garrison Artillery who have not complied with instructions conveyed in circular letters from the officer commanding Canadian Artillery, respecting drill books and instructional stores, dated 5th and 13th ultimo, will be good enough to do so without delay.

5. With reference to M.O. 265, part II, para. 2, under detail of service squadron read '6' instead of '4' as number of drivers, and '12' instead of '8' as number of drivers' horses. Totals to be changed accordingly.

By order.

F. G. STONE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

No. 269.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Monday, December 25, 1899.

Statutory holiday.

Tuesday, December 26, 1899.

1. Lieut.-Colonel Cotton, Assistant Adjutant General for Artillery, will act as chief staff officer until the return to headquarters of Colonel Hubert Foster, quartermaster general.

2. Lieut. C. S. MacInnes, 10th Battalion 'Royal Grenadiers,' will perform the duties of acting A.D.C. to the Major General Commanding from the 24th instant, inclusive.

3. Lieut.-Col. Peters, A.D.C. to His Excellency, commanding No. 11 Military District, will assume the command of No. 2 M.D. temporarily during the absence on active service of Lieut.-Col. Otter, A.D.C. to His Excellency, and take up the duties forthwith.

Major T. Benson, R.C.A., will take up the command of No. 11 M.D. temporarily during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Peters, A.D.C.

4. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted as follows:—

Sergeant-Major Brisson, 85th Battalion, from the 1st proximo to the 31st December, 1900.

Lieut. C. J. Catto, 48th Highlanders, from the 23rd instant to the 30th April, 1900.

(a) 2nd Lieut. H. G. Carscallen, 4th Field Battery, has been granted an extension of leave, from the 1st October, 1899, to the 14th January, 1900.

5. District officers commanding and officer commanding Canadian Mounted Rifles, will be good enough to ensure that descriptive returns of all horses purchased are made in accordance with the recognized form of horse book.

The numbering and marking of horses will be as follows: C.M.R. and C.F.A., for the Canadian Mounted Rifles and Canadian Field Artillery, respectively, with a consecutive number, which will be allotted by the officer commanding the Canadian Mounted Rifles or officer commanding brigade division of Field Artillery.

District officers commanding and the officers commanding Canadian Mounted Rifles and brigade division of Field Artillery will be responsible that the branding is carried out immediately after the proceedings of the boards are approved.

The district officers commanding will notify the officer commanding Canadian Mounted Rifles of the purchase of each horse for the regiment, by telegram, and, similarly the officer commanding the brigade division of Field Artillery of the purchase of each horse for the brigade division. They will receive in reply the regimental number allotted.

6. With reference to M.O. 265, part I, of the 20th instant, the enrolling officers, officer commanding the regiment, and district officer commanding will use every effort to ensure that only men who are good shots and very good horsemen, are permitted to enrol themselves.

The men should be tested in one or both of the above qualifications, where means exist.

7. It is to be understood that M.O. 265, part, I and II, and part III (1), of the 20th inst., also M.O. 267, paras. 2 and 3, of the 22nd inst., are issued *provisionally*, with the authority of the Honourable the Minister, pending the official announcement in general orders.

By order.

W. H. COTTON, Lieut.-Colonel,

Chief Staff Officer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

No. 270.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Wednesday, December 27, 1899.

1. Lieut.-Col. Burney, 'Gordon Highlanders,' Staff Royal Military College, is appointed embarkation officer at Halifax, and will proceed to that place, accompanied by the chief engineer, on Friday, the 29th instant. Lieut.-Col. Burney will assist the district officer commanding to arrange accommodation for the reception of men and horses. He will supervise the preparation of the ships and superintend the embarkation.

2. Attention is called to M. O. 265, part 3, paragraph 4. Officers commanding squadrons and batteries will be good enough to send in daily the size rolls therein referred to without fail.

3. With reference to M. O. 265, part 3, paragraph 6, the following instructions are issued for the guidance of all concerned :—

(a) Officers, N. C. officers and men may assign such portion of their pay as they may wish to those dependent upon them, while serving in this force.

(b) Immediately upon the formation of a squadron of Mounted Rifles or Battery of Artillery, the officer commanding such units will prepare assigned pay sheets in triplicate, using forms to be supplied from headquarters. They will be good enough to forward two copies of this pay sheet to headquarters, signed by themselves and also by the officer commanding the regiment or brigade division. The third copy will be retained by the officer commanding the regiment or brigade division, for their guidance in adjusting their accounts with the department.

By order.

W. H. COTTON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Acting Chief Staff Officer.

No. 271.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Thursday, December 28, 1899.

## THE CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

1. The following amendment in the establishment authorized for the Regiment of Canadian Mounted Rifles, as laid down in Militia Order No. 265 of the 20th December, has received the provisional approval of the Honble. the Minister, and will be carried into effect :—

The Regiment of Canadian Mounted Rifles will be divided into two (2) Battalions, constituted as follows :—

*1st Battalion.*

Battalion Staff,  
'A' Squadron,  
'B' " "

*2nd Battalion.*

Battalion Staff,  
'C' Squadron,  
'D' " "

2. The establishment of the Regimental Staff for each Battalion, and of each Service Squadron, will be in accordance with that already authorized in Militia Order No. 265 part I, of the 20th December.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

The following will be substituted for that previously published, viz. : —

## RECAPITULATION.

	PERSONNEL.						HORSES, PUBLIC.				REMARKS.	
	Officers.	Warrant Officer.	Staff-Sergeants and Sergeants.	Artificers.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Total.	Riding.	Draught.	Pack.		Total.
<b>1st Battn. Mounted Rifles.</b>												
Regimental Staff . . . . .	7	1	5	4	..	34	51	29	24	....	53	Two Maxim Guns on galloping carriages are included.
Two Service Squadrons . . . . .	12	....	20	12	4	272	320	304	16	2	322	
	19	1	25	16	4	306	371	333	40	2	375	
<b>2nd Battn. Mounted Rifles.</b>												
Regimental Staff . . . . .	7	1	5	4	....	34	51	29	24	....	53	Two Maxim Guns on galloping carriages are included.
Two Service Squadrons . . . . .	12	....	20	12	4	272	320	304	16	2	322	
	19	1	25	16	4	306	371	333	40	2	375	
<b>Regiment of Canadian Mounted Rifles.</b>												
Grand Total												
2 Regimental Staffs . . . . .	14	2	10	8	....	68	102	58	48	....	106	Four Maxim Guns.
4 Service Squadrons . . . . .	24	....	40	24	8	544	640	608	32	4	644	
	38	2	50	32	8	612	742	666	80	4	750	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

3. The enrolment will be modified from that previously laid down in Militia Orders 265 of 20th December, part I, para. 4, and will take place, and the troops be concentrated as hereunder. (See also schedules issued herewith.)

1ST BATTALION MOUNTED RIFLES.

‘A’ SQUADRON.	PLACE OF ENROLMENT.	PLACE OF CONCENTRATION.
1st Troop	Toronto	} Toronto.
2nd Troop	{ Toronto St. Catharines	
3rd Troop	{ Peterborough Ottawa Montreal	} Montreal.
4th Troop	{ London Kingston	
‘B’ SQUADRON.		
1st Troop	Winnipeg	Winnipeg.
2nd Troop	{ Portage la Prairie Virden Brandon Yorkton Winnipeg	} Winnipeg.
3rd Troop	{ Montreal Quebec Cookshire	
4th Troop	{ Sussex, N.B. St. John, N.B. Canning, N.S.	} Halifax.

2ND BATTALION MOUNTED RIFLES.

‘C’ and ‘D’ Squadrons, 2nd Battalion, Mounted Rifles, will be enrolled and concentrated under arrangements to be made by the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police.

The following changes in part I. of M.O. 265 should also be noted :—

Omit ‘Nos. 1 and 2 Troops.’

For ‘Commanding Officer of the Regiment, Stanley Barracks, Toronto,’ read ‘Commanding Officers of the Battalions.’

For ‘Regiment at Toronto’ read ‘Battalions.’

For ‘Officer Commanding the Regiment’ read ‘Officers Commanding the Battalions.’

After the words ‘The Regimental Staff’ read ‘of the 1st Battalion.’

At the end of the paragraph insert the following sub-paragraph : ‘The Staff of the 2nd Battalion will be formed by the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police.’

4. The following table, showing how Field Artillery kit is carried, is published for information of all concerned.

ARTICLES.	MOUNTED.			DISMOUNTED.		—
	N. C. O.'s and Men.		Drivers.	Gunners of Detachments.	Other Gunners or Drivers.	
	With Large Wallets.	With Small Wallets.				
	I	II	III	IV	V	
1 Flannel shirt.....	In wallet...	In wallet...	In wallet...	Bag kit.....	Bag valise..	
1 Pair of socks.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	
1 Hold-all * .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	
1 Towel and soap.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	
1 Pair of bootlaces .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	
Curry comb.....	" .....	" .....	" (2).....	" .....	" .....	
Horse brush.....	" .....	" .....	" (2).....	" .....	" .....	
1 Horse rubber.....	" .....	Bag valise..	" .....	" .....	" .....	
1 Stable sponge.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	
1 Water brush.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	
1 Hard brush.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	
1 Pair of ankle boots.....	On wallets..	On wallets..	On wallets..	Bag valise..	Bag valise..	
1 Pair of drawers.....	Bag valise..	Bag valise..	In wallet..	" .....	" .....	
1 Housewife.....	" .....	" .....	Bag valise..	" .....	" .....	
1 Pair of overalls or pants.	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	
1 Cloth brush.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	
1 Mess tin.....	On saddle..	On saddle..	On saddle..	On carriages	In haversack	
1 Worsted cap.....	In wallet..	Bag valise..	In wallet..	Bag kit.....	Bag valise..	
1 Tin of grease .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	
1 Emergency ration.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	
1 Pair of puttees.....	Bag valise..	" .....	Bag valise..	" .....	" .....	
1 Pair of canvas shoes.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	Bag valise..	Bag valise..	
1 Brass brush .....	In wallet..	Bag valise..	In wallet..	Bag kit.....	Bag valise..	
1 Pipeclay sponge.....	" .....	In wallet..	" .....	" .....	" .....	
1 Tin of blacking.....	" .....	Bag valise..	" .....	" .....	" .....	
1 Blacking brush.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	
1 Polishing brush.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	
1 Hair brush.....	" .....	In wallet..	" .....	" .....	" .....	

Peace only.

NOTE.—The bag kit is carried on the carriages of the fighting line; the bag valise is placed in the baggage wagons.

\* Complete for peace, but with comb, knife, fork and spoon only for war.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

5. The following schedule of N.C.O.'s and men's field kits as authorized in the Imperial service, is published for information :

PRIVATES.

(a.) ARTICLES WORN OR CARRIED ON THE SOLDIER.

Articles.	Weight.		Articles.	Weight.	
	Lbs.	Ozs.		Lbs.	Ozs.
Field cap (with badge).....	0	5½	Brought forward.....	13	11½
Frock.....	2	0	Haversack with balance of day's rations.....	2	0
Breeches.....	2	8	Water bottle (filled).....	3	3½
Braces.....	0	4¾	Clasp knife with lanyard.....	0	6
Flannel shirt.....	1	3¾	Pouch and bandolier with 100 rounds .303 ammunition.....	7	11½
Flannel belt.....	0	6½	Rifle with sling, pull through, and full oil bottle.....	10	0
Drawers.....	1	0½	Bayonet and scabbard.....	1	4¾
Socks.....	0	4½	Waist belt and frog.....	1	3
Ankle boots.....	4	0½	Total carried by soldier....	39	8½
Putties.....	0	9			
Jack spurs.....	0	15			
Field dressing and description card	0	2			
Carried forward.....	13	11½			

Wagonmen carry their rifles ; bātmen (riding spare horses) wear them slung.

(b.) ARTICLES CARRIED ON THE HORSE.

Articles.	Weight.		Articles.	Weight.	
	Lbs.	Ozs.		Lbs.	Ozs.
Saddle complete with head rope, bridle and breast plate.....	40	0	Great-coat.....	6	8½
Shoe case, with 1 fore and 1 hind shoe and nails.....	2	3	Mess tin and strap.....	1	8½
Nose-bag, with 6 lbs. corn.....	7	0	*Wallets, packed.....	9	15½
Hoof picker.....	0	2½	Total.....	79	5½
Forage net.....	2	2	Total worn by rider.....	39	8½
Picketing gear.....	6	0	Weight of rider.....	140	0
Rifle bucket.....	2	0	Total on horse.....	258	13½
Surcingle pad.....	0	13			

ARTICLES PACKED IN THE WALLETS.\*

	Lbs.	Ozs.	Articles.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Horse brush and curry comb.....	1	6	Worsted cap.....	0	2½
Horse rubber.....	0	8	Towel and soap.....	0	1½
Stable sponge.....	0	1	Boot laces.....	0	0½
Emergency ration.....	0	12	Wallets, empty, and strap.....	3	5½
Tin of grease.....	0	9	Total weight (included in total on horse).....	9	15½
Socks, 1 pair.....	0	4½			
Flannel shirt.....	1	3¾			

† For drivers only.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

## (c.) ARTICLES CARRIED IN VALISES, IN REGIMENTAL TRANSPORT.

Articles.	No.	Weight.	
		Lbs.	Ozs.
Breeches..... pair	1	2	8
Housewife, fitted.....	1	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drawers..... pair	1	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canvas shoes.....	1	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cloth brush.....	1	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Valise.....	1	1	0
Total.....		6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

If not in wear the jersey will be carried in the valise.

## (d.) ARTICLES PACKED IN THE KIT BAG.\*

Articles.	No.	Remarks.
Frock.....	1	
†Boots, ankle..... pair	1	
Putties..... "	1	

\*The kit bags will be taken as far as the base only, and be there left in charge of the storemen who remain permanently attached to a general depot.

†The boots will be tied together with the soles outward, the regimental number of the man and the name of the unit being chalked or otherwise legibly marked on the soles. The boots will be packed last and placed in the mouth of the kit bag to admit of their being readily withdrawn should it be necessary to order them to be forwarded to the front.

## NOTES :—

I. The above tables will, with a few necessary alterations, apply equally to non-commissioned officers, drivers, &c.

II. For use on board ship a clothes bag is supplied.

III. Mounted riflemen will, in no circumstances, wear the ordinary full-dress head-dress of their corps. Unless F. P. helmets are issued, they will wear field-caps.

## NOTES ON METHOD OF CARRYING ARTICLES ON THE HORSE.

Great-coat, rolled 26 inches long, behind the saddle.

Saddle blanket under saddle.

Forage net, heel rope and picketing rope to be folded flat, and placed between the cantle of the saddle and the cloak. When full, the forage net is carried in front of the near wallet. Two heel ropes are provided for unruly horses.

Nose-bag (when empty) on the shoe case, fastened to the baggage strap. When oats are carried, the strap of the nose-bag must be fastened to the back arch of the saddle.

Picketing pegs, on the great coat.

Mess-tin fastened by the coat strap of the off wallet.

Shoe-case on near side of saddle.

Hoof-picker on shoe-case strap.

Mallet (when taken) on the off side wallet, head upwards, handle fastened by the wallet-straps.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

At the discretion of the commanding officer the picketing gear of draught horses may be transferred in whole or in part to the vehicles of regimental transport.

6. The officers appointed to the special service force will report for duty at places of concentration not later than Monday 1st proximo, and will take up the duties allotted to them accordingly. They will report either in person or by writing to the district officers commanding military districts, officer commanding regiment or brigade division, and chief staff officer.

Complete file of orders referring to the organization of their commands will be supplied to them through the district officer commanding.

By order.

W. H. COTTON, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Acting Chief Staff Officer.

No. 272.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Friday, December 29, 1899.

1.. With reference to M. O. 265, parts 1 and 2, of the 20th instant, and to 271 (1) of the 28th instant, the following officers have been selected for appointment to the Regiment of Mounted Rifles, 1st Battalion, and the Brigade Division of Field Artillery, referred to therein, viz. :—

## CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES, FIRST BATTALION.

*Commanding Officer.*

Lessard, F. L. (Lieut.-Col. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

*Major (2nd in Command.)*

Evans, T. D. B. (Lieut.-Col. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

*Commanding Squadrons.*

Williams, V. A. S. (Capt. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

Forester, W. ( " " " ).

*Captains.*

Greenwood, H. S. (Lieut.-Col. 3rd Dragoons).

Pearse, C. St. A. (Captain Royal Canadian Dragoons).

*Lieutenants.*

King, A. H. (Major 1st Hussars).

Borden, H. L. (Major K. C. Hussars).

Turner, R. E. W. (Captain Q. O. C. Hussars).

Van Luven, R. M. (Captain 4th Hussars).

Cockburn, H. Z. C. (Captain G. G. B. Guards).

Van Straubenzie, C. T. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

Elmsley, J. H. ( " " " ).

Young, F. V. (2nd Lieut. Manitoba Dragoons).

*Adjutant.*

Nelles, C. M. (Captain Royal Canadian Dragoons).

*Quartermaster.*

Wynne, J. A. (Captain 2nd Regiment, C.A.).



*Medical Officer.*

Duff, H. R. (Surgeon-Major 4th Hussars).

*Transport Officer.*

Harrison, C. F. (Capt. 8th Hussars).

*Veterinary Officer.*

Hall, W. B. (Vet.-Major, Royal Canadian Dragoons).

The above officers are distributed as follows, for purposes of organization. It will rest with command-officers to allot them after embarkation, as necessity requires :—

*Commanding Officer.*

Lessard, F. L. (Lieut.-Col. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

*Major (2nd in Command).*

Evans, T. D. B. (Major and temporary Lieut.-Col. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

*' A ' SQUADRON.**Commanding Squadron.*

Forester, W. (Capt. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

*Captain.*

Pearse, C. St. A. (Capt. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

*Lieutenants.*

1st Troop, Elmsley, J. H. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

2nd Troop, Cockburn, H. Z. C. (Capt. G. G. B. Guards).

3rd Troop, Van Luven, R. M. (Capt. 4th Hussars).

4th Troop, King, A. H. (Major 1st Hussars).

*' B ' SQUADRON.**Commanding Squadron.*

Williams, V. A. S. (Capt. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

*Captain.*

Greenwood, H. S. (Lieut.-Col. 3rd Dragoons).

*Lieutenants.*

1st Troop, Van Straubenzie, C. T. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

2nd Troop, Young, F. V. (2nd Lieut. Manitoba Dragoons).

3rd Troop, Turner, R. E. W. (Capt. Q. O. C. Hussars).

4th Troop, Borden, H. L. (Major K. C. Hussars).

*Adjutant.*

Nelles, C. M. (Capt. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

*Quartermaster.*

Wynne, J. H. (Capt. 2nd Regiment, C. A.).

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

*Medical Officer.*

Duff, H. R. (Sur.-Maj. 4th Hussars).

*Transport Officer.*

Harrison, C. F. (Capt. 8th Hussars).

*Veterinary Officer.*

Hall, W. B. (Vet. Major, Royal Canadian Dragoons).

## BRIGADE DIVISION, FIELD ARTILLERY.

*Commanding Officer.*

Drury, C. W. (Lieut.-Col. Royal Canadian Artillery), A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General.

*Majors.*

Hudon, J. A. G. (Major Royal Canadian Artillery).

Hurdman, W. G. (Major 2nd Field Battery, C.A.).

Ogilvie, G. H. (Major Royal Canadian Artillery).

*Captains.*

Costigan, R. (Major 3rd Field Battery, C.A.).

Panet, H. A. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).

Eaton, D. I. V. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).

*Lieutenants.*

Irving, L. E. W. (Capt. Reserve of Officers).

Good, W. C. (Capt. 10th Field Battery, C.A.).

King, W. B. (Capt. 7th " " ).

Van Tuyl, T. W. (Capt. 6th " " ).

McCrea, J. (Lieut. 16th " " ).

Ogilvie, A. T. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Artillery).

Morrison, E. W. B. (Lieut. 2nd Field Battery, C.A.).

Leslie, J. N. S. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Artillery).

*Attached for Duty.*

Mackie, H. J. (Capt. 42nd Battalion, late 2nd Field Battery).

*Adjutant.*

Thacker, H. C. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).

*Medical Officer.*

Worthington, A. (Surg.-Major, 53rd Battalion).

*Veterinary Officer.*

Massie, J. (Veterinary-Major, Royal Canadian Artillery).

The above officers are distributed as follows, for purposes of organization. It will rest with commanding officers to allot them after embarkation, as necessity requires :—

*Commanding Officer.*

Drury, C. W. (Lieut.-Col., Royal Canadian Artillery).

*' C ' BATTERY.**Major.*

Hudon, J. A. G. (Major, Royal Canadian Artillery).

*Captain.*

Panet, H. A. (Captain, Royal Canadian Artillery).

*Lieutenants.*

1st Section, Leslie, J. N. S. (Lieut., Royal Canadian Artillery).

2nd Section, King, W. B. (Captain, 7th Field Battery, C.A.).

3rd Section, Irving, L. E. W. (Captain Reserve of Officers).

*' D ' BATTERY.**Major.*

Hurdman, W. G. (Major, 2nd Field Battery, C.A.).

*Captain.*

Eaton, D. I. V. (Captain, Royal Canadian Artillery).

*Lieutenants.*

1st Section, Van Tuyl, T. W. (Captain, 6th Field Battery, C.A.).

2nd Section, McCrea, J. (Lieut., 16th Field Battery, C. A.).

3rd Section, Morrison, E. W. B. (Lieut., 2nd Field Battery, C.A.).

*' E ' BATTERY.**Major.*

Ogilvie, G. H. (Major, Royal Canadian Artillery).

*Captain.*

Costigan, R. (Major, 3rd Field Battery, C.A.).

*Lieutenants.*

1st Section.

2nd Section, Ogilvie, A. T. (Lieut., Royal Canadian Artillery).

3rd Section, Good, W. C. (Captain, 10th Field Battery, C.A.).

*Attached for Duty.*

Mackie, H. J. (Captain, 42nd Battalion).

*Adjutant.*

Thacker, H. C. (Captain, Royal Canadian Artillery).

*Medical Officer.*

Worthington, A. (Surg.-Major, 53rd Battalion).

*Veterinary Officer.*

Massie, J. (Veterinary Major, Royal Canadian Artillery).

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

## ISSUE OF AMMUNITION AND EQUIPMENT.

2. The Batteries will proceed to Halifax complete, with harness and gun equipment and horses; the 500 rounds ammunition per gun should be forwarded direct to Halifax, consigned to the ship in which the units will sail. The ammunition to be in the following proportion: 9,000 rounds of shrapnel, 450 rounds of case.

Five hundred (500) rounds per carbine and per rifle of mark II, S.A.A., will be delivered direct at Halifax. and placed on board the ship to which the unit to which it belongs is allotted.

Ten thousand (10,000) rounds per Maxim gun, will also be similarly delivered, viz: 40,000 rounds. 20,000 rounds in S.S. *Montezuma*, 20,000 rounds in S.S. *Pomeranian*.

Regimental equipment, including camp equipment, complete, picketing gear, horse-shoes (3 months' supply) blankets excepted, will be delivered direct, and placed on board the ships to which the several units are allotted. The camp equipment complete, should be so stored on board ships that it can be easily got at upon arrival at port of disembarkation.

Regimental and other transport wagons will be delivered direct, and placed on board the ships to which the units in question are allotted.

The arms and equipment, canvas kit bag inclusive, will be issued at Halifax, prior to the men embarking, and arrangements will be made for this to be done in some convenient place.

(a) Saddles for 1st Mounted Rifles will be drawn at each place of concentration by O.G. squadrons or troops through the D.O.C., from local district stores if available, or from the nearest cavalry regiment, and fitted. The Brigade Division Field Artillery, will be similarly treated.

(b) Officers commanding squadrons, troops or battaries will give receipts for the same, which will be the authority for striking the saddlery, etc., off charge.

(c) A reserve supply of saddlery and harness, both for the 1st Battalion Mounted Rifles and for the Brigade Division Field Artillery (at least 25 per cent) will be held ready for issue at Halifax, for any horses not fitted at place of concentration.

(d) The saddlery for the 1st Battalion, Mounted Rifles, will be packed for shipment by train to Halifax, and for placing on board ship in canvas sacks to be forwarded for the purpose, marked with regiment, letter of squadron, number of troops and consecutive number of set. These sacks will be issued to squadrons or troops at places of concentration. A reserve being available at Halifax.

An issue of sacks for the Brigade Division of Field Artillery will be similarly made.

A considerable quantity of dubbing and oil will be available for issue at Halifax, and a considerable reserve stock allotted for use on board ship.

Complete sets of farriers' tools will be issued at Halifax, together with a proportion of horse-shoes.

Complete set of saddlers' tools will be issued at Halifax, together with a stock of leather.

Two sets of cobblers' tools, with spare leather, will be provided per battalion of Mounted Rifles, and one per battery.

A complete supply of tailors' requirements will be provided.

The undermentioned articles will be issued to the following units with as little delay as possible, viz:—1st. *Battalion, Mounted Rifles, Regimental Staff, 'A' Squadron, and Nos. 3 and 4 Troops, 'B' Squadron, and Brigade Division, Field Artillery.*

(a) *Place of Concentration.*

1 field service cap,	Necessaries complete,
1 serge,	Canvas kit bag,
1 pair of serge trousers,	Grooming kit,
1 blue jumper,	Nose-bags,
1 pair of boots,	Horse blankets,
1 cloak.	Rollers.
1 tuque.	

(b)

*For issue at Halifax.*

1 khaki jacket,	1 pair putties,
1 pair khaki trousers,	1 pair shoes,
1 pair khaki pantaloons.	Saddle deck.

The whole of the articles enumerated above will be issued to Nos. 1 and 2 troops of 'B' Squadron, Mounted Rifles, and to the 2nd Battalion, Mounted Rifles, upon arrival at Halifax.

(c)

*For issue on board Ship.*

1 khaki jacket,	1 felt hat, or helmet,
1 pair khaki pantaloons,	1 pair spurs,
1 pair boots,	1 waterproof coat.
1 pair putties.	

These articles will be so stored that they can be conveniently got at and fitted, towards the end of the voyage. All remaining articles of kit, etc., will be retained at the base of operations.

(a) Four blankets per man will be issued at Halifax for the use of the troops prior to embarkation. These blankets will be conveyed on board ship for the use of the troops, and the proportion not required upon arrival in the tropics will be returned to store on board, and stowed away accordingly.

(b) A reserve supply of horse blankets and rollers will be required for the use of the horses upon embarkation. They will be issued prior to the horses being moved on board ship for those horses which have arrived from the North-west Territories, or elsewhere, unblanketed.

Four hand-clipping machines with a crank will be provided and placed on board ship, viz.—2 S.S. *Montezuma*, 1 S.S. *Laurentian*, 1 S.S. *Pomeranian*.

3. With reference to No. 270 (1), of the 27th instant, the departure of Lieut.-Colonel Burney is postponed until further orders.

By order.

W. H. COTTON, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Acting Chief Staff Officer.

No. 273.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Saturday, December 30, 1899.

1. The following provisional allotment of Troops, etc., to the Transports for conveyance from Halifax, N.S., to Cape Town, South Africa, is notified for general information:

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

MONTEZUMA—1st BATTALION, THE CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES, AND ONE FIELD BATTERY, R.C.A.

	Officers.	W. O.	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.	Other Ranks.	Horses.	Guns, Carriages and Limbers.	Ammunition Wagons and Limbers.	Store Wagon and Limber.	Forge Wagon and Limber.	Light Prairie.	AMMUNITION, No. OF ROUNDS.						REMARKS.		
											Gun.							Small arm, ball.	
											Cartridges filled, Cor-dite.	Fuzes T and P.	Shell, Shrap-nel, filled.	Shot, Cases.	Tubes, Traction, T.	303.		Pistol.	
Regimental Staff (1st Battalion) and 2 Squadrons (Mounted Rifles.)	7	1	5	38	53					3	2								
1 Battery R. C. A.	19		20	288	322					2	4				176,060			* There should be saloon accommodation for at least 30 officers.	
Add 2nd Battalion Mounted Rifles	5		8	161	187	6	6	1	1	1	3				6,000				
Total	*25	1	33	507	575	6	6	1	1	6	9				182,000				

LAURENTIAN—BRIGADE DIVISION, FIELD ARTILLERY (ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY).

Brigade Division Staff	4	1	3	9	16					1	1							
2 Batteries R. C. A.	10		16	322	274	12	12	2	2	2	6				6,000			
Total	14	1	19	331	290	12	12	2	2	3	7				6,000			

POMERANIAN—2ND BATTALION, THE CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Regimental Staff (2nd Battalion) and 2 Squadrons (Mounted Rifles.)	7	1	5	38	53					3	2							
Total	+11		20	268	269					2	4				300			
Total	18	1	25	306	312					5	6				6,720			

NOTE.—The SS. *Montezuma* and *Laurentian* will probably sail on Thursday, 18th inst., and SS. *Pomeranian* on Saturday, 20th. The exact dates will be notified hereafter.

2. With reference to M.O. 255 (1), of the 7th instant, an extension of leave on medical certificate is granted Colonel Honble. M. Aylmer, Adjutant General, until the 31st proximo.

3. Colonel Hubert Foster, Quartermaster General, having returned from leave of absence this day, assumes the duties of Chief Staff Officer.

1. Certificates as hereunder have been issued from the Royal Schools of Military Instruction, Canada.

RANK, NAME AND CORPS.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	PERCENTAGE OF MARKS OBTAINED.		
				Written	Practical.	Average Percentage.
<i>Cavalry.</i>						
Major J. E. Mabee, 47th Battn.		Equitat'n				70
Capt. P. D. McLaren, 30th Battn.		"				72
2nd Lieut. C. S. King, 1st Hrs.	2	S	A	61	63	62
" G. Carr, 5th Drag.	2	"	"	57	51	54
" S. F. Smith, G.G.B.G.	2	Spec.	"	60	53	56
Corporal G. Smith,	2	S	B	56	54	55
Private G. McGill, D.Y.R.C. Hrs.	2	"	"	51	52	51
<i>Infantry.</i>						
Major H. Cronyn, 7th Battn.	F.O.	Spec.	A	86·25	82·50	84·37
" R. Cox, 47th "	"	S	"	55	84	69·5
" J. E. Mabee, 47th Battn.	"	Spec.	"	56	82·5	69·25
Captain G. T. Brown, 7th Battn.	Capt.	"	"	69·28	78	73·64
" A. A. Campbell, 7th Battn.	"	"	"	75·23	78	76·61
" W. S. Smith, 7th "	"	"	"	78·33	82	80·16
" S. N. Davis, 37th "	F.O.	"	"	61·25	73·25	67·25
" J. E. Varley, 19th "	"	"	"	64·5	73·75	69·12
Lieutenant J. S. Brown, 7th "	Sub.	"	"	80	63·20	71·60
" H. C. Beecher, 7th "	Capt.	"	"	68·95	67	67·95
" A. T. Little, 7th "	"	"	"	75	72·22	73·61
" W. S. Spittal, 7th "	"	"	"	60·71	71·60	66·15
" J. N. Kidd, 16th "	"	"	"	74·04	73·8	73·91
" J. Carlon, 10th "	F.O.	"	"	93·25	80·25	86·75
2nd Lieut. F. H. Hopkins, 45th "	Capt.	"	"	72·88	68·8	70·65
" T. Bradley, 20th "	"	"	"	65·23	64·32	64·67
" R. Y. Douglas, 12th "	"	S	"	72·3	70	71·08
" H. E. Smith, 36th "	F.O.	"	"	64·5	82·5	72·37
" W. A. H. Findlay, 2nd "	Capt.	Spec.	"	83·57	74	78·37
" E. M. Harris, 7th "	Sub.	"	"	84	61·20	72·60
" M. J. Wilson, 77th "	"	"	"	88	56	72
" C. V. Thompson, 22nd "	"	"	"	82	70	76
" F. H. Screaton, 7th "	Capt.	"	"	75	78·60	76·80
" W. Wanless, 7th "	"	"	"	59·52	68	63·76
" T. J. Murphy, 7th "	"	"	"	68·57	70·60	69·58
" G. A. Bentley, 7th "	"	"	"	67·85	68	67·94
" E. S. Wilson, 77th "	"	"	"	68·33	66·66	67·49
" J. Verth, 37th "	"	"	"	65·47	69	67·23
" J. M. D. Telford, 31st "	"	"	"	72·14	76	74·07
" T. W. Bradley, 77th "	"	"	"	73·80	72·22	73·01
" W. H. Gundry, 33rd "	"	"	"	68·80	78	73·40
" M. Scott, 25th "	"	S	"	69·47	73·60	71·53
" O. M. Snider, 31st "	"	"	"	76·42	80	78·21
" J. Stewart, 55th "	"	Spec.	"	59·75	60·40	60·07
" R. Wood, 10th "	"	S	"	80·47	75	77·82
" G. F. McFarland, 31st "	"	"	"	76·66	67·4	71·63
" E. L. Knight, 35th "	"	"	"	69·28	63·6	66·19
" H. Cowper, 44th "	"	"	"	70·7	70·4	70·54
" F. H. Deacon, 20th "	"	"	"	74·32	70·2	72·06
" T. Trousdale, 47th "	"	"	"	55·95	66·4	61·3
" E. G. Ruttan, 47th "	"	"	"	56·18	58	57·17
" J. G. Cline, 44th "	"	"	"	59·76	75	68·4
Col. Sergt. W. Tree, 35th "	N.C.O.	"	B	48	60·5	57·09
Sergeant T. J. Spears, 31st "	"	"	"	54·50	65	59·75
" J. A. Livens, 22nd "	"	"	"	67	75	71
" J. Monture, 37th "	"	"	"	55	75	65
Corporal W. C. Forse, 39th "	"	"	"	56·50	63·50	60
" D. M. Lockhart, 37th "	"	"	"	58	62·25	60·12
" W. Tompkins, 49th "	"	"	"	50·66	57·75	55·81
" R. A. Steele, 42nd "	"	"	"	48·66	59·75	56·72

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

Certificates—*Concluded.*

RANK, NAME AND CORPS.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	PERCENTAGE OF MARKS OBTAINED.		
				Written	Practical.	Average Percentage.
<i>Infantry—Concluded.</i>						
Corporal B. Johnston, 44th Battn.....	N. C. O.	Spec.	B	47·33	58·75	55·63
" B. A. Taylor, S. St. M. R. Co.....	"	"	"	50	59·5	56·90
Private A. H. Armstrong, 43rd Battn.....	"	"	"	55	70	62·50
" J. J. Edson, R. C. R.....	"	"	"	74·50	80	77·25
" A. Plante, R. C. R.....	"	"	"	88	90·50	89·25
" J. A. Roch, R. C. A.....	"	"	"	66	52·50	59·25
" F. O'Donnell, 34th Battn.....	"	"	"	55·33	61	59·45
" F. H. Rice, 44th Battn.....	"	"	"	40·66	68·5	60·91
" N. D. Calverley, 35th Battn.....	"	"	"	47·33	63·5	59·09

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

MILITIA ORDERS, 1900.

No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Tuesday, January 2, 1900.

1. The Honourable the Minister has been pleased to approve of a grant of \$150.00 to officers appointed to the Special Service Force for South Africa, towards defraying expense of their outfit, and an advance of pay of \$60.00. These amounts will be paid to officers as soon as their appointment has been notified in Militia Orders.

2. The attention of District Officers Commanding is directed to M.O. 265, of the 20th ultimo, part 1, para. 12 (c).

Men and horses will be moved to places of concentration from places of enrolment as soon as possible, without waiting for the completion of the quota.

District officers commanding will request officers commanding Squadrons to inform them when accommodation is available.

3. With reference to M.O. 265, part 1, para. 2, a horse has been inadvertently detailed for the armourer sergeant. The total number of horses shown, viz., 29, is correct. The schedule to be corrected accordingly.

4. Major G. C. Jones, Halifax Bearer Company, is appointed to assist the embarkation officer at Halifax as regards the sanitary and medical arrangements on shore and upon the transports.

5. The saddlery required to complete the equipment for the 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles will be withdrawn from regiments as follows:—

'A' Squadron.—Troops 1, 2 and 4, from the Governor General's Body Guards.

No. 3 Troop from the Duke of York's Canadian Hussars.



68 VICTORIA, A. 1900

'B' Squadron.—No. 3 Troop, from the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars.

The remaining Troops will be supplied at Halifax.

Carbine buckets and attachment are not part of the equipment of a mounted rifleman and will therefore not be drawn.

6. Officers commanding Batteries enrolling men for special service will be good enough to supply them with helmets.

These helmets will be replaced on requisition.

7. Until further orders, courses of instruction at the Cavalry Schools of Instruction at Toronto and Winnipeg, and the Field Artillery Schools of Instruction at Kingston and Quebec will be suspended.

8. The date for the commencement of the Jany.-Feby. Short Course of Instruction at No. 2 Regimental Depot, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, is postponed until further orders.

9. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted as follows :—

Capt. C. J. Dunn, 8th Battalion, from the 10th inst. to May 31, next.

Capt. Wm. Taylor, 63rd Battalion, from the 15th inst. to April 14, next.

Capt. L. Rioux, 89th Battalion, from the 15th inst. to April 29, next.

Lieut. T. E. Pooley, No. 4 Co., 5th Regiment C.A., from the 13th ultimo to June 12, next.

10. The leave of absence granted to Surgeon-Lieut. H. Fleming, P.L.D.G., in M.O. 255 (3), of the 7th ultimo, is cancelled.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,

Chief Staff Officer.

No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Wednesday, January, 3, 1900.

1. A nominal roll of N.C. officers and men of the 2nd (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, is issued herewith.

2. Attention is called to M.O. 265, part III of the 20th ultimo. District officers commanding will, in order that a nominal roll of the Canadian Mounted Rifles and Brigade Division of Field Artillery may be compiled immediately after the departure of the 2nd Special Service Force, ensure that all attestation papers of men enrolled in their district are sent to them. From the attestation papers they will immediately prepare the return called for in the M. O. above referred to, in accordance with a form which will be furnished, and forward it to Chief Staff Officer, Headquarters.

3. Attention is called to Queen's Regulations 1898, para. 1497, for full reference to the shipment of baggage, stores and all packages by sea transport :—

(a.) Baggage in excess of the quantities allowed by Regulations is forbidden.

(b.) Each article must have distinctly marked on it the name, rank and corps of the owner, and on the top 'the nature of the contents, such as 'Personal baggage and stores,' 'clothing,' 'equipment.'

Padlocks, cleats for rope handles and other projections which cause loss of stowage are forbidden.

(c.) Heavy baggage of individuals should be forwarded to Halifax so as to arrive previous to embarkation.

(d.) Each man when proceeding to the port is to take charge of his sea kit-bag and of his valise or other bags and when proceeding by railway is to have these articles in the car with him, and not in the baggage car.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

(e.) Packages containing stores and equipment are to be marked :—

<b>CANADIAN SPECIAL SERVICE FORCE.</b>	
Here state Regiment, Corps, Battalion or Battery.	
.....	
<b>SOUTH AFRICA.</b>	
No.....	
Contents.....	
Ship.....	

(f.) Officers commanding Battalions of the Canadian Mounted Rifles and the Brigade Division of Field Artillery will ensure that the officers commanding Squadrons and Batteries arrange for the marking of equipment and necessaries when issued.

Stencils and materials for marking will be issued by the Store Department as soon as possible.

4. With reference to M.O. 273 (3), of the 29th ultimo, Lieut.-Colonel Burney proceeds to Halifax forthwith.

5. The scale of rations for troops and forage for horses on board sea-going transports has been approved, and will be issued to all concerned.

6. Leave of absence is granted to Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Evans, Royal Canadian Dragoons, until the 6th instant.

7. Lieut.-Colonel H. N. Ruttan, commanding 90th Battalion, will take over temporarily, the command of No. 10 Military District, from the 8th instant.

8. With reference to M. O. 265, parts I and II, of the 20th instant, and to 271 (1) of the 28th instant, the following officers have been selected for appointment to the Canadian Mounted Rifles, 2nd Battalion, referred to therein, viz :—

THE CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES, 2ND BATTALION.

*Commanding Officer.*

Herchmer, L. W. (Commissioner N.W.M.P.)

*Major.*

(2nd in Command.)

Steeie, S. B. (Superintendent N.W.M.P.)

*Commanding Squadrons.*

Walker, J.

Howe, J. (Superintendent N.W.M.P.)

*Captains.*

Sanders, G. E. (Superintendent N.W.M.P.)

Cuthbert, A. E. R. (Inspector N.W.M.P.)

*Lieutenants.*

Chalmers, T. W. (Lieutenant Reserve of Officers.)  
 Macdonell, A. C. (Inspector N.W.M.P.)  
 Moodie, J. D. " "  
 Begin, J. V. " "  
 Davidson, H. J. A. " "  
 Wroughton, T. A. " "  
 Inglis, W. M. (late H. M. Berkshire Regiment.)  
 Taylor, J. (Lieutenant Manitoba Dragoons.)

*Adjutant.*

Baker, M. (Inspector N.W.M.P.)

*Quartermaster.*

Allan, J. B. (Inspector N.W.M.P.)

*Medical Officer.*

Devine, J. A. (Surgeon-Lieut. 90th Battalion.)

*Transport Officer.*

Eustace, R. W. B.

*Veterinary Officer.*

Riddell, R.

The above officers are distributed as follows, for purpose of organization. It will rest with commanding officer to allot them after embarkation, as necessity requires:—

*Commanding Officer.*

Herchmer, L. W. (Commissioner N.W.M.P.)

*Major.*

(2nd in Command.)

Steele, S. B. (Superintendent N.W.M.P.)

*'A' SQUADRON.**Commanding Squadron.*

Walker, J.

*Captain.*

Sanders, G. E. (Superintendent N.W.M.P.)

*Lieutenants.*

1st Troop. Moodie, J. D. (Inspector N.W.M.P.)  
 2nd " Begin, J. V. (Inspector N.W.M.P.)  
 3rd " Wroughton, T. A. (Inspector N.W.M.P.)  
 4th " Inglis, W. M. (late. Capt. H. M. Berkshire Regiment.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

## 'D' SQUADRON.

*Commanding Squadron.*

Howe, J. (Superintendent N.W.M.P.)

*Captain.*

Cuthbert, A. E. R. (Inspector N.W.M.P.)

*Lieutenants.*

- 1st Troop. Davidson, H. J. A. (Inspector N.W.M.P.)  
 2nd " Macdonell, A. C. (Inspector N.W.M.P.)  
 3rd " Chalmers, T. W. (Lieut. Reserve of Officers.)  
 4th " Taylor, J. (Lieut. Manitoba Dragoons.)

*Adjutant.*

Baker, M. (Inspector N.W.M.P.)

*Quartermaster.*

Allan, J. B. (Inspector N.W.M.P.)

*Medical Officer.*

Devine, J. A. (Surgeon-Lieut. 90th Battalion.)

*Transport Officer.*

Eustace, R. W. B.

*Veterinary Officer.*

Riddell, R.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
 Chief Staff Officer.

No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Thursday, January 4, 1900.

1. The Major General Commanding, accompanied by an A.D.C., proceeds to Toronto and will inspect the regimental staff, and 'A' Squadron, 1st battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, on Monday, the 8th instant, as follows:—

- Foot parade—10 30 a.m.  
 Horse inspection—Noon.  
 Mounted parade—2.30 p.m.

The General Officer Commanding will similarly inspect 'C' Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at Kingston, and 'D' Battery on Wednesday, the 10th, at Ottawa.

2. Attention is directed to Queen's Regulations, sec. 1497-1694, inclusive, as regards embarkation, duties on board ship, and treatment of horses.

Officers commanding Battalion Mounted Rifles and Brigade Division of Field Artillery will ensure that the instructions therein contained are given and explained to all under their command without delay. Additional copies of the Queen's Regulations, Cavalry Drill, &c., will be issued at Halifax. Especial attention is directed to the Manual of Mounted Drill already issued, of which only a limited number of copies is available.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

3. Arrangements for musketry instruction and for practice with Morris Tube will be made on board the S.S. *Montezuma* and *Pomeranian*.

4. Lieutenant W. P. Murray, 9th Field Battery, has been selected for appointment to Lieutenancy in the Brigade Division of Field Artillery for Special Service in South Africa, to complete establishment, and is allotted to 'E' Battery.

5. Militia Order 193 (1) of the 23rd September, 1899, will be considered as authority for district officers commanding to detail boards for the examination of candidates for the January-February, and subsequent, courses, until further orders.

6. With reference to M.O. 269 (3), of the 26th ultimo, it is notified for general information that Major T. Benson arrived at Victoria on the 3rd instant, and assumed the temporary command of No. 11 Military District.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

Saturday, January 6, 1900.

Statutory holiday.

No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Monday, January 8, 1900.

1. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain F. F. Uniacke, 66th Prince Louise Fusiliers, and Kemmis-Betty, 21st Essex Fusiliers, to the Royal Canadian Regiment.

Captains Uniacke and Kemmis-Betty will report to district officers commanding Districts Nos. 1 and 6 forthwith, for duty with Nos. 1 and 3 Regimental Depots respectively.

(a.) The Hon. the Minister has been pleased to authorize that Major J. S. Dunbar, 8th Royal Rifles, be attached to the Royal Canadian Regiment for duty, temporarily.

Major Dunbar will report without delay to the officer commanding No. 8 Military District for duty at No. 4 Regimental Depot.

2. With reference to M.O. 265 and schedules issued therewith, the quota of men and horses to be furnished from Newcastle and Woodstock, N.B., for 'E' Special Service Battery, will entrain on Monday the 15th instant and proceed direct to Halifax. D.O.Cs. 8 and 9 will make the necessary arrangements.

3. Depots for the purchase of horses for the Special Service Force, to replace probable casualties, have been authorized, as follows:—

	No. of horses to be purchased.	
	Riding.	Draught.
Halifax, N.S. ....	*11	5
P. E. Island .....	5	10

\* 20 with 9 already authorized.

4. With reference to M. O. 2 (8), of the 3rd instant, the following changes in the officers selected for appointment to the Canadian Mounted Rifles, 2nd Battalion, are notified:—

'C' Squadron:—(incorrectly designated 'A' Squadron).

Howe, J., (Supt. N.W.M.P.), to be Commanding Officer, vice Walker.  
Macdonell, A. C., (Insp. N.W.M.P.), to be Captain, vice Sanders.

'D' Squadron:—

Sanders, G. E., (Supt. N.W.M.P.), to be Commanding Officer, vice Howe.  
Cosby, F. L., (Insp. N.W.M.P.), to be Lieutenant, vice Macdonell.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

5. One additional medical officer and four nurses will proceed to South Africa to assist in the care of the sick and wounded of the Colonial Contingent.

The following medical officer and nurses have been selected :—

Medical officer :—Lieut. F. Vaux, C.A.M.S.

Nurses : { Miss D. Hercum, senior nurse, Montreal, Q.  
Miss M. Horne, Montreal, Q.  
Miss M. MacDonald, Pictou, N.S.  
Miss M. P. Richardson, Regina, N.W.T.

6. Following is the detail of the movement of concentration of the units of the Special Service Force at Halifax :—

Train No.	Unit.	No. of Officers.	No. of Men.	No. of Horses.	No. of Vehicles.	Place.	Date and Hour of Entraining.	Date and hour of Arrival at Halifax.
I	Detachment 2nd Battalion.....	1	20	63	.....	Regina, (C.P.R.)	7th, 10 a.m.	13th, 7 p.m.
	Nos. 1 and 2 Troops, 'B' Squadron, 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles...	3	80	82	.....	Winnipeg. (C.P.R.)	8th, 10 a.m.	13th, 7 p.m.
II	Staff and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Troops 'A' Squadron, 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles.....	13	159	175	.....	Toronto (G.T.R.)	12th, 7 p.m.	15th, 8 a.m.
III	'D' Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery	5	169	137	13	Ottawa, (C.A.R.)	13th, 10 a.m.	15th, 7 p.m.
IV	Brigade Division Staff and 'C' Battery Royal Canadian Artillery.....	10	181	153	13	Kingston, (G.T.R.)	11th, 9 a.m.	13th, 6 p.m.
V	'E' Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery	4	114	96	13	Quebec, (Lévis, I.C.R.)	15th, 9 a.m.	16th, 4 p.m.
VI	No. 3 Troop, 'A' Squadron, 1st Batt. Canadian Mounted Rifles.....	1	38	39	.....	Montreal, (I.C.R.)	14th, 10 p.m.	16th, 3 p.m.
	No. 3 Troop, 'B' Squadron, 1st Batt. Canadian Mounted Rifles.....	2	38	42	.....	Quebec, (Lévis, I.C.R.)	15th, 8 a.m.	16th, 3 p.m.
VII VIII IX X	2nd Batt. Canadian Mounted Rifles....	19	331	312	.....	Regina, (C.P.R.)	13th, 10 a.m.	19th, 7 p.m.

(a) Sleeping berths will be provided for officers and warrant officers; tourist cars, with mattresses, blankets, &c., for the N. C. officers and men. No blankets need be issued to units for the journey to Halifax.

Three meals per diem will be provided under arrangements made with the railway companies.

The horses will be conveyed in palace cars, and will be watered and fed en route by arrangement of the officer commanding the unit. Buckets at the rate of four per palace car should be taken with the unit, and sufficient forage for the journey. Officers commanding units will decide with the railway authorities whether this forage can be carried in the palace cars, or whether box cars must be provided.

(b) Freight trains will convey the heavy stores, guns and wagons of the batteries of artillery to Halifax. The guns and wagons of each battery will be loaded on 5 flat cars, and the harness, carefully tied together by sets, in two box cars.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

The loading will be effected on the following dates :—

'C' Battery, Kingston, (G.T.R.) afternoon, 10th.

'D' " Ottawa, (C.A.R.) afternoon, 12th.

'E' " Quebec, (Lévis, I.C.R.) afternoon, 12th.

(c) The district officer commanding at Halifax will ascertain the hours of arrival of the above trains, and will arrange that the guns and wagons are ready for the respective batteries to remove when men and horses are available.

(d) Advance parties will be sent to Halifax to report to the district officer commanding to take over the quarters allotted to their corps.

These parties will be composed of one sergeant and two men per squadron or battery detailed by the officers commanding.

(e) In addition, the Officers Commanding the 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, and Brigade Division, Royal Canadian Artillery, will send an officer to take charge of the parties from their corps, who will report to the D.O.C. at Halifax on arrival.

These parties will travel by ordinary passenger train, on transport requisition, and, as a special case, the N. C. officers and men will be treated as first-class passengers, and provided with sleeping car berths at night. An advance to cover necessary disbursements will be made to the Officer or N.C.O. in charge of the parties, out of the imprest sent to the district officer commanding.

The following allowance will be granted for meals en route :—

Officers, 75c. per meal.

N.C.Os. and men, 40c. per meal.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

### No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Tuesday, January 9, 1900.

1. A provisional Field Service Manual for Mounted Rifles has been published and will be issued to all concerned.

2. It is notified for the information of all concerned that, in order that code messages may be transmitted, the following officers have been supplied with a copy of Slater's Telegraphic Code, viz :—

All District Officers commanding.

Commandant, Royal Military College.

Officer commanding Canadian Artillery.

Officer commanding Citadel, Quebec.

Officer commanding Royal Canadian Regiment.

One cipher, to be notified from headquarters from time to time, will be used between headquarters and officers named. The same cipher will also be used by officers exchanging messages, unless otherwise arranged by themselves.

3. The Imperial Government has been pleased to approve of the appointment of graduates from the Royal Military College, Canada, to the unattached list for the Indian Staff Corps, to be continued under existing conditions after June, 1900.

4. Regulations under which commissions in the British Army may be obtained by officers of colonial local military forces and by students from the colonial universities, issued with Army Orders of August, 1899, have been received. Further information can be obtained from district officers commanding and from the chief staff officer, at headquarters, Ottawa,

Special attention is drawn to paragraph 6, 'The literary examination will take place in June and in November in each year.'

5. The following amendments to infantry drill as notified in Army Order 209, of December, 1899, is published for general information :—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

Section 76: A battalion firing:—

The following will be inserted in Infantry Drill, section 76, paragraph 10, at the end of line 3:—

1. (a) 'In order to train soldiers to open fire with the greatest rapidity, consistent with accuracy, the following procedure is ordered whenever a unit in battle formation deploys or forms into line.

Firing will at once be opened by the section  $\frac{1}{2}$  company, or company of formation, and carried on by each company or portion of a company, as soon as formed, care being taken that a target is assigned by each commander.'

2. 'Insert' (b) 'before the last 8 lines of paragraph 10.'

6. Lieut. and Capt. J. A. Benyon, Royal Canadian Artillery, Field Division, has passed through a long course of instruction at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, with honours, and has qualified as instructor in gunnery and artillery exercises, and in range finding.

Sergeant S. Jordon, Royal Canadian Artillery, has passed through a long course of instruction at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, and has qualified to instruct in gunnery and artillery exercises.

7. With reference to M.O. 269 (3), of the 26th ultimo, it is notified for general information that Lt.-Colonel Peters arrived in Toronto on the 6th instant, and assumed the temporary command of No. 2 Military District.

8. Lieut. and Capt. Fiset is transferred from No. 3 to No. 5 Regimental Depot, Royal Canadian Regiment, from the 3rd instant.

9. With reference to M.O. 273 (1), of the 30th ultimo, the following additional vehicles are allotted to the transports:—

*Montezuma*—1 forge wagon and limber, R.A., for the 1st Battalion Mounted Rifles.

*Pomeranian*—1 forge wagon and limber, R.A., for the 2nd Battalion Mounted Rifles.

10. With reference to M.O. 273 (1), of the 30th December, the sailing of the transports *Montezuma* and *Laurentian* has been postponed to the 20th instant, and of the *Pomeranian* to the 25th instant.

The following alterations will therefore take place in the timetable of the movement of troops, contained in M.O. 5 (6), of the 8th instant.

Train No.	2	will leave	13th	and arrive	16th.
"	3	"	15th	"	17th.
"	4	"	13th	"	15th.
"	5	"	17th	"	18th.
"	6	"	Quebec, 9 a.m., 17th and arrive 4 p.m. 18th.		
"	7	}	" 15th, arrive 21st.		
"	8				
"	9				
"	10	}	Cancelled.		
"	10				

Nos. 7 and 8 trains will arrive at Ottawa at 8 a.m. on the 19th and leave at 2 p.m. for Montreal.

11. The following board will be assembled in accordance with para. 1484, Queen's Regulations, 1899, to inspect the fittings and arrangement for the accommodation and victualling of the troops to embark on the transport vessels sailing from Halifax:—

President:—Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Burney, 'Gordon Highlanders,' staff officer in charge of embarkation.

Members:—A naval officer to be detailed by the senior naval officer at Halifax.

A field officer of the troops to be embarked, to be detailed by the officer in command.

The Director General of the Medical Services will accompany the board and give his opinion on sanitary points.

The senior medical and veterinary officers accompanying the troops will also attend.



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

The board will assemble at dates and hours to be fixed by the president. The proceedings of the board will be submitted immediately to the Major General Commanding.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Wednesday, January 10, 1900.

1. The Major General Commanding returned to headquarters from Toronto and Kingston last evening.

2. With reference to M. O. 1 (8), of the 2nd instant, the short course of instruction therein referred to will commence at No. 2 Regimental Depot on the 15th instant.

3. With reference to M. O. 265, parts I and II, para. 12 D, travelling claims submitted by officers proceeding to South Africa may be paid out of the imprests referred to after district officers commanding have satisfied themselves of the correctness of the claims, which they will certify to and render to the accountant, marked 'paid.'

4. District officers commanding despatching troops to Halifax will notify the officer commanding No. 9 Military District of the number of men and horses requiring rations and forage, at least twenty-four hours before arrival of the troops at Halifax.

5. Officers presenting themselves for instruction at No. 1 Regimental Depot, R.C.R.I., were examined by a board on the 3rd instant, and allotted as follows:—

CAPTAIN'S CERTIFICATE.

2nd Lieut. F. B. Smith, 30th 'Wellington' Rifles.  
" E. M. Harris, 7th 'Fusiliers.'

CADET'S CERTIFICATE.

2nd Lieut. G. E. Boyer, 29th 'Waterloo' Battalion.  
" J. B. Boyer, 32nd 'Bruce' Battalion.  
Lieut. C. E. Livingston, 30th 'Wellington' Rifles.  
2nd Lieut. G. H. Johnston, 26th 'Middlesex' Battalion.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Thursday, January 11, 1900.

1. Lieut.-Colonel Evans, Royal Canadian Dragoons, will take over the command of the 1st Battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, from Col. G. C. Kitson, Commandant Royal Military College, from the 15th instant.

Major Van Straubenzie, R.A., acting Brigade Major of Artillery, returns to duty at the Royal Military College, from the 15th instant.

The Major General Commanding desires to convey his thanks and appreciation to Colonel Kitson for the successful manner in which he has carried out the difficult duties of organizing and of horsing the 1st Battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

2. Authority is granted for Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. G. S. Ryerson (unattached list), to receive a free passage to Cape Town, as representative of the Red Cross Society. He will embark on the transport *Laurentian* accordingly.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

This officer will be, for purpose of discipline, under the command of the commanding officer of the troops on board, but he will not be required to perform any military or professional duties in connection with either of the Canadian contingents.

3. The following clergymen have been selected to accompany the special service forces to Cape Town as chaplains :—

Rev. W. G. Lane (Methodist).

Rev. W. J. Cox (Church of England).

Rev. J. C. Sinnett (Roman Catholic).

4. With reference to M. O. 5 (3), of the 8th instant, the horses therein authorized to be purchased will be sent to and kept at Halifax, under arrangements to be made by district officers commanding Military Districts Nos. 9 and 12.

5. Major D. C. F. Bliss will return to headquarters, Ottawa, forthwith. The position of supply officer to the Yukon garrison is abolished, Major Bliss will be struck off the strength of that force accordingly.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,

Chief Staff Officer.

## No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Friday, January 12, 1900.

1. Following is the distribution of personnel, horses and carriages of a Field Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, for special service in South Africa.

	SUB-DIVISIONS.						Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Major.....	1						1
Captain.....						1	1
Subalterns.....		1	1		1		3
Staff Sergeants.....	1					1	2
Sergeants.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Corporals.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Bombardiers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Farriers.....		1					1
Shoing-smiths.....			1	2	1		4
Collarmakers.....			1			1	2
Wheelers.....			1		1		2
Trumpeters.....	1					1	2
Gunners.....	13	13	12	12	12	13	75
Drivers.....	10	10	10	10	11	11	62
Gunner (to be left at base as storeman).....						1	1
Total.....	29	28	29	27	29	39	174

## RIDING HORSES.

	SUB-DIVISIONS.						Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Officers.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	6
Staff Sergeants.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Subdivision N.C.O.'s.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Corporals or Bombardiers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Farrier.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shoeing-smith.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Trumpeters.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Spare.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	5
Total.....	7	5	4	4	4	5	29

## DRAUGHT HORSES.

	SUB-DIVISIONS.						Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Guns.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	36
Wagons {	Ammunition.....	6	6	6	6	6	36
	Forge R.A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
	Store R.A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Spare Wheel.....	Prairie.....	4	4	4	4	.....	16
	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	8
Total.....	16	18	18	18	20	18	108

## GUNS, CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

	SUB-DIVISIONS.						Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Guns.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Wagons {	Ammunition.....	1	1	1	1	1	6
	Forge R.A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	Store R.A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Spare Wheel.....	Prairie.....	1	1	1	1	.....	4
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	18

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

2. District officers commanding will be good enough to furnish the Chief Staff Officer, Headquarters, without delay, with a list of the boards for the purchase of horses, appointed by them, stating the dates of their appointment, and giving the locality in which each has operated.

The officers commanding the 1st and 2nd Battalions, Canadian Mounted Rifles, and the officers commanding 'C,' 'D' and 'E' Field Batteries, Royal Canadian Artillery, will prepare, in duplicate, their horse description, and Purchase Book, and will forward one copy to the Chief Staff Officer, Headquarters, not later than the 17th instant. This book will show the names of those persons from whom the horses have been purchased, and the price paid for each horse.

3. The following officers of the Active Militia are required to do duty permanently with the Permanent Corps during the absence on service of the Special Service Force.

CAVALRY—One Captain and two Subalterns.

FIELD ARTILLERY—One Captain and two Subalterns.

INFANTRY—One Major and four Subalterns.

With the usual pay and allowances of their respective ranks.

District officers commanding will be good enough to forward the names of any officers who may wish to volunteer for the positions, stating their opinions and remarks on the qualifications of the officers applying for appointment.

4. The Major General commanding, accompanied by an Acting A.D.C., proceeds to Halifax, N.S., on Tuesday the 16th, arriving 4 p.m. the 17th, for the purpose of inspecting the troopships and troops prior to embarkation on Active Service.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Monday, January 15.

1. Militia orders in connection with the organization of the Canadian Mounted Rifles and the brigade division of Field Artillery for special service in South Africa, compiled to the 13th instant, will be issued to all concerned.

2. It is notified for general information, that the 2nd Battalion, The Canadian Mounted Rifles, is timed to arrive at Ottawa by the Canadian Pacific Railway, Union Station, at 8 a.m. on the 19th instant, and will remain six hours. A staff officer will meet the train on arrival.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to signify his intention of inspecting the battalion on the Parliament Square at 12 o'clock, noon.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, proposes, after the inspection, to present guidons to the officer commanding the battalion, and the officers commanding each of the Squadrons.

The battalion will march to the parade grounds, Parliament Square, by way of Wellington street, entering by the centre gate, and will form up facing north, in accordance with instructions which will be given.

In the event of the weather proving unfavourable the parade will take place in the Drill Hall.

3. The following officers and nurses will embark on the S.S. *Laurentian*, under orders to proceed to South Africa on the 20th instant, in addition to the forces already authorized :—

Surgeon Lieut. G. S. Ryerson, unattached list.

Captain H. J. Mackie, 42nd Battalion, attached for duty to the Brigade Division of Field Artillery.

Lieut. A. L. Howard, unattached list (with 2 horses); Lieut. F. Vaux, C.A.M.S. Chaplains :—The Reverends W. G. Lane, W. J. Cox, J. C. Sinnett.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Nurses :—Misses D. Hercum, Senior Nurse ; M. Horne ; M. MacDonald ; and M. P. Richardson.

4. Lieut. Colonel Stone, R.A., commanding artillery, proceeds to Halifax this day. Lieut. Colonel Stone will take over the duties of embarkation officer, on arrival, from Lieut. Colonel H. H. Burney, who returns to duty at the Royal Military College.

5. Attention is directed to general orders No. 12 of February 1, 1899.

Officers commanding military districts will be good enough to ensure that the instructions therein laid down are carried out.

A syllabus of training for the current year, 1900, will be issued by the director general of medical services for the guidance of the regimental medical officers concerned.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 12.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Tuesday, January 16, 1900.

1. The Honourable the Minister has been pleased to authorize that the officers, N.C. officers and men of the permanent corps detached from their units for special service in South Africa will be shown as supernumerary to the establishments laid down for their corps for 1899-1900.

Officers commanding units of the permanent corps will take immediate steps to fill the vacancies thus created.

(a) As a temporary measure 'B' Battery, R.C.A., Field Division, will be transferred to Tête du Pont Barracks, Kingston, where it will be amalgamated with 'A' Battery.

Captain Benyon, R.C.A., Field Division, will command this battery.

The D.O.C. M.D. No. 7 will, in conjunction with the officer commanding the citadel, make the necessary arrangements for the move of 'B' Battery to Kingston, via the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, at the earliest possible date at which the railway accommodation can be obtained, informing the chief staff officer and D.O.C. M.D. Nos. 3 and 4 of the date.

(b) The officers commanding 'A' Squadron Royal Canadian Dragoons, and 'A' and 'B' Batteries, Royal Canadian Artillery, Field Division, will report through the district officer commanding, without delay, the number of all ranks and of horses in their units after the departure of the special service troops from their stations.

2. Lieut. A. L. Howard, U.L., is attached to the 2nd Battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, for duty with the machine gun detachment, and will report to the officer commanding upon the arrival of the battalion at Cape Town.

3. Officers presenting themselves for instruction at No. 3 Regimental Depot, R.C.R.I., were examined by a Board, on the 8th instant, and allotted as follows :—

#### SHORT COURSE.

2nd Lieut. W. J. Pollock, 11th Battalion.

2nd Lieut. E. F. Murray, 42nd Battalion.

2nd Lieut. J. H. Boutelle, 54th Battalion.

4. The undermentioned have attended a long course of instruction at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, England, and have been granted certificates of qualification, dated December 22, 1899 :—

Major R. W. Rutherford, R.C.A.

Sergeant S. S. Weatherbie, R.C.A.

Sergeant F. Herbert, R.C.A.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

No. 13.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Wednesday, January 17, 1900.

1. Militia Order 8 (2) is hereby cancelled and Militia Order 11 (3) amended, Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Ryerson, U.L., having been permitted to resign the passage given him, and to proceed to South Africa via New York.

With reference to Militia Order 11 (3) Chaplains:—The Revs. W. J. Lane, J. Cox and J. C. Sinnett, will proceed to South Africa on the third transport, the date of sailing of which will be notified in orders later.

2. With reference to Militia Order 11 (2), the officer commanding the Ottawa brigade will provide the following detail of troops from his command:—

(a) A travelling escort from the Princess Louise Dragoons Guards.

(b) The regimental bands of the Governor General's Foot Guards and the 43rd Battalion, 'Ottawa and Carleton Rifles.'

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 14.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Thursday, January 18, 1900.

1. With reference to Militia Order No 11 (2), Capt. H. J. Mackie, 42nd Battalion, attached for duty, will proceed to South Africa with 'C' Battery, R.C.A.

2. It is notified that the Imperial War Office are prepared to accept qualified shoeing-smiths, saddlers, and wheelers, for service in South Africa, at Imperial rates of pay.

Any men desirous of being enrolled as qualified Artificers of the above trades should apply at once to the officer commanding the military district in which they reside. These men must be of good character and experienced in their trades and must furnish references on both those points. District officers commanding will telegraph to the chief staff officer, Ottawa, numbers of each trade recommended by them for acceptance and await instructions before enrolling.

3. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, has been granted to the following officers:—

Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Ryerson, U.L., from the 24th inst. to May 23.

Captain A. L. Armstrong, 36th Battalion, from February 6 to August 5.

Surgeon-Major A. Dewar, 5th Dragoons, from the 18th inst. to July 17.

4. The following five men have been detailed from the Post Office Department to form a Postal Corps to accompany the 2nd Special Service Force to South Africa, and will embark on the SS. *Laurentian* on the 20th inst.

W. R. Eccleston, Chief in charge.

F. B. Bedell,

Rowan Johnston,

K. A. Murray.

J. Lallier,

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 15.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Friday, January 19, 1900.

Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, has been granted to the following officers:—

Colonel G. C. Kitson, Commandant, R.M.C., from January 20 to 28, inclusive.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

2nd Lieutenant A. Potvin, No. 1 Co., 88th Battalion, from January 15 to April 14, inclusive.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 16.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Saturday, January 20, 1900.

1. Arrangements have been made for a course of instruction in staff duties, to take place under the direction of the commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, commencing February 1 next, and terminating on or about May 31, 1900.

A syllabus of the course of instruction has been approved and distributed to those concerned.

The following officers have been selected to undergo the course, and will report themselves to the commandant at the Royal Military College, Kingston, at 10 a.m., on the 1st February next:—

Lieutenant-Colonel	W. W. White,	30th Battalion.
"	"	W. E. Hodgins, Reserve of Officers.
"	"	A. Roy, Officer commanding No. 6 Military District.
"	"	G. E. A. Jones, 8th Battalion.
"	"	D. McL. Vince, Reserve of Officers.
"	"	H. McLaren, 13th Battalion.
Major	J. Galloway,	14th Battalion.
"	W. G. Mutton,	2nd "
"	E. Chinic,	Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.
Captain	A. E. Carpenter,	Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.
"	J. J. Sharples,	8th Battalion.
"	W. S. Smith,	7th "

2. Officers, N.C. officers and men belonging to the permanent force, who were in receipt of an allowance in lieu of quarters, before joining the special service force for South Africa, will continue to draw those allowances during their absence from their stations on active service.

These allowances will be claimed by the officers commanding at each station of the permanent force on their monthly pay-lists, from the date of transfer to the special service force, and the amounts will be paid over to the wives of those to whom they are due.

It should be noted, however, that in the case of officers of the 2nd (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, the amounts due for lodging allowance have already been paid to them by the officer commanding the battalion, on board the transport, and, therefore, no claim for the month of November is to be submitted.

Officers commanding units of the special service force will make no payment of lodging allowances to those under their command.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 19.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Wednesday, January 24, 1900.

1. 'D' and 'E' Batteries of the Brigade Division of Field Artillery for special service in South Africa, under the command of Major W. G. Hurdman, were inspected by the Major General Commanding in the Armouries, Halifax, at 10.45 a.m. the 20th instant and were subsequently reviewed and addressed by His Honour the Lieutenant

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

Governor of Nova Scotia and by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence. The Batteries then proceeded, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and bands of the 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, the 63rd 'Halifax' Rifles and the 66th 'Princess Louise Fusiliers,' to Her Majesty's Dock Yard, where they embarked on the SS. *Laurentian* at 2 p.m. for passage to Cape Town, and sailed at 8 a.m. the 21st.

The following is the detail of the forces embarked :—

BRIGADE DIVISION OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

	Officers.	W.O.	Staff Sgts. and Sgts.	Trum-peters.	Other ranks.	Horses.
Division Staff.....	3	1	3	.....	9	16
'D' Battery.....	5	.....	7	2	158	130
'E' ".....	5	.....	8	2	136	93
Total embarked.....	13	1	18	4	303	239
Detained owing to symptoms of pneumonia in horses.....	.....	.....	1	.....	24	51
Required to complete.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment.....	14	1	19	4	327	290

2nd Battalion, The Canadian Mounted Rifles :

1 sergeant, 11 men and 22 horses.

Attached officers, nurses and men :

1 representative Red Cross Society—Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel G. Stirling Ryerson, Canadian Army Medical Staff.

1 Chaplain—Reverend W. J. Cox.

1 extra Medical Officer—Lieut. F. Vaux, Canadian Army Medical Staff.

4 Nurses : { Miss D. Hercum, Senior Nurse.  
" M. Horne.  
" M. Macdonald.  
" M. P. Richardson.

1 officer for duty with machine gun section of 2nd Battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, Lieut A. L. Howard, Unattached List, with 2 horses.

1 officer of Postal Corps—W. R. Eccleston.

4 men of Postal Corps : { Rowan Johnston.  
Kenneth A. Murray.  
Thomas F. Bedell.  
Joseph Lallier.

1 private, Yeomanry Cavalry, Imperial Forces—Pte. Wainwright.

14

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Horses.
Brigade Division of Field Artillery.....	13	326	239
Attached.....	9	5	2
2nd Battalion, C.M.R.....	.....	12	22
Total embarked.....	22	343	263



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

2. Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Cotton, Assistant Adjutant General for Artillery, took over the duties of embarkation officer from Lieut.-Colonel Stone, R. A., from Tuesday, the 23rd instant, inclusive.

Lieut. Colonel Stone returns to Quebec

3. Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Oxley, 1st 'Halifax' Regiment C.A., is appointed acting District Staff Officer to Officer Commanding Military District No. 9.

4. With reference to M.O. 273 (1), 1899, the SS. *Pomeranian* will sail from Halifax with the 2nd Battalion, The Canadian Mounted Rifles, on Saturday, the 27th instant.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to Lieut.-Colonel Fournier, from February 1 to May 31, 1900.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 20.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Thursday, January 25, 1900.

1. The Major General Commanding inspected the horses of 'B' Squadron and No. 3 Troop of 'A' Squadron of the 1st Battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, at 3 p.m. the 22nd instant, and the horses of the 2nd Battalion on the 23rd and 24th inst.

2. Mr. William Patterson, veterinary surgeon, will embark on the transport to be detailed for the conveyance of the 1st Battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and 'C' Battery, R.C.A., as veterinary officer to assist in the care of the horses on board.

3. Lieut.-Col. B. H. Vidal, commanding Military District No. 8, will act as Assistant Adjutant General at headquarters, until the return of Major Cartwright, A.A.G., from South Africa.

4. The chaplains and nurses attached to the 2nd Special Service Force are accredited as Captains and Lieutenants respectively, and will receive the pay and allowances of those ranks.

5. Leave of absence is granted to Lieut.-Col. Evans, commanding 1st Battalion, C.M.R., from the 27th to the 29th instant, inclusive.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 24.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Tuesday, January 30, 1900.

1. The officer commanding the Ottawa Brigade will be good enough to detail the two senior field officers of the Governor General's Foot Guards to attend the opening of Parliament on the 1st proximo, as Field Officers in Brigade Waiting.

(a.) With reference to M. O. 23 (5b), of the 29th instant, for the detail of Sergeants from the Governor General's Foot Guards, read 6 instead of 2.

2. It is notified for general information that the annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association for the election of officers and the transaction of other business will be held on Wednesday, the 21st proximo, at 11 o'clock a.m., in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons.

3. With reference to M. O. 20 (2), of the 25th instant, Mr. Robert Graham has been appointed to assist Veterinary Surgeon Patterson in connection with the embarkation of horses for special service in South Africa, and their care. Mr. Graham will accompany the horses to be embarked on the steamship *Milwaukee*.

4. With reference to M. O. 15 (1), Captain E. E. F. Taylor, the Governor General's Foot Guards, has been selected to undergo the staff course in addition to the officers therein named.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

5. The following additions to Infantry Drill, 1896, as contained in Army Order 17 of January, 1900, are published for general information :

(a.) Engineer Units in the Field.—The following additions will be made to Part V. of Infantry Drill, 1896 :

1. In section 107, paragraph 1, line 6, after 'drill books' insert 'and the Manual of Military Engineering.'

2. In section 107, at the end of paragraph 1, insert :

'He should bear in mind the utility of the field units of Engineers in clearing away obstacles, improving roads, bridging streams and rivers, and in assisting in fortifying posts and positions, both in attack and defence.'

3. In section 108, at the end of paragraph 2, insert :

'The information derivable from balloons, together with the judicious use of signallers and the field telegraphs, is calculated to materially assist a commander in settling his plans.'

4. After section 131, insert Section 131A.

131A. Notes on the employment of Engineer Units.

1. The balloon, telegraph, bridging and railway units are provided with equipment for the services which their respective designations imply. The field companies have a small bridging equipment, also a technical outfit of general utility. The field troop is provided for the Cavalry division for duties, in the main, similar to those allotted to the field companies with Infantry divisions.

2. Stated in general terms, the duties of field Engineers are :

(i.) During 'the advance' to reconnoitre with their balloon detachments, to clear away obstacles with their field companies, and to cross rivers with their bridging units.

(ii.) In the attack of any fortified post held by the enemy, to assist the storming party in effecting a lodgment, and to fortify any position that a general officer may wish to hold with a few troops : and

(iii.) In 'defence,' either to supervise the execution of extensive works by Infantry, or to carry out special work, such as the fortification of a village, or the construction of a bridge head, and to keep up communication by means of the telegraph sections.

3. A balloon held by the men of the detachment, or moored to either a wagon, a railway truck, or a traction engine, is a useful mobile observatory. If judiciously used, with telegraph or telephone communication with the ground, and in connection with the field telegraphs, it should be a valuable aid both in attack and defence.

When a simultaneous advance over an extended area is desired, a flag or other signal from the balloon will often be found useful.

(b.) Section 76 : A battalion firing.—The following correction will be made in Army Order 209 of 1899 :

1. In line 3, for 'line 3' read 'the paragraph as amended by Army Order 174 of 1898.'

2. Cancel paragraph 2.

6. Major J. S. Dunbar, 8th Royal Rifles, assumed, temporarily, the command of No. 4 Regimental Depot, R.C.R.I., on the 29th instant.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 25.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Wednesday, January 31, 1900.

1. With reference to M. O. 273 (2), an extension of leave on medical certificate is granted to Colonel the Honourable M. Aylmer, Adjutant General, until the 28th proximo, inclusive.

2. It is notified for general information that Captain A. O. Fages, Royal Canadian Regiment, has qualified in all subjects for rank of Major, as required by Queen's Regulations.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

3. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted as follows :—

Captain A. G. Peuchen, 2nd Battalion Q.O.R., from the 7th ultimo to the 1st of May next.

Captain C. Gardner Johnson, 5th Battalion Rifles, from the 19th instant to the 20th proximo.

4. With reference to M. O. 273 (1), of the 30th December, the 2nd Battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, embarked on the SS. *Pomeranian* for special service in South Africa, on the 27th inst.

Following is the marching out state of the battalion :—Officers, 17 ; W.O., 1 ; sergeants, 22 ; trumpeters, 4 ; other ranks, 277 ; horses, 295.

Attached :—1 Chaplain, the Reverend J. C. Sinnett.

One officer, 2 sergeants, 34 other ranks, and 58 horses belonging to this battalion remain in Halifax and will be conveyed to South Africa by the next transport.

5. A nominal roll of officers, and attached officers of the Second Canadian Contingent is published and will be issued to all concerned.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 26.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Thursday, February 1, 1900.

1. In response to the patriotic request of the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, High Commissioner of Canada, authority has been granted for the formation of a corps, equipped and armed as Mounted Rifles at his own expense, for special service in South Africa. This corps will be designated "Strathcona's Horse," with a strength of the Regimental Staff and three Squadrons, in accordance with Army Establishments for a Cavalry Regiment, 1898.

2.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

RANKS.	PERSONNEL.						HORSES, PUBLIC.				
	Officers.	Warrant Officer.	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.	Artificers.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Total.	Riding.	Draught.	Pack.	Total.
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	1						1				3
Second in command .....	1						1	3			3
Adjutant .....	1						1	3			3
Transport officer .....	1						1	3			3
Quartermaster .....	1						1	2			1
Medical officer .....	1						1	2			2
Veterinary officer .....	1						1	2			2
Regimental Sergeant-Major .....		1					1	1			1
Quartermaster-Sergeant .....			1				1	1			1
Transport Sergeant .....			1				1	1			1
Orderly-room Sergeant .....			1				1	1			1
Orderly-room clerk .....			1				1	1			1
Sergeant-Trumpeter .....			1				1	1			1
Farrier Quartermaster-Sergeant .....				1			1	1			1
Armourer-Sergeant .....				1			1	1			1
Saddler-Sergeant .....				1			1	1			1
Saddletree-maker .....				1			1	1			1
Bätmen .....						13	13				
Cooks .....						2	2				
Drivers .....						11	11		22		22
Wagonmen .....						3	3				
Orderlies for medical officer .....						2	2		2		2
Machine-gun detachment .....						3	3	3			3
<b>Total Regimental Staff .....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>53</b>

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

DETAILS OF SERVICE SQUADRON.

RANKS.	PERSONNEL.						HORSES, PUBLIC.				
	Officers.	Warrant Officers	Staff-Sergeants and Sergeants.	Artificers.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Total.	Riding.	Draught,	Pack.	Total.
Major.....	1						1	3			3
Captain.....	1						1	3			3
Subalterns.....	4						4	12			12
Squadron Sergeant-Major.....			1				1	1			1
Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeant.....			1				1	1			1
Sergeants.....			8				8	8			8
Farrier Sergeant.....				1			1	1			1
Corporal Shoeing-smith.....				1			1	1			1
Shoeing-smiths.....				3			3	3			3
Saddler.....				1			1	1			1
Trumpeters.....					2		2	2			2
Corporals.....						8	8	8			8
Privates.....						108	108	108		1	109
Drivers.....						6	6		12		12
Bâtnen.....						12	12				
Cooks.....						2	2				
Wagonmen.....						2	2				
Total Service Squadron.....	6		10	6	2	138	162	152	12	1	165

RECAPITULATION.

Regimental Staff.....	7	1	5	4	34	51	29	24	53		
Three Service Squadrons.....	18		30	18	6	414	486	456	36	3	495
	25	1	35	22	6	448	537	485	60	3	548

3. Enrolment will be carried out by officers commanding squadrons, assisted by their subalterns and by officers of the North-west Mounted Police, who will make the best arrangements possible for this service.

N. C. officers of the Permanent Corps, Active Militia, and members of the North-west Mounted Police, may be enrolled as privates, and promoted as required to the various grades provisionally by the officers commanding squadrons, subject to final approval by the officer commanding the regiment.

4. Enrolment will take place, and the troops be concentrated as hereunder:—

"A" Squadron.	PLACE OF ENROLMENT.	PLACE OF CONCENTRATION.
1st Troop.....	Winnipeg.....	} Ottawa.
	Portage la Prairie.....	
	Brandon.....	
	Virdeu.....	
2nd Troop.....	Moosomin.....	} Ottawa.
3rd Troop.....	Regina.....	
4th Troop.....	Prince Albert.....	
	Battleford.....	

<i>"B" Squadron</i>	PLACE OF ENROLMENT.	PLACE OF CONCENTRATION.	
1st Troop . . . . .	Calgary . . . . .	} Ottawa.	
2nd Troop . . . . .	Edmonton . . . . .		
3rd Troop . . . . .	{ Macleod . . . . . Pincher Creek . . . . .		
4th Troop . . . . .	{ Lethbridge . . . . . Medicine Hat . . . . . Maple Creek . . . . .		
<i>"C" Squadron.</i>			
1st Troop . . . . .	Fort Steele . . . . .		} Ottawa.
2nd Troop . . . . .	Nelson . . . . .		
3rd Troop . . . . .	{ Golden . . . . . Revelstoke . . . . . Vernon . . . . .		
4th Troop . . . . .	{ Kamloops . . . . . Vancouver . . . . . Victoria . . . . .		

5. The regimental staff will be organized at the Exhibition Buildings, Ottawa, under the command, temporarily, of Lieut.-Colonel Cotton, Commanding the Ottawa Brigade.

Lieut.-Colonel Steele, commanding the corps, and Mr. Fred White, Comptroller, North-west Mounted Police, will make all necessary arrangements for recruiting, and for the maintenance and transportation of men and horses from the places of enrolment, &c. to Ottawa.

Dr. McEachran is charged with the purchase of the horses required in the North-west Territories, &c.

The officer commanding the regiment and the Comptroller North-west Mounted Police will make the necessary arrangements for the detachments of men and horses arriving at Ottawa, in conjunction with the officer commanding the Ottawa Brigade, and the Quartermaster General.

6. Men will be enrolled subject to a medical examination at the places allotted to each troop. Each troop of a squadron will accordingly represent the place or places allotted to it.

Volunteers other than the above will be accepted, provided they are good horsemen good shots, unmarried and are in other respects qualified.

Qualifications:—Standard height, 5 feet 6 inches, with 34 inches chest measurement.

Age:—Not less than 22 years nor more than 40.

7. The following are the terms of service:—

- (a) Service under the Army Act for 6 months, with liability of extension to one year.
- (b) Rations, clothing, and equipment, including saddlery, free.
- (c) Pay at the rate laid down for the North-west Mounted Police up to the time of disembarkation in South Africa. After that date pay will be issued by the Imperial Government under the Royal Warrant for pay.

8. Standard Horses. Age:—between 5 and 10 years.

Height: 14½ to 15½ hands, and practically sound.

9. The saddlery will be of the North-west Mounted Police pattern.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

10. The officer commanding the regiment and the officers of the North-west Mounted Police will be good enough to arrange the accommodation required for the medical examination and for the necessary clerical work. They will also procure additional clerical assistance, if needed, and will provide the necessary stationery.

11. The medical inspection of the men will be performed by medical officers of the Permanent Force, of the North-west Mounted Police or, where the services of such officers are not available, by Medical Officers selected by the officer commanding, or by the Assistant Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police. In the case where Officers not in permanent employment of the Government perform the medical examination, at the termination of the recruiting, a statement of the number of men examined will be forwarded to headquarters, Ottawa, certified to by the Officer Commanding, for payment of remuneration.

Medical examiners are directed to be careful and rigid in examining recruits. They will be guided by paras. 496 to 527, Regulations for Army Medical Services, 1897, copies of which will be provided to civil practitioners, when necessary, by the officer commanding and Assistant Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police.

12. Attestation Papers, embodying an oath to be administered verbally, will be forwarded to the officer commanding, and to the Assistant Commissioner North-west Mounted Police, for the use of enrolling officers. These forms will be filled up by the enrolling officer and signed by the volunteer, in the presence of the enrolling officer, who will also sign them. This constitutes the enrolment.

Men who have been enrolled will be paid by the officer commanding, from funds which will be placed at his disposal, at the rates laid down for the North-west Mounted Police, from the date of attestation. Forage will similarly be issued for all horses upon enrolment, or an allowance in lieu in accordance with the North-west Mounted Police Regulations.

13. The following are the relative rates of pay :—

OFFICERS.

<i>N. W. Mounted Police.</i>	<i>Special Service Force.</i>	\$ cts.
Commissioner.....	Lieut.-Colonel.....	7 12
Assistant Commissioner.....	Major.....	4 38
Superintendent.....	Captain.....	3 84
Inspcctcr.....	Lieutenant.....	2 75
Surgeon.....	Medical officer.....	3 84
Veterinary Surgeon.....	Veterinary officer.....	2 75

N. C. OFFICERS AND MEN.

<i>North-west Mounted Police.</i>	<i>Special Service Force.</i>
Per diem.	Per diem.
Staff Sergeant (higher rate) ...\$2 00	Regimental Sergeant Major....\$2 00
Other Staff Sergeants (higher rate)..... 1 50	Squadron Sergeant Major.. . . . 1 50
	Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant. 1 50
	Orderly Room Sergeant.. . . . 1 50
	Hospital Sergeant.. . . . 1 50
	Pay Sergeant. . . . . 1 50
Other Non-commissioned officers, Sergeants..... 1 00	Orderly Room Clerk . . . . . 1 00
	Sergeant..... 1 00
Other Non-commissioned officers, Corporals..... 0 85	Corporal..... 0 85
	Private..... 0 75
Private..... 0 75	Private, according to length of service . . . . . 50 to 0 75
	Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant 1 75
	Sergeant.. . . . 1 50
	Other Artificers . . . . .
	Private. } . . . . . 1 00
	Trumpeter..... 1 00

14. The administration of the troops and squadrons during the formation will be as follows :—

(a.) The squadrons will be under the command of the Officer Commanding, and officers of the North-west Mounted Police.

(b.) At stations where units of the Permanent Force and of the North-west Mounted Police are quartered, the men and horses will be attached to such units for discipline, rations and accommodation. Blankets, will, if possible, be drawn from store. At other Stations, the officer commanding and the Assistant Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police will act on their judgment. The men will be accommodated in drill halls, or other buildings, and a contract entered into for their rations, or an allowance of 60 cents per diem may be issued, which, with their daily pay, will cover their subsistence and lodging. The necessary arrangement for fire and light will be made by the officer commanding and Assistant Commissioner of North-west Mounted Police.

(c.) After enrolment a report for orders will be made to the officer commanding at Calgary, who will arrange for the men and horses being moved to the place of concentration.

(d.) Officers will pay all expenses out of the imprest sent them by the commanding officer, furnishing afterwards, receipts in duplicate, for all expenditure incurred by them under these instructions.

15. The non-commissioned officers and men of the permanent force and of the North-west Mounted Police will be allowed to count their service in this corps as a portion of the period of their enlistment in the permanent force or in North-west Mounted Police.

16. Militiamen and members of the North-west Mounted Police who enrol will join in their uniform, which, if necessary, they will demand from the officer in command of their corps, giving a receipt for the same. This receipt will be the voucher for striking off uniforms, thus issued, from their charge.

17. The drill will be that laid down for mounted infantry and cavalry (Cavalry Drill, 1898), which will be found embodied in the Manual of Drill for Mounted Troops, a limited number of copies of which will be supplied.

Organization and administration in accordance with the above, and the Queen's Regulations.

18. Officers appointed to this force will be provided with the following articles free :—

- 2 serge frocks, rifle or blue,
- 2 pair serge trousers, rifle or blue,
- 2 khaki frocks,
- 2 pair khaki pants,
- 1 pair cloth pants,
- 1 revolver and ammunition.

Officers will affix the necessary badges of their rank to their serges.

'Sam Browne' belts will be worn.

19. The following will be the arms carried by the men :—

- 1 Lee-Enfield .303 rifle.
- 1 sword bayonet.
- 1 .44 Colt revolver.

Provisional field service manuals showing the equipment required, and how carried, will be issued, 1 copy per officer and 1 copy per squadron.

20. To ensure the proper fitting of clothing, head-gear and boots, officers commanding squadrons will send in at the end of each day to the Chief Staff Officer, Ottawa, size rolls for the volunteers enrolled. These size rolls will give height of men, the measurement of chest and waist and circumference of head and size of boots, according to the following instructions :—

(a) The height is to be in stocking feet.

(b) The breast measurement is to be taken by a measuring tape over the undershirt and shirt only, and close under the arms; the waist measurement is to be taken over the trousers and drawn fairly tight.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

(c) The height, breast and waist measurements are to be carefully made, so as to be as accurate as possible, as the garments will be made considerably looser than the measurements.

(d) For taking the head measurement of a helmet, a hat which fits the man should be measured, and not the man's head. Field service caps will be issued in sizes half an inch larger than the helmets.

(e) The size of the boots generally worn is to be given. Demands will be met from a supply that will be in store at the place of concentration. Should it be found necessary in some cases to provide insoles one pair will be issued with the boots.

21. A nominal roll of N.C. officers and men will be prepared immediately after the concentration at Ottawa is completed, on forms to be provided for the purpose. The attestation papers will be sent to the officer commanding regiment at the place of concentration, for guidance in the preparation of the nominal roll. After the nominal roll has been prepared they will be returned to the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police, Regina.

22. Officers, N.C. officers and men may assign their pay to those dependent upon them to the amount of 20 days' pay per month.

Forms for this purpose will be provided, which will be filled out, in triplicate, after concentration of the corps at Ottawa and two copies of this form will be forwarded to Chief Staff Officer, militia headquarters, signed by the officer commanding. The third copy will be retained for the guidance of the commanding officer in adjusting his accounts with the department.

23. Officers holding commissions will be permitted to enrol in this force but before being attested they will be required to tender their resignation. Officers commanding corps will not make recommendations for filling the vacancies thus caused, pending further orders.

24. A grant of \$150 will be made to each officer towards defraying the expense of outfit. An advance of pay of \$60 will also be issued to each officer. These amounts will be paid as soon as officers' appointment are notified in Militia Orders.

25. To ensure prompt action, all correspondence, including requisitions and claims, in connection with this corps will be marked 'Strathcona' in red in the upper right hand corner. Envelopes covering the correspondence will be similarly marked.

26. Five hundred (500) rounds per rifle of mark II s.a. ammunition will be supplied. Fifty thousand (50,000) rounds per maxim gun will also be supplied.

27. Regimental equipment, including camp equipment complete, picketing gear, horse-shoes (3 months' supply), blankets excepted, will be placed on board ship. The camp equipment should be so stored that it can be easily got at upon arrival in South Africa.

28. Saddlery will be issued at place of concentration. It will be packed for shipment to Halifax, and for placing on board ship in canvas sacks which will be provided for the purpose, marked with the corps, letter of squadron, number of troop and consecutive number of set. A reserve supply will be available at Halifax.

29. Regimental and other transport wagons will be delivered direct and placed on board ship at Halifax.

30. Arms and equipment will be issued at Halifax prior to embarkation.

31. A considerable quantity of dubbing and oil will be available for issue at Halifax, and a considerable reserve stock allotted for use on board ship.

32. (a) Complete sets of farriers' tools will be issued at Ottawa, together with a proportion of horse-shoes.

(b) Complete sets of saddlers' tools will be issued at Ottawa, together with a stock of leather.

(c) Two sets of cobblers' tools, with spare leather, will be provided.

(d) A complete supply of tailors' requirements will be provided.



33. The undermentioned articles of kit, clothing, etc., will be issued at place of concentration.

Article.	Per man.
Frocks, serge green, with white collar and red braid	2
Trousers, prs., dark green, with red stripe	2
Frocks, khaki, stand and fall collar	2
Pantaloons, khaki, fully strapped, prs.	2
" cloth, blue, winter use	1
Putties, khaki, pair	1
" cloth, black, pair	1
Long boots, special pattern, pair	1
Boots, highlows, pairs	2
Jumper, sailor's, blue	1
Hat, cow-boy	1
Field cap	1
Tuque (immediate use)	1
Cloak	1
Cape	1
Waterproof cloak (officer's pattern)	1
Drawers, pairs	2
Shirts, flannel	3
Belts, flannel	2
Braces, pairs	2
Socks, pairs	2
Holdall (comb, knife, fork, spoon)	1
Towels	2
Boot laces, pairs	5
Pocket handkerchiefs	2
Spurs, jack, (mounted men) pair	1
Water bottles	1
Haversacks	1
Shoes, canvas, pair	1
Clasp-knife and lanyard	1
Mess-tin, cavalry pattern	1
Housewife	1
Tin of grease	1
Curry comb, mounted men	1
Horse brush, mounted men	1
Stable sponge	1
Hard brush	1
Cloth brush	1
Waterproof sheet	1
Blankets	3
Strap for bedding	1
Rugs, horse, 1 per horse	1
Roller to fasten horse clothing	1
Saddle covers, 1 per horse	1
Hair brush	1

#### ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Sword bayonet with frog	1
Sling, rifle	1
Rifle, Lee-Enfield	1
Belts, waist, brown leather	1
Revolver and case	1
Bandolier	1
Leather strap for waist belt	1

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

34. The whole of the kit, clothing, &c., will be issued at Ottawa, or forwarded to the place of embarkation as arranged between the O.C. Corps and the Mil. Dep. Civil Branch.

35. The officer commanding will arrange for the issue of whatever clothing he may consider advisable for the use of the corps under his command while at Ottawa or on board ship. The balance will be conveyed to South Africa in bulk.

36. Four blankets per man will be issued at Ottawa for the use of the troops prior to embarkation. The blankets will be conveyed on board ship for the use of the troops, and the proportion not required upon arrival in the tropics will be returned to store on board, and stowed away accordingly.

(a.) A reserve supply of horse blankets and rollers will be required for the use of the horses upon embarkation. They will be issued prior to the horses being moved on board ship for those horses which have arrived from the North-west Territories, or elsewhere, unblanketed.

37. Two hand-clipping machines with a crank will be provided and placed on board ship.

38. Arrangements for musketry instruction and for practice with Morris Tube will be provided on board ship.

39. The scale of rations for troops and forage for horses on board sea-going transports has been approved, and will be issued to all concerned.

40. Attention is called to Queen's Regulations 1899, para. 1497, for full reference to the shipment of baggage, stores and all packages by sea transport :—

(a.) Baggage in excess of the quantities allowed by Regulations is forbidden.

(b.) Each article must have distinctly marked on it the name, rank and corps of the owner, and on the top the nature of the contents, such as 'Personal baggage and stores,' 'clothing,' 'equipment.'

Padlocks, cleats for rope handles and other projections which cause loss of stowage are forbidden.

(c.) Heavy baggage of individuals should be forwarded to Halifax so as to arrive several days previous to embarkation.

(d.) Each man is to take charge of his sea kit-bag and of his valise or other bags. While en route to Halifax he will have these articles in the car with him, and not in the baggage car.

(e.) Packages containing stores and equipment are to be marked :—

<b>CANADIAN SPECIAL SERVICE FORCE.</b>	
<b>STRATHCONA'S HORSE.</b>	
<b>SOUTH AFRICA.</b>	
No .....	.....
Contents .....	.....
Ship .....	.....
Owner .....	.....

(f.) Officers commanding squadrons will arrange for the marking of equipment and necessaries when issued.

Stencils and materials for marking will be issued as soon as possible.

41. Travelling claims submitted by officers appointed to this force may be paid out of the imprests provided after correctness of the claims has been established. The claims

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

will be certified to in the usual way, marked "paid" and rendered to the Accountant Department of Militia and Defence.

42. The corps when formed at Ottawa will be subsequently moved to Halifax and embark for South Africa at a date to be hereafter named, probably early in March.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 27.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Friday, February 2, 1900.

1. Leave of absence on medical certificate is granted to Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Stone, commanding Canadian Artillery, from January 30 to the 28th instant.

2. All officers in whose favour credits have been issued for the purchase of horses for the Canadian Mounted Rifles and for the Royal Canadian Artillery, will furnish as soon as possible, if they have not already done so, a detailed statement, with vouchers, showing how the credit has been expended, and attaching a deposit receipt in favour of the Receiver General for the unexpended balance, if any.

3. The attention of district officers commanding and other officers concerned is called to G.O. 17 of 1898. They will be good enough to make the quarterly returns therein referred to, promptly at the close of each quarter.

4. With reference to M.O. 16 (1), of the 20th instant, Captain and Brevet Major W. J. Mutton, 2nd Battalion, Q.O.R., will not report to undergo this Staff Course.

5. The Honourable the Minister has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Surgeon Lieut. R. K. Kilborn, supernumerary Surgeon Lieutenant, 47th 'Frontenac' Battalion, as medical officer for the Royal Military College, with pay of his rank while so employed.

6. With reference to M.O. 265, part III (8), of December 20 last, and to M.O. 2 (2) of the 3rd ultimo, district officers commanding will be good enough to forward the returns therein called for without delay.

District officers commanding who have unused copies of the form furnished them, after they have completed their returns, will be good enough to forward the same to Chief Staff Officer, Headquarters.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 28.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Saturday, February 3, 1900.

1. During the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Roy, District Officer Commanding Military District No. 6, attending the Staff Course at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Gordon, Commanding No. 5 Military District, will also temporarily command No. 6 Military District. All correspondence should be addressed Acting District Officer Commanding No. 6 Military District, Montreal, Quebec.

2. It is notified for general information that Field Marshal Lord Roberts, Commanding the British Army in South Africa, has been pleased to select Captain and Brevet Major S. J. A. Denison, Royal Canadian Regiment, to act as Aide-de-Camp on his staff.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

No. 29.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Monday, February 5, 1900.

1. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted as follows :—  
Captain H. A. Bate, the G.G.F.G., from the 27th ultimo to March 31, proximo.  
Captain D. D. Cameron, 78th Battalion, from the 29th ultimo to July 28 next.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 32.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Thursday, February 8, 1900.

1. It is notified for general information that all deaths are promptly reported by cable by the officer commanding the 2nd (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, and that district officers commanding concerned are immediately informed, by telegram, in order that families and friends may be notified with the least possible delay.

In future, such casualties will, in addition, be notified in the first Militia Order issued after the receipt of the report.

Officers commanding corps now proceeding to South Africa have been similarly instructed to report all casualties.

The following casualties have occurred to date :—

No.	Rank and Name.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
7452	Pte. E. Deslauriers . . . .	November 3, 1899 . . . .	Heart failure.
7914	" M. C. Chappel . . . .	December 13, 1899 . . . .	Tonsilitis.
7157	" J. E. Farley . . . .	February 4, 1900 . . . .	Enteric fever.

2. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted as follows :—  
Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Maclean, Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, from the 14th instant to March 14.  
Lieut. E. T. Leprohon, 65th Battalion, from the 5th instant to August 4.
3. An extension of leave is granted to Captain Foulkes, 5th Regiment, C. A., from the 28th instant to April 10.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 33.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Friday, February 9, 1900.

1. It is notified for general information that the SS. *Milwaukee* will be ready to receive stores on Monday the 12th instant, and to embark troops and horses on the 20th instant.

2. Lieut. John A. McDonald, 82nd Battalion, is attached for duty to the 1st Battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, for special service in South Africa.

Upon arrival in South Africa this officer will be transferred to the 2nd (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, and will be absorbed if a vacancy exists, or is subsequently created.

3. Mr. T. F. Best will accompany the Special Service Force on the SS. *Milwaukee*. The Department does not assume any responsibility as regards accommodation and rations for this gentleman after arrival in South Africa, nor undertake that he will be able to accompany the force after disembarkation.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

4. Excepting in cases of emergency, claims for allowances in lieu, and also compensation for clothing of N.C. officers and men of the Permanent Corps will be rendered quarterly, viz. : on January 1, April, July and October.

In cases in which arrears are claimed, explanations as to why such amounts were not claimed when due will be forwarded. Such claims should be rendered separately.

In all clothing claims the prices of the articles must be stated, as also the period of service, and whether for the first, second or third year of service.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 34.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Saturday, February 10, 1900.

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION, CANADA.

RANK, NAME AND CORPS.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	PERCENTAGE OF MARKS OBTAINED		
				Written	Practical.	Average Percentage.
<i>Cavalry.</i>						
2nd Lieut. I. R. Snider, Man. Drag .....	Sub.	Sp	A	80	68	69.84
<i>Artillery.</i>						
Lieut. J. N. S. Leslie, R.C.A. ....	1	Lg	A	91	88.42	89.5
Sergt. G. A. Hussey, 9th F.B. ....	2	S	B	60½	56½	58
Corpl. E. J. Potvin, 15th F.B. ....	2	S	B	38½	56½	50
Trumpeter W. H. Barker, 2nd F.B. ....	1	S	B	.....	Trump.	.....
" W. Tucker, 4th F.B. ....	1	S	B	.....	"	.....

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 35.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Monday, February 12, 1900.

1. The Honourable the Minister has been pleased to approve of 2nd Lieut R. Wood, 10th Battalion, Royal Grenadiers, being attached to the Royal Canadian Regiment for duty, until further orders. 2nd Lieut. Wood will report for duty at No. 2 Regimental Depot.

2. A Board of Officers will assemble at Halifax, on a date and at a place and hour to be named by the President, for the purpose of examining officers in equestration, in accordance with G. O. 118 of 1898.

President: Major V. A. S. Williams, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Members: Captain R. E. W. Turner, Q.O.C. Hussars; Lieut. C. T. Van Straubenzie R.C.D.

The proceedings of the Board will be forwarded to Headquarters, Ottawa.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

3. The officer commanding 2nd (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, has reported the death, on the 11th instant, of No. 3264 Pte. J. J. Purcell, (Royal Canadian Artillery), from enteric fever.

4. The undermentioned officer has attended at the Cadet Course to No. 5 Regimental Depot, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry and has qualified :—  
Lieut. R. A. Girouard, 42nd Battalion.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

## No. 36.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Tuesday, February 13, 1900.

1. The 1st Battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, will leave Toronto by Grand Trunk Railway at 7 p.m. Thursday, the 15th instant. 'C' Special Service Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, will leave Kingston by Grand Trunk Railway at 9 a.m., Thursday, the 15th instant. District officers commanding concerned will arrange for the entraining of these troops accordingly.

2. The following board will be assembled in accordance with para. 1484, Queen's Regulations, 1899, to inspect the fittings and arrangement for the accommodation and victualling of the troops to embark on the S.S. *Milwaukee*, sailing from Halifax on the 21st instant.

President : Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Oxley, 1st Regiment C.A.

Members : Major S. J. R. Sircom, embarkation officer ; Captain Bloomfield Douglas, late R. N. ; Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel W. Tobin, senior medical officer.

The medical and veterinary officers to embark with the troops will attend.

The board will assemble at an hour and date to be named by the District Officer Commanding Military District No. 9. The proceedings will be submitted to the District Officer Commanding.

3. The Honourable the Minister has been pleased to appoint Major S. J. R. Sircom, 63rd 'Halifax' Rifles, to act as embarkation officer for the embarkation of troops, horses, etc., on the SS. *Milwaukee*.

4. The detachments of the 2nd Battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and of 'D' and 'E' Batteries of the Brigade Division of Field Artillery, still to embark for special service in South Africa, will be attached to the 1st Battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and 'C' Battery, Special Service, respectively, until arrival in South Africa.

5. With reference to M. O. No. 14 (2), of the 18th ultimo, officers commanding military districts will at once proceed with the medical examination and enrolment of qualified artificers therein referred to.

On enrolment these men will be furnished with transport requisitions for the journey to Halifax, where they should arrive not later than Tuesday the 20th instant, and a sufficient sum of money to cover the cost of their subsistence en route, according to G. O. 127 of 1899. This advance will be made by the district officer commanding out of his imprest for Special Service.

District officers commanding will notify the district officer commanding No. 9 Military District by telegraph of the number proceeding from their respective districts, and the probable time of arrival.

The artificers on arrival at Halifax will report to the district officer commanding Military District No. 9, who will make the necessary arrangements for their being attached to the 1st Battalion, The Canadian Mounted Rifles. The officer commanding 1st Battalion will add them to his pay-list at the rates of pay allotted to artificers of the Special Service Force, viz : \$1.25 per day, until their arrival in South Africa, when they will be paid according to the Imperial scale of pay.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

6. Major General E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C., to the Queen, having been selected for special service in South Africa, resigns the command of the Canadian Militia, and returns to England on Thursday, the 15th instant.

Major General Hutton on leaving Canada tenders a regretful and cordial farewell to his comrades of all ranks in the Militia, who have so loyally supported him in the various changes and developments which have been inaugurated during the past eighteen months. He trusts that the improved standard of efficiency which has resulted from the persistent and enthusiastic efforts of all under his command may be continued, and further, that the military service of Canada may be maintained upon its present high plane as an honoured privilege and sacred duty to the State.

Major General Hutton will always most gratefully remember the assistance which he has received from the Chief Staff Officer and other members of the Headquarters Staff, the District Officers Commanding, the Inspectors of Cavalry and Artillery.

7. Upon the occasion of the departure from Canada of Major General E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C. to Her Majesty the Queen, on the 15th instant, on relinquishing the command of the Canadian Militia, a guard of honour with band, will be furnished and a salute fired. The officer commanding the Ottawa Brigade will arrange accordingly.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,

Chief Staff Officer.

No. 37.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Wednesday, February 14, 1900.

1. It is notified for the information of all concerned that the Canadian Mounted Rifles will be paid Cavalry rate of pay as provided by the Royal warrant for pay, while on special service in South Africa.

2. The following officers will proceed to South Africa on the steamship *Milwaukee*, to replace officers attached for instructional purposes, and who have been appointed to the Canadian Mounted Rifles and Brigade Division of Field Artillery, viz. :

Lieut.-Col. W. D. Gordon, Commanding No. 5 Military District.

Major T. L. Boulanger, 1st 'Quebec' Field Battery.

Lieut. J. E. Birch, 2nd Dragoons.

3. With reference to M. O. 20 (2), Mr. Robert Graham, therein referred to, will draw pay of Major and receive accommodation of an officer on board ship.

Mr. Richard Johnson and Mr. John McGrath will also proceed to South Africa on the steamship *Milwaukee* to assist in the care of the horses, and will be paid at the rate of \$1.50 per diem, and provided with sergeant's accommodation.

4. With reference to M. O. 12 (1a), of the 16th ultimo, 'B' Battery, Field Division, Royal Canadian Artillery, will proceed to Kingston on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

5. Officers are attached to the Permanent Corps for duty as follows :—

Captain F. W. L. Moore, 4th Regiment, C.A., to the Garrison Division, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Lieut. J. Grant, 66th Battalion, to No. 5 Regimental Depot, R.C.R.I.

District officers commanding concerned will instruct these officers to proceed to Quebec and to report to the officer commanding the Citadel.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,

Chief Staff Officer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

No. 38.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Thursday, February 15, 1900.

1. The undermentioned officers have attended the Cadet course at No. 5 Regimental Depot, R.C.R.I., and have qualified :

2nd Lieut. W. A. Cook, 8th Battalion.	
" J. O. Lachance, 18th Battalion.	
" H. Warren	"
" O. Lachance	"
" C. D. Oullet	"
" E. Tremblay	"
" P. Desbiens	"
" A. C. Oullet	"
" T. H. Martin	"
" O. Tremblay	"

2. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, is granted to Lieut. L. F. Turgeon, 92nd Battalion, from the 1st instant to May 31.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 39.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Friday, February 16, 1900.

1. Owing to Lieut.-Col. H. H. Burney, of the staff of the Royal Military College, having left to rejoin his regiment, and the necessity of officers of the Permanent Corps rejoining their respective units, the Staff Course now going on at the Royal Military College will be discontinued from the 17th instant.

The Commandant of the Royal Military College will be good enough to direct officers attending the course to return to their respective stations.

2. Sir Alfred Milner, High Commissioner, Cape Colony, has reported to His Excellency the Governor General, the death, on the 14th instant, of No. 7089 Private Douglas Moore, Royal Canadian Regiment, of enteric fever.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 42.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Tuesday, February 20, 1900.

The following particulars respecting Wound Pensions and Compassionate Allowances granted by the Imperial Government in the cases of Officers and men wounded or killed on Active Service, which are applicable in the cases of Colonial Contingents serving in the present campaign in South Africa, are notified for the information of all concerned :—

OFFICERS.

For the loss of an eye or a limb, or for an injury equivalent to the loss of a limb, a gratuity of a year's full pay is granted in the first instance. At the end of the year, a pension is awarded according to the following scale :—

Colonel or Lt. Colonel	\$1,460.00 a year.
Major	973.33 "
Captain	486.66 "
Lieutenant	340.66 "



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

In cases in which the injury is not equivalent to the loss of a limb, though very severe and permanent in its effect, a like gratuity is awarded but the pension is given at half the above rates.

For injuries very severe, though less serious than the above, a gratuity of from three to twelve months full pay is awarded, according to circumstances but no pension.

PENSIONS FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION, &c., WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

To non-commissioned officers and men discharged as unfit for further service in consequence of wounds, &c., pensions are granted on the following scale, according to the degree of the soldier's incapacity for earning a livelihood.

Warrant Officers . . . . .	} From 24cts. to 85cts. a day.	
Sergeants, &c . . . . .		
Corporals . . . . .		" 18cts. to 73cts. "
Privates . . . . .		" 12cts. to 60cts. "

PENSIONS, &c., TO WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF OFFICERS.

Pensions to widows and children of officers are granted according to the following scale:—

(1) If the Officer was killed in action or died (within 12 months) of wounds received in action.      (2) If the Officer's death was caused by exposure while on active service and occurred within 12 months of removal from duty.

	Widow.	Children.	Widow.	Children.
Lt.-Col. or Col. . . . .	\$876.00 a year.	\$116.80 a year each.	\$657.00 a year.	\$97.33 a year each.
Major . . . . .	681.33 "	102.50 "	510.99 "	85.16 "
Captain . . . . .	486.66 "	87.60 "	365.00 "	73.00 "
Lieutenant . . . . .	389.33 "	73.00 "	292.00 "	60.83 "

If the case comes within category (1) the widow receives in addition to pension, a gratuity of one year's full pay of the officer's appointment and the children one-third of such amount each.

Motherless children receive double rates of pension.

None of the foregoing awards are made if the widows, &c., are left in wealthy circumstances.

PENSIONS, &c., TO WIDOWS OF WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

*Warrant Officer.*—Widows, \$97.33 a year. Children, \$24.33 a year each.

*N.C.O's. and men.*—No pensions are granted at present to the widows and children of non-commissioned officers and men, but a proposal to make such grant is now before the Treasury. The widows receive from the Royal Patriotic Fund, however, allowances varying from \$1.21 to \$1.58 a week and the children allowances of 36cts or 48cts. a week each.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 43.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Wednesday, February 21, 1900.

1. With reference to M. O. 27 (1), of the 2nd inst., extension of leave on medical certificate is granted to Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Stone, Commanding Canadian Artillery, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, inclusive.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

2. With reference to M.O. 28 (1), of the 3rd instant, Lieut.-Colonel Roy having returned to duty resumes command of No. 6 Military District. Correspondence should be addressed accordingly.

3. Lieut.-Colonel G. R. White, D.S.O. and in temporary command of No. 7 Military District, is appointed to perform, temporarily, the duties of District Officer Commanding No. 5 Military District.

Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Wilson, Commanding Citadel, Quebec, will take over and temporarily perform the duties of District Officer Commanding No. 7 Military District.

4. Capt. W. D. Johnston, 3rd Dragoons, is attached to 'A' Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, for duty as Captain.

5. Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, has been granted to Lieut. L. B. Bedell, 67th Battalion, from the 20th instant to the 19th of August next.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 46.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Saturday, February 24, 1900.

It is announced with regret that the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Special Service Forces on active service in South Africa were killed in action at Paardeberg Drift on Sunday, the 18th instant:—

2ND (SPECIAL SERVICE) BATTALION, ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

'A' COMPANY.

No.	Rank and Name.	Corps at time of Enrolment.
No. 7004	Sergt. W. Scott,	5th 'British Columbia' Regiment, C.A.
7059	Pte. W. Jackson,	6th Rifles.
7074	" A. Maundrill,	5th 'British Columbia' Regiment, C.A.
7105	" J. H. Somers,	5th " "
7113	" J. Todd,	5th " "

'B' COMPANY.

No. 7236	Corpl. J. Smith,	22nd Oxford Rifles.
7188	Pte. J. A. Donegan,	26th Middlesex Light Infantry.
7255	" W. White,	21st Essex Fusiliers.

'C' COMPANY.

No. 7339	Pte. J. H. Findlay,	35th Simcoe Foresters.
7371	" W. T. Manion,	10th Royal Grenadiers.

'D' COMPANY.

No, 7455	Pte. O. T. Burns,	43rd Ottawa & Carleton Rifles.
7500	" C. E. E. Jackson,	37th Haldimand Rifles.
7506	" Z. R. E. Lewis,	North-west Mounted Police.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

## 'E' COMPANY.

No. 7636	Corpl. R. Goodfellow,	5th Royal Scots.
7608	Pte. C. H. Barry,	3rd Victoria Rifles.
7654	" C. Lester,	No Corps.
7670	" A. McQueen,	8th Royal Rifles.

## 'G' COMPANY.

No. 7993 Pte. Roland D. Taylor, Charlottetown Engineer Co.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 47.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Monday, February 26, 1900.

1. Colonel the Honourable M. Aylmer, having returned from sick leave this day, resumed the duties of Adjutant General.

2. With reference to M. O. 46 of the 24th instant, Lieut.-Colonel Otter, Commanding 2nd (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, reported this day, the death, as a result of wounds received in action at Paardeberg Drift on the 18th instant, of Captain H. M. Arnold, 90th 'Winnipeg Rifles,' and No. 7960 Pte. Patrick McCreary, 74th Battalion.

3. With reference to M. O. 41 (3) of the 19th instant, Majors Heward and Galloway will command the squadron and depot at the stations to which they have been respectively appointed.

4. Leave of absence is granted to Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Wilson, Commanding Citadel, Quebec, from the 15th proximo to the 30th April, inclusive.

Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Farley, R.C.A., Garrison Division, will perform Lieut.-Colonel Wilson's duties during that officer's absence.

5. With reference to Militia Order 12 (1) officers commanding units of the permanent corps will take immediate steps to complete their establishment.

Commanding officers concerned will be good enough to forward the returns called for in paragraph (b) of the M.O. above referred to without delay.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

No. 49.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Wednesday, February 28, 1900.

Ash Wednesday.

Thursday, March 1.

1. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to request the publication in Militia Orders of the following telegrams, which he feels sure will be enthusiastically appreciated by the force :—

(a.) Mr. Chamberlain to the Governor General.

'LONDON, February 27, 1900.

'Her Majesty the Queen desires you to express to people of Dominion Her admiration of gallant conduct of Her Canadian troops in late engagement, and Her sorrow at loss of so many brave men.

'CHAMBERLAIN.'

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

(b.) H.R.H. Princess Louise to the Governor General.

'LONDON, February 27, 1900.

'Desire express on Cronje's surrender effected by gallant Canadians aid deep sympathy for their losses. Am proud to have lived among them.

'LOUISE,

(c.) Mr. Chamberlain to the Governor General.

'LONDON, February 28, 1900.

'Heartly congratulations to Canada on noble part taken by Canadian troops in Robert's achievement.'

'CHAMBERLAIN.'

(d.) His Excellency also wishes personally to take this opportunity of expressing his admiration for the brilliant courage and devotion to duty of the Canadian troops now serving in South Africa.

His Excellency congratulates the whole force on the success of their comrades, whose losses he so deeply deplora.

2. It is announced with regret that the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Special Service Forces on active service in South Africa were killed in action, or have since died from wounds received, on Tuesday, the 27th ultimo.

2nd (SPECIAL SERVICE) BATTALION, ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

(a.) The following were killed in action :—

No. Rank and Name.	Corps at time of Enrolment.
'C' COMPANY.	
No. 7376 Pte. F. C. Page,	The Governor General's Body Guards.
'F' COMPANY.	
No. 7775 Pte. G. Orman, 7869 Corpl. B. Withey,	93rd 'Cumberland' Infantry. Royal Canadian Artillery.
'G' COMPANY.	
No. 7944 Pte. Jos. Johnston, 7979 Pte. W. A. Riggs, 6582 Pte. J. B. Scott, 8004 Corpl. F. W. Withers,	62nd 'St. John' Fusiliers. Charlottetown Engineers. Royal Canadian Regiment. 3rd New Brunswick Regt., C.A.
(b.) The following have died from wounds received in action :—	

'D' COMPANY.

No. 7463 Corpl. W. S. Brady, 7502 Pte. F. J. Living, 7553 Pte. C. T. Thomas,	43rd 'Ottawa & Carleton' Rifles. do do The Governor General's Foot Guards.
--	--

'E' COMPANY.

No. 7708 Pte. F. Wasdell,	3rd 'Victoria' Rifles.
---------------------------	------------------------

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

## 'F' COMPANY.

No. 7854 Pte. A. Roy, 89th 'Temiscouata & Rimouski' Battalion.

## 'H' COMPANY.

No. 8105 Pte. G. Johnstone, 63rd Halifax Rifles, died on the 26th ultimo from wounds received the 18th ultimo.

(c.) Following is a list of officers, non-commissioned officers and men wounded :—

## OFFICERS.

Major O. C. C. Pelletier.

Lieut. C. G. Armstrong.

## 'C' COMPANY.

No. 7313 Pte. L. Allen,	2nd Queen's Own Rifles.
7326 " H. Coggins,	31st Grey Infantry.
7342 " N. Gray,	Sault Ste. Marie Rifle Company.
7399 " J. R. Vickers,	10th Royal Grenadiers.

## 'D' COMPANY.

No. 7497 Pte. C. Holland,	16th Prince Edward Battalion.
7498 Corpl. G. G. Hulme,	15th Argyle Light Infantry.
7531 Pte. J. F. McConnell,	The Governor General's Foot Guards.

## 'E' COMPANY.

No. 5136 Corpl. T. E. Baugh, Royal Canadian Regiment.

## 'F' COMPANY.

No. 7841 Pte. A. Bagot,	65th Mount Royal Rifles.
7822 " C. Harrison,	2nd Montreal Regt. C.A.
7871 Corpl. R. D. McDonald,	Royal Canadian Artillery.
7782 Pte. O. Matheson,	12th Newcastle Field Battery.
7868 Sgt. W. Peppeatt,	Royal Canadian Artillery.
7778 Pte. Jas. Sievert,	93rd Cumberland Infantry.
7803 " A. Sutherland,	D. of Y. R. C. Hrs.
7815 " A. Theriault,	9th Voltigeurs de Québec.

## 'G' COMPANY.

No. 7909 Pte. N. T. Brace,	Charlottetown Engineers.
7915 Corpl. F. W. Coombs,	62nd 'St. John' Fusiliers.
7920 Pte. Wm. W. Donohue,	3rd 'New Brunswick' C.A.
7923 " Henry E. Durant,	74th Battalion.
7929 " Harry Fradshaw,	Royal Canadian Regiment.
7950 " Herb. Leavitt,	71st 'York' Infantry.
7935 " Jno. A. Harris,	82nd Queen's County Infantry.
7972 " Arthur Pelky,	62nd 'St. John' Fusiliers.
6363 " M. J. Quinn,	Royal Canadian Regiment.
7985 " Alf. Simpson,	2nd 'New Brunswick' C.A.
7987 " F. W. Sprague,	" "
7996 " Wm. C. Unkewf,	62nd 'St. John' Fusiliers.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49

(d.) The following wounded reported as belonging to the 2nd (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, has not been identified, from the reports received, as belonging to the Battalion :—

No. 7852 Proved.

(e.) The Officer commanding the Militia has much pleasure in announcing that Lieut.-Colonel Otter, commanding 2nd (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, has reported that the Battalion under his command did well in the engagement upon the 27th ultimo, especially Captain H. B. Stairs, 36th P. L. Fusiliers, and Lieut. and Capt. A. H. Macdonell, Royal Canadian Regiment.

3. Lieut. A. H. H. Powell, P.L.D.G., is attached for duty as subaltern to 'A' Squadron, R.C.D., Toronto, and will report to the District Officer Commanding without delay.

By order.

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

63 VICTORIA

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

A. 1900

# CORRESPONDENCE AND DOCUMENTS

WITH REFERENCE TO THE

# PACIFIC CABLE

---

SESSION 1900

---

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1900





## INDEX

To RETURNS (55), (55a) and (55b) to an Address of the House of Commons, dated February 26, 1900, for copies of all correspondence with the Imperial Government, any of the Colonies or any individuals, not already brought down, on the subject of the Pacific Cable, and all papers, letters, telegrams and reports relating to the delays which have arisen in connection with the establishment of the undertaking.

	DOCUMENT.	PAGE.
1.	Letter from J. S. Larke, Commercial Agent of the Canadian Government, Sydney, to the Department of Trade and Commerce, October 10, 1899.....	5
2.	Letter from J. S. Larke to Department of Trade and Commerce, October 11, 1899.....	6
3.	Letter from J. S. Larke to Department of Trade and Commerce, October 11, 1899.....	6
4.	The Eastern Extension Company's new proposal to the Australian Governments and extract from the <i>Daily Telegraph</i> , Sydney, October 10, 1899.....	7
5.	Report of Sir Charles Todd, Postmaster General and Superintendent of Telegraphs for South Australia, on the offer of the Eastern Extension Company to lay a cable from the Cape to Australia, August 3, 1899.....	9
6.	Three letters by Sir Sandford Fleming on the Pacific Cable—	
	(1.) November 15, 1899, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....	19
	(2.) September 5, 1899, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....	23
	(3.) July 1, 1899, to Hon. J. Israel Tarte.....	24
7.	Telegram from Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, January 11, 1900.....	30
8.	" Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Lord Strathcona, January 15, 1900.....	30
9.	Letter from Hon. W. Mulock to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, January 8, 1900.....	30
10.	" Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the Premier of Victoria, January 15, 1900.....	32
11.	Telegram from " to Lord Strathcona, January 22, 1900.....	33
12.	" " " " 22, 1900.....	33
13.	" " to the Premiers of Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland and New South Wales.....	33
14.	" the Premier of New Zealand to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, January 23, 1900.....	33
15.	" the Government of Queensland to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, January 23, 1900.....	33
16.	" Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the Premier of New South Wales, February 4, 1900.....	34
17.	" the Premier of New Zealand to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, February 20, 1900.....	34
18.	" Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Lord Strathcona, February 21, 1900.....	34
19.	" the Premier of Victoria to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, February 22, 1900.....	34
20.	" Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the Premier of Victoria, February 22, 1900.....	34
21.	" the Premier of New Zealand to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, February 24, 1900.....	35
22.	" " " " 25, 1900.....	35
23.	" Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Lord Strathcona, February 26, 1900.....	35
24.	" " " " 26, 1900.....	35
25.	" Lord Strathcona to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, February 26, 1900.....	35
26.	" Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Premier of New Zealand, February 28, 1900.....	36
27.	" Lord Strathcona to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, March 1, 1900.....	36
28.	" the Premier of New South Wales to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, March 24, 1900.....	36
29.	" Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the Premier of New South Wales, March 5, 1900.....	36
30.	Letter from J. S. Larke to the Department of Trade and Commerce, February 7, 1900.....	37
31.	" " <i>Daily Telegraph</i> , Sydney, January 25, 1900.....	38
32.	Circular letter from the Postmaster General, Queensland, February 1, 1900.....	39
33.	Report on the proposal of the Eastern Extension Company by the Post and Telegraph Department, Brisbane, October 12, 1900.....	40

	PAGE.
34. Extract from the <i>Brisbane Courier</i> , January 31, 1900.. .. .	42
35. Letter from Sir Sandford Fleming to the Secretary of State, June 21, 1900.....	43
36. " " " " 5, 1900.....	44
37. " " to the British people in the Australasian colonies, March 30, 1900.....	45
38. Postscript to letter of Sir Sandford Fleming of March 30.....	48
39. Remarks on the all British Cable System, submitted at the annual meeting of the British Empire League by Sir Sandford Fleming, March 14, 1900.....	48
40. Letter from Sir Sandford Fleming to Sir Francis Mowatt, Chairman Pacific Cable Board, London, April 7, 1900.....	50

# RETURN

[55 to 55b.]

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated February 26, 1900, for copies of all correspondence with the Imperial Government, any of the Colonies or any individuals, not already brought down, on the subject of the Pacific Cable, and all papers, letters, telegrams and reports relating to the delays which have arisen in connection with the establishment of the undertaking.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

N. B.—The word 'Dominion' where it appears as the sender or receiver of any of the following cablegrams stands for Lord Strathcona.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., October 10, 1899.

## THE PACIFIC CABLE.

I send you by this mail the *Daily Telegraph* containing a new proposition of the Eastern Extension Coy. which has been submitted to the Governments of Australia and the *Sydney Morning Herald* giving the action agreed upon by the Postmasters General of Victoria and New South Wales. On my return from Queensland I found to my great astonishment that the Chamber of Commerce here had quietly passed a resolution endorsing this scheme. It is backed up by a report of the Postmaster General of South Australia, whose calculations are in harmony with those he has previously made and by a published cable that Sir Sandford Fleming has recommended the Australian Governments to accept the E. E. Co's. proposal.

If that Company is permitted to open offices in the cities, deliver and collect its messages and send them over its own land lines it gives it the power to monopolize nearly all the Cable work. It can cut rates, make contracts at once for a term of years with leading firms and thus control four fifths of the business. Its huge fighting reserve will enable it to do business at a loss for a few years. This is all right for Australia but it means a loss of twenty thousand pounds a year to Canada in its share of the Pacific Cable deficit.

I have called attention to this unjust proposal and think it will be forestalled, but with the influence of the E. E. Co. used in ways that are not always open it is going to be no easy task.

I think the Canadian Government should take prompt action and ask the Australian Governments to stay their action until it has an opportunity to see the terms of the proposed contract and judge how it is likely to affect the Pacific Cable.

I am writing you instead of making an ordinary report on this important matter as it may not be advisable to publish it just now.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

J. S. LARKE

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

SYDNEY, N. S. W., October 11, 1899.

The Deputy Minister  
Trade and Commerce.

SIR,—Since writing you yesterday *re* Pacific Cable I have received the following telegram from the Premier of Queensland to whom I wrote at length upon the danger to the Pacific Cable if the E. E. Co's. Scheme were accepted and suggesting his intervention.

(From Brisbane.)

“*Re* your letter of 4th inst., I have interrogated Sir Geo. Turner on the cause of the visit of the Postmaster General of Victoria to the Postmaster General of New South Wales in connection with the Pacific Cable and await his reply. Queensland claims to be equally consulted in such matters and will not assent to anything tending to delay or obstruct the Pacific Cable scheme.”

J. R. DICKSON.

I am moving in other quarters that I think will be effective. I mail you a copy of the *Daily Telegraph* of yesterday containing a short article which shows the purposes of the E. E. Co. and that it has not got what it hoped to secure. The *Telegraph* is the mouthpiece of the E. E. Co. though it pretends a certain friendship for the Pacific scheme.

Yours truly,

J. S. LARKE.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., October 11, 1899.

The Deputy Minister  
Trade and Commerce.

SIR,—Since writing you this a.m. (enclosed) I am informed that the governments of Victoria and New South Wales have suspended action on the Cape Cable proposition of the E. E. Co. until the Pacific Cable Board which, I understand, meets next month, has reported. This is satisfactory, the scheme will no doubt be submitted to the ‘Board’ and the Canadian representatives will doubtless point out the dangers in it to the Pacific Cable project. The whole purpose of the E. E. Co. is to so load down the Pacific Cable scheme that neither Canada nor Great Britain can become parties to it.

As the report of the Postmaster General of South Australia may come before the Pacific Cable Board I have procured a copy which I send you. Sir Sandford Fleming can deal with it. One item curiously appeared to escape attention here until I pointed it out. It is proposed to reduce by 9d. per word of which the S. A. Government will contribute 3d. That is to say the E. E. and associated companies will take off 6d. from 4.2 but the S. A. land line, shortly to become the property of the Australian Commonwealth, 3d. out of 7d. means a loss of £11,000 per annum which would have to come out of the taxpayers' pockets.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant.

J. S. LARKE,

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

### CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

**THE EASTERN EXTENSION COMPANY'S PROPOSAL—ANOTHER CABLE VIA THE CAPE, WITHOUT SUBSIDY, BUT WITH REDUCED RATES.—GIVING AUSTRALIA THE CHOICE OF THREE CABLE ROUTES, BY WAY OF SUEZ, THE CAPE AND CANADA.**

We have been requested to publish the following official explanation of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's proposal with reference to the suggested additional cable communication between Australia and England via the Cape of Good Hope.

The company will entirely waive renewal of subsidy and guarantee against competition, and, in addition to providing a cable from the Cape all the way to Glenelg via Perth, will at once reduce tariff to 4s. for the whole of Australia and Tasmania, and make further reductions on a sliding scale as traffic increases.

In return for the above the company would only require the same privilege in Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney as they have hitherto enjoyed in Great Britain of directly distributing and collecting their international telegrams to and from the public.

When the tariff is reduced to 4s. the Government rate will be made 3s. and the press 1s. 6d. per word.

The rate to South Africa will be about 2s. per word.

The details of the sliding scale are as follows :—The amount now guaranteed by the Australia Governments is £227,000, which, with £123,000 for the estimated yearly expenses of the new Cape line, forms a minimum of £350,000 or £15,000 less than the present actual receipts of the associated Companies.

If the receipts for the three years 1898, 1899, and 1900 average £350,000 the 4s. tariff would be reduced in 1901 to 3s. 6d. If they are maintained at £350,000 for the years 1899, 1900, and 1901 the tariff would be reduced to 3s. in 1902. If the average receipts are again maintained for the three years 1900, 1901, and 1902 the tariff would be reduced in 1903 to 2s. 6d. per word. The receipts must average £350,000 for three consecutive years before the next reduction of 6d. per word is made.

If the company's proposal is agreed to, the new cable will be completed within a period of two years.

The Cape-Great Britain section is now being manufactured.

The reduction in tariff on a sliding scale between England and the Cape comes into force at the end of the present month and can be extended to Australia as soon as the company's proposal is accepted.

In return for the Cape cable, and reducing the rate to 4s. at once, with further reductions down to 2s. 6d., as per sliding scale, the only concession asked for is that the company be given the same privileges in Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney as they have hitherto enjoyed in Great Britain of directly distributing and collecting their international telegrams to and from the public. This would virtually bring the cable end into the centre of the cities named, and the cable system into direct touch with the commercial community.

The Cape cable is preferred by the Imperial Government to the Pacific cable, as offering greater advantages from a purely strategic point of view. (Vide Mr. Chamberlain's letter to the Chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, dated July 10, 1899.)

The Government of West Australia have accepted the proposal, and conceded the right to open a station in Perth. The British Government grant this privilege to British or foreign cable companies whenever requested, as a matter of course.

The arrangement in the United Kingdom is as follows :—The companies pay the British post office five pounds yearly per mile for each wire, and work both ends by their own operators, collecting and delivering direct to and from the public. All telegrams to places other than those where the companies have offices are dealt with by the post offices, who are then paid their ordinary inland tariff.

The cable companies exercise the same right at the Cape and Natal, where similar conditions prevail to those in Australia, and the privilege is enjoyed by the direct United States and commercial cable companies in Canada.

By arrangements with the British and French governments the Eastern Company lease a line between London and Marseilles which is worked by the company's operators.

In connection with the Cape scheme, the Natal and Cape governments will place two wires at the disposal of the cable companies, and cable stations are already established both in Capetown and Durban.

The privilege has also been conceded to the cable companies by the governments of Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, China, Portugal, Philippine Islands, Netherlands, India, &c.

The Eastern Company owns eight stations in London, and others in Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen has offices in England, and competes for continental traffic with British Government owned cables.

The Anglo-American Cable Company has six stations in London and others in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Bristol, Newcastle, Bradford, Dundee, Leith, Havre (France), New York (U.S.A.), Montreal (Canada). Other companies could be named having the same facilities.

In granting this right to the Eastern Extension Company the interests and revenue of the Government Telegraph Department would not be made to suffer in any way, but in owing and controlling the whole line from Great Britain to Adelaide the company are naturally desirous of extending the control to the short land sections from Adelaide to Melbourne and Sydney termini, and it is hoped that the system will be extended to Brisbane, Wellington and Hobart.

It would materially expedite the cable traffic to have a line and system wholly devoted to it, and where it would not have to take turn with the large intercolonial traffic. It would also be a convenience to the public that they should be in direct communication with the agency that carries their messages from one end of the world to the other, instead of through the intermediary of the local telegraph departments, whose jurisdictions end with the boundaries of the respective colonies.

The International telegraph traffic is almost wholly in code, is of a special nature, and is worked under complicated and extensive rules and regulations. These rules provide that all points raised must be submitted in turn to each administration interested; therefore, when claims are made by the public for refunds, or questions of errors or mutilations arise which are of daily occurrence—they are subject to long delays during which time they are being dealt with by the several administrations.

Many instances of serious inconvenience to public business could be cited, but a most important one is that the international difficult code traffic is worked side by side and under the same system as the plain language intercolonial business. No record is kept and no errors can be traced, while for their own work the companies have adopted recording instruments, have established clearing houses, where messages transmitted between their stations may be compared, times noted and the work of each operator and his speed and accuracy carefully examined.

The Eastern Extension Company are only anxious to exercise their trained control over the traffic from end to end of their cable system.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.—Mr. Crick (Postmaster General) declines to make public the result of his conference with Mr. Duffy (the Postmaster General of Victoria). It is understood, however, that a general agreement was arrived at that the governments of the two colonies represented would recognize the proposed Cape cable upon the condition that no 'cutting rates' were adopted as against the intended Pacific cable. An answer to a cable message despatched to England on the matter, and stating the result of the conference, is now being awaited by all parties interested.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH,"

SYDNEY, N.S.W. Oct. 10, 1899.

It is reported that the Victorian and New South Wales postmasters general have, in conference, come to the extraordinary decision that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's proposal to lay a cable via the Cape is officially recognised, there must be no

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

undercutting of rates which would affect business on the Pacific line. In other words, the long standing complaint that the Eastern Extension Company's rates were too high is to be ignored, and the tariff is to be kept up because the interested governments wish to lay a strategic and money making 'all red' cable across the Pacific. That is a remarkable position for the postmasters general to assume. The Eastern Extension Company merely proposes to put down an extra cable, and reduce the rate for ordinary messages to four shillings per word, which is rather higher than was promised on behalf of the Pacific projectors two or three years ago. Ministers are said to object that there must be no undercutting of rates, which means that users of the cable are expected to pay highly for the privilege of having a second cable when they could pay less, and have increased facilities, if a third was laid. There is no good reason why the company should not lay its Cape cable and the government put down the Pacific one, each charging the rates that suit them. The Pacific line is largely required for other purposes than commercial ones, and it is to be borne in mind that for those purposes the Cape cable would also be very useful. The company's high officials have intimated from headquarters that they are prepared to lay the Cape line whether the Pacific scheme is carried out or not, and in fact have sent a steamer to put down its first section. Probably that implies competition, but the government should be prepared to withstand competition in a business which has so far been conducted by private enterprise. If they are not, and if the present tariff is to be maintained doubling the cable connection or trebling it, will be no benefit to those who now complain that the charges are too high.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

REPORT BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON THE CABLE QUESTION.

*(Ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed August 30, 1899.)*

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,  
GENERAL POST OFFICE, ADELAIDE, August 3, 1899.

SIR,—The Eastern Extension Company have submitted the following offer to the Australian Governments :—

1. To at once reduce the rates to 4s. a word on ordinary messages, 3s. a word on Government messages, and 1s. 6d., a word on press messages, which rates they desire should be uniform to all parts of Australia and Tasmania.

2. To lay a cable from South Africa to Fremantle and Glenelg.

This cable will be an extension of the direct cable from England to the Cape of Good Hope, now in course of construction. The latter will connect Gibraltar, Sierra Leone, Ascension Island, St. Helena, and thence to the Cape.

The proposed extension to Australia will start from Durban (the land lines being used from the Cape), and will connect en route Mauritius, Rodriques Island, Cocos, and Fremantle, terminating at Glenelg. The work can be completed in about two (2) years. If the cable ends at Fremantle it would probably be necessary to construct a direct land line from Adelaide to Perth. The cable would be British throughout, touching no foreign territory, and would provide alternative means of communication with India and other British possessions in the East.

The company, it will be seen, waive all claims for any subsidy or guarantee; they ask, however, that in consideration of this liberal concession they may be allowed to open offices in Perth, Adelaide and Melbourne, to receive and deliver international telegrams from and to the public direct, as they have always done in Great Britain. This, it is understood, is only desired in the event of a state-owned competitive Trans-Pacific

cable being laid. The reduction on existing rates between Great Britain and the colonies would be as under :—

	Present Rate.	Saving.	
		s. d.	s. d.
South Australia . . . . . On ordinary messages . . . . .	4 9	0 9	per word.
Victoria . . . . . " . . . . .	4 10	0 10	"
Tasmania . . . . . " . . . . .	5 5	1 5	"
New South Wales . . . . . " . . . . .	4 11	0 11	"
Queensland . . . . . " . . . . .	5 1	1 1	"
Western Australia . . . . . " . . . . .	4 9	0 9	"

Corresponding reductions would, of course, be made on New Zealand business. The proposed tariff is to be subject to further reductions on a sliding scale, as follows : - The present Australasian guarantee to the Eastern Extension Company is £227,000 per annum, as agreed to at the Hobart Postal Conference in 1895. The yearly expenses in connection with the new cable from Africa are estimated at £123,000, making together a total of £350,000, or about £15,000 less than the average of the last three years' revenue from Australasian traffic, accruing to the Eastern Extension and associated companies. Adopting this amount as a basis, the company state in their telegram that when for three consecutive years the total traffic to associated companies has averaged £350,000 the tariff will be reduced to 3s. 6d. per word. Further, if average value in any three consecutive years exceeds £350,000 tariff to be reduced to 3s. and, finally, if average in any other three consecutive years exceeds the before-mentioned sum the tariff shall be still further reduced to 2s. 6d. per word ; or, as explained in the telegram, if revenue continues to average £350,000 after these several reductions the tariff for :—

	s. d.
First three years would be . . . . .	4 0
Fourth year would be . . . . .	3 6
Fifth year would be . . . . .	3 0
Sixth year would be . . . . .	2 6

The existing tariff of 4s. 9d. between South Australia and the United Kingdom is apportioned thus :—

	s. d.
United Kingdom or Europe . . . . .	0 2
Eastern, Eastern Extension and associated companies . . . . .	3 7
Indian land line, Bombay to Madras . . . . .	0 3½
Java . . . . .	0 1½
South Australia . . . . .	0 7
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b><u>4 9</u></b>

The 3s. 7d. is pooled and divided between the Eastern, Eastern Extension and Indo-European Companies, and the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, administered by the Indian Government.

As before stated, the company propose that the reduced rates shall be uniform throughout the colonies, the Australian land charges to be :—

	s. d.	s. d.
On ordinary messages . . . . .	0 6	out of 4 0
On Government messages . . . . .	0 5	" 3 0
On press messages . . . . .	0 4	" 1 6

and it is suggested that the aggregate revenue from these land or terminal rates shall be pooled and apportioned as under :—

South Australia . . . . .	67.59 per cent.
Western Australia . . . . .	19.39 "
Victoria . . . . .	3.24 "
New South Wales . . . . .	8.37 "
Queensland . . . . .	0.89 "
Tasmania . . . . .	0.08 "
Tasmanian Cable . . . . .	0.44 "
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b><u>100.00 per cent.</u></b>



SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

The average yearly traffic, taking the last two years only, was:—

Ordinary messages.....	1,862,412	words
Government messages.....	48,608	"
Press messages.....	141,998	"
Total.....	<u>2,053,018</u>	words

The Colonial receipts under existing transit and terminal rates, taking the average of the last two years, were as follows:—

	Total for two Years, 1897 and 1898.			Average per year		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
South Australia.....	89,582	0	0	44,791	0	0
Victoria.....	4,336	0	0	2,168	0	0
Tasmania and cable.....	770	0	0	385	0	0
New South Wales.....	11,084	0	0	5,542	0	0
New Zealand.....	8,004	0	0	4,002	0	0
Queensland.....	1,184	0	0	592	0	0
Western Australia.....	26,324	0	0	13,162	0	0
Total.....	<u>141,284</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>70,642</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total.....				£	s.	d.
Excluding New Zealand.....				70,642	0	0
Australian receipts.....				<u>4,002</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
				<u>66,640</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Under pooling arrangements, adopting the percentage apportionment suggested by the Eastern Extension Company, the revenue to each colony would have been:—

		£	s.	d.
South Australia.....	67·59 per cent.	45,042	0	0
Victoria.....	3·24 "	2,159	0	0
Tasmania.....	·08 "	53	0	0
Tasmanian cable.....	·44 "	293	0	0
New South Wales.....	8·37 "	5,578	0	0
Queensland.....	·89 "	593	0	0
West Australia.....	19·39 "	12,922	0	0
Total.....	<u>100·00 per cent.</u>	<u>66,640</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

nearly corresponding in each case with the actual revenue of the several colonies under their existing charges. With, however, a common Australian terminal rate of 6d. on ordinary messages, 5d. on Government messages, and 4d. on press messages the aggregate revenue of the colonies, taking the business of the last two years, would, of course, be much less, thus:—

	No. of Words.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary messages.....	1,862,412 at 6d.	46,560	6	0
Government messages.....	48,608 at 5d.	1,012	13	4
Press messages.....	141,998 at 4d.	2,366	12	8
Total.....	<u>2,053,018</u>	<u>49,939</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

instead of £66,640, and apportioning the receipts on the percentage basis proposed the receipts of each colony would have been:—

		£	s.	d.
South Australia.....	67·59 per cent.	33,754	0	0
Victoria.....	3·24 "	1,618	0	0
Tasmania.....	·08 "	40	0	0
Tasmanian cable.....	·44 "	220	0	0
New South Wales.....	8·37 "	4,180	0	0
Queensland.....	·89 "	444	0	0
West Australia.....	19·39 "	9,684	0	0
Total.....	<u>100·00 per cent.</u>	<u>49,940</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

In the case of South Australia the loss of revenue would be about £11,000. Failing the acceptance of this percentage division, the company would still adhere to the uniform rates of 4s., 3s., and 1s. 6d. on ordinary, Government, and press messages respectively, and pay the colonies their respective rates, taking the risk themselves. In this case, however, it is assumed that South Australia would lower its rates to 4d. on ordinary and Government messages, and to 3d. on press messages. This, I find, would land the colony—taking the last two years—in a loss of over £18,000 a year on present revenue. Thus, excluding Western Australian business (which goes *via* Broome, and does not affect South Australia), and taking as before the average traffic of the last two years, the revenue of this colony on international telegrams at existing and proposed reduced rates would be as follows:—

	Approximate number of words.	Under Old Rates due South Australia.	Under Proposed New Rates, due South Australia.
Ordinary messages.....	1,437,843	At 7d., £41,937	At 4d., £23,964
Government messages.....	42,608	" 5d., £ 888	" 4d., £ 710
Press messages.....	117,998	" 4d., £ 1,966	" 3d., £ 1,475
Total.....		£44,791	£26,149

If these rates are adopted in order to secure the reduced uniform tariff it may be assumed that the other colonies would, under the guarantee still in force, supplement the South Australian receipts up to £37,552, the amount guaranteed, until the Federal Government takes over the telegraph services, when the revenue will go into one Treasury, and one uniform Australian rate probably adopted. In the meantime, or until we have federation, the percentage division would be preferable.

With this proposal before them the position of the colonies in regard to the Pacific cable is materially altered, and it is well worthy of consideration whether, instead of the colonial Governments individually committing themselves to the large monetary responsibility involved in that undertaking, it would not be better to postpone the matter for a short time and leave it to the Federal Government to deal with, and in the meantime allow the Eastern Extension Company to carry out their plan.

On the one hand, the colonies have an unconditional offer to lay a cable costing, say, £1,800,000 sterling, along an entirely new alternative route, touching only at British territory, and give a reduced tariff, without subsidy or guarantee of any kind, which will result in a large saving to the colonies, and tend to the development of trade with Africa. On the other hand, the Pacific scheme involves, not only a large initial outlay of £2,000,000 or £4,000,000, according as one or two cables are laid, but a heavy annual loss for many years—a loss, too, which would be increased with another cable in addition to the three we have already.

It may be safely assumed that if the rates are the same, and other things equal, the traffic will be fairly divided between the several routes, or gravitate towards that route which is the most expeditious. The Eastern Extension Company's present cables *via* Darwin, have the great advantage of connecting with many feeding places, and will carry all the business with India, China and other eastern countries; whereas the Pacific, after leaving Vancouver, will touch at no place of any importance, and will depend almost wholly on the traffic with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. The traffic with America is very small, not more than 4 per cent to 5 per cent of the whole, whereas we have a considerable amount of cable business with South Africa.

With regard to the Pacific scheme, it is now generally admitted that, in order to secure as far as possible immunity from interruptions, it is necessary, or at least desirable, that there should be two cables. How far this feeling is justified will be seen

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

from the following statement, showing the experience of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company with the Atlantic cables :—

1887.....	2	out of 7 cables broken at one time, leaving 5 working.
1888.....	2	" 7 " " " " 5
1889.....	3	" 7 " " " " 4
1890.....	2	" 7 " " " " 5
1891.....	3	" 7 " " " " 4
1892.....	2	" 7 " " " " 5
1893.....	3	" 7 " " " " 4
1894.....	4	" 7 " " " " 3
1895.....	3	" 7 " " " " 4

The route recommended by the Pacific Cable Committee at London, in 1896-97, was from Vancouver to Fanning Island (or Palmyra Island), Fiji, and Norfolk Island, with branches thence to New Zealand and Queensland.

The committee point out that 'there would be a decided advantage in taking the cable *via* the Hawaiian Islands, instead of *via* Fanning or Palmyra Island, as the section would be shorter and less costly for the same speed, or faster for the same cost, and some traffic would, if no line is laid from California, be obtained from Honolulu; 'but,' it is added, 'this would involve a departure from the principle of using only British Territory.'

The committee, however, later on, have to admit that the Pacific cable, although connecting only with British Territory, would necessarily be dependent on the American land lines and trans-Atlantic cables.

The telegraph lines from the eastern seaboard of Canada to Vancouver belongs to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which connects at Canso, in Nova Scotia, with the Commercial Company's (an American company) three cables from Great Britain. The other Atlantic cable companies, whether British or foreign, connect and are in alliance with the American Western Union Telegraph Company, which effect a junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's lines at Montreal, and will shortly, if it has not already done so, connect with Vancouver by means of its lines through the United States territory as far as British Columbia.

The traffic will therefore be divided, part of it going through an American owned cable and Canada and part through British and foreign cables and the United States. The latter route is said to be less affected by adverse climatic conditions and more reliable in the winter. If so, it will carry the greater volume of business. Surely this cannot be called an all-British line of communication complying with the imperial sentiment which supports the undertaking.

The length of cable by the route recommended by the Committee, allowing 10 per cent slack is about 7,986 knots, viz:—

Vancouver to Fanning Island.....	3,561 knots.
Fanning Island to Fiji.....	2,093 "
Fiji to Norfolk Island.....	961 "
Norfolk Island to New Zealand.....	537 "
Norfolk Island to Queensland.....	834 "
Total.....	<u>7,986 knots.</u>

The tenders received in 1894 for this section were—

	£	s.	d.
The Indiarubber, Guttapercha, and Telegraph Works Co.	1,517,000	0	0
W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Company.....	1,826,000	0	0
Siemens Brothers & Co.....	2,170,000	0	0
Fowler-Waring Cable Co.....	2,350,000	0	0

The total distance is given as 7,145 knots, which makes no allowance for slack. The tenders are for a State-owned cable, the contractor to maintain and keep the cable in repair for three years. Since these tenders were received the prices of copper and guttapercha have considerably risen. For the latter the price is still rising, and will, I am informed, probably reach 10s. per pound.

The cost of the cable, of course, largely depends on the type of cable to be used, the weight per knot of the copper wire and the guttapercha forming the core necessary to

attain a specified or reasonable speed of working in the longest length, viz., 3,561 knots. Lord Kelvin recommended a core of 552 pounds of copper and 368 pounds of gutta-percha per knot for a speed of sixty letters per minute, possibly eighty letters. Sir William Preece, as chief electrical engineer to the British Post and Telegraph Department, recommended 800 pounds of copper and 550 pounds of gutta-percha for the longest section. Dr. A. Muirhead thinks a cable of 552 pounds copper and 368 pounds gutta-percha, with experienced operators, would give eighty letters per minute, and with 650 pounds copper and 400 pounds gutta-percha as much as ninety-five letters per minute, whilst Sir William Preece says it would give at most sixty-three letters, which appears to be confirmed by other experts.

From the somewhat conflicting evidence the conclusion arrived at by the committee is that a core of 552 pounds of copper and 368 pounds of gutta-percha would give forty paying letters per minute, and that a core of 650 pounds of copper and 400 pounds of gutta-percha would give forty-eight paying letters. They considered that the core should not be lighter than 552 pounds of copper and 368 pounds of gutta-percha, nor over the long section heavier than 650 pounds of copper and 400 pounds of gutta-percha. The speeds given are the theoretical speeds for simplex working.

As nearly all the cablegrams are in code, about eight letters on the average go to the word, and in calculating the working capacity only paying words should be taken into account, at least one-third of the words sent being non-payable.

Then, again, owing to the difference of longitude—ten hours between England and the eastern colonies—the flow of traffic is mostly in one direction. The bulk of the messages from Australia come in between 4 and 6 p.m., reaching or being delivered in London in the early morning, whilst messages from London are handed in during the afternoon and are delivered in Australia in the morning. But little advantage, therefore, is gained by duplexing, which can only occasionally be availed of, and there are many hours in the twenty-four when the cables are practically silent. The business comes in rushes at certain hours of the day, and to work it off quickly to avoid delay duplexing or two cables are required.

In view of this the committee quite correctly, in estimating the working capacity of the Pacific cable, adopt eighteen hours a day for six days a week and take into account only payable words, and neglect words used in preambles, official communications, repeats, &c., which constitute, as already stated, fully one-third or more of the total work. Their estimates of a year's payable work with two different types of core is as follows:—

First core (552 lbs. of copper and 368 lbs. of gutta percha per knot)—Forty paying letters or five paying words per minute, 1,620,000 words a year.

Second core (650 lbs. of copper and 400 lbs. of gutta-percha per knot)—Forty-eight paying letters or six paying words per minute, 1,944,000 words a year.

The committee estimated the cost of the lighter cable at £1,500,000 and the heavier type at £1,800,000, but, owing to the greatly advanced prices for both copper and gutta-percha, the cost now (including survey, station buildings, two repairing steamers, &c., and, say, six months' maintenance by the contractor) would probably exceed to £2,000,000 for one cable, or, say, £4,000,000 for two cables, as the extra demand would still further raise the price of gutta-percha.

The cables would have to be made in accordance with a specification approved in every respect by the British Telegraph Department. If capital raised at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the annual cost would be:—

ONE CABLE.	£	s.	d.
Interest on £2,000,000 at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	50,000	0	0
Sinking fund, say .....	20,500	0	0
Working expenses.....	25,000	0	0
Maintenance, including (2) steamers, renewals, &c.....	80,000	0	0
Total.....	£175,500	0	0
If interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	£180,500	0	0

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

TWO CABLES		£	s.	d.
Interest on £4,000,000 at 2½ per cent .....		100,000	0	0
Sinking fund .....		41,000	0	0
Working expenses .....		30,000	0	0
Maintenance .....		135,000	0	0
Total .....		£306,000	0	0
If interest 2½ per cent .....		£316,000	0	0

The foregoing estimates are very moderate. The annual cost of maintenance, which includes all repairs and renewals of cable, is necessarily an uncertain and variable factor, as it depends on the nature and number of faults and breakages of the cable, and the quantity of new cable required. A break in the deep sections of the Pacific might, and probably would, cause a prolonged and costly interruption, in which case the estimate for the year might be largely exceeded. We may anticipate that the whole of the original cable would be replaced in probably less than forty years—such is the general experience, and the life of a cable is variously estimated at from twenty-five to thirty years.

The sinking fund provides for various contingencies and for gradual replacement of capital; the working expenses provide for six stations—Vancouver, Fanning Island, Fiji, Norfolk Island, New Zealand and Australian coast—also for general management.

Coming now to probable revenue, it is, of course, impossible to say how much of the traffic would be diverted. A working arrangement would, no doubt, be arrived at by the proprietary Governments on the one side and the Eastern Extension Company on the other. Actual competition would be avoided, and the rates, as far as possible, assimilated. We may assume that practically the whole of the West and South Australian traffic would go by existing routes and the proposed cable from Africa and about one-half of the traffic with the eastern colonies, except New Zealand. The number of words during the past three years (1896, 1897 and 1898) was as follows:—

	Words.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.
Victoria .....	551,894½	508,554½	499,033½
Tasmania .....	10,893	12,410	11,718½
New South Wales .....	481,409½	484,715	486,260
Queensland .....	14,135	52,012½	89,889
New Zealand .....	288,842	246,365	221,508½
Total East Colonies .....	1,347,174	1,304,057½	1,308,409½
South Australia .....	307,487	306,232½	299,319
West Australia .....	672,323	511,926	376,091½
Total West Colonies .....	979,810	818,158½	675,410½
Grand total .....	2,326,984	2,122,216	1,983,820

The business with West Australia has largely increased owing to the developments in gold mining and consequent active speculations. The last two years, however, show a steady decline. Looking at the figures for the other colonies, we find also a decrease in 1898 on 1897. It would not be safe to estimate a yearly increase in the future of more than 5 per cent; but, to take a favourable view, I would allow, say 900,000 words as the Pacific cable's share in 1903 or 1904. These would consist mostly of ordinary messages, and the balance the average proportion (about one-ninth) of Government and press matter. The through rate suggested is 3s. on ordinary messages; or, deducting the out-payments to Europe, the Atlantic cables, Canada or American land

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

lines, and Australia, say 1s. 6d., the Pacific share would be 1s. 6d. Taking, for simplicity's sake, all the words at ordinary rates, we have:—

WITH ONE CABLE.		£	s.	d.
Revenue—900,000 words at 1s. 6d.....		67,500	0	0
Expenditure—One cable.....		175,500	0	0
Loss, first year, at 2½ per cent interest on capital.....		108,000	0	0
Or, if interest 2¼ per cent.....		113,000	0	0

WITH TWO CABLES.		£	s.	d.
Revenue—900,000 words at 1s. 6d.....		67,500	0	0
Expenditure—Two cables.....		306,000	0	0
Loss, first year, at 2½ per cent. interest on capital.....		238,500	0	0
Or, if interest 2¼ per cent.....		248,500	0	0

Australia would bear one-third the loss.

With a through rate of 3s. 6d., or Pacific charge of 2s. per word, the figures would be:—

ONE CABLE.		£	s.	d.
Revenue.....		90,000	0	0
Expenditure (taking interest at 2½ per cent).....		175,500	0	0
Loss first year.....		85,500	0	0
Or interest at 2¼ per cent.....		90,500	0	0

TWO CABLES.		£	s.	d.
Revenue.....		90,000	0	0
Expenditure (2½ per cent interest).....		306,000	0	0
Loss first year.....		216,000	0	0
Or at 2¼ per cent.....		226,000	0	0

As I have before said, it would not be safe to calculate on a greater average rate of increase of traffic than 5 per cent per annum. Assuming this to be accepted, then with two cables, and taking the interest on capital at 2½ per cent, and the Pacific rate at 2s. a word, the loss during the first ten years would be approximately as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
First year.....	216,000	0	0
Second year.....	211,500	0	0
Third year.....	206,775	0	0
Fourth year.....	201,814	0	0
Fifth year.....	196,604	0	0
Sixth year.....	191,135	0	0
Seventh year.....	185,392	0	0
Eighth year.....	179,361	0	0
Ninth year.....	173,029	0	0
Tenth year.....	166,380	0	0
Total.....	<u>£1,927,990</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

or an accumulated loss in ten years of £1,927,990, without counting interest.

With one cable the loss would be:—

	£	s.	d.
First year.....	85,500	0	0
Second year.....	81,000	0	0
Third year.....	76,275	0	0
Fourth year.....	71,314	0	0
Fifth year.....	66,104	0	0
Sixth year.....	60,635	0	0
Seventh year.....	54,892	0	0
Eighth year.....	48,861	0	0
Ninth year.....	42,529	0	0
Tenth year.....	35,880	0	0
Loss in ten years.....	<u>£ 622,990</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. E5 to 55b

If we allow an increase of 7 per cent per annum, which, I fear, is not likely to be realized, the loss would still be very serious, as shown in the following table :—

Seven per cent Increase.	Expenditure.		—		Expenditure.	
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.
	175,500	0 0			306,000	0 0
	Revenue.		Loss with One Cable.		Loss with Two Cables.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
First year, 900,000 words at 2s.....	90,000	0 0	85,500	0 0	216,000	0 0
Second year, 963,000 ".....	96,300	0 0	79,200	0 0	209,700	0 0
Third year, 1,030,410 ".....	103,041	0 0	72,459	0 0	202,959	0 0
Fourth year, 1,102,539 ".....	110,254	0 0	65,246	0 0	195,746	0 0
Fifth year, 1,179,716 ".....	117,972	0 0	57,528	0 0	188,028	0 0
Sixth year, 1,262,297 ".....	126,230	0 0	49,270	0 0	179,770	0 0
Seventh year, 1,350,657 ".....	135,065	0 0	40,435	0 0	170,935	0 0
Eighth year, 1,445,202 ".....	144,520	0 0	30,980	0 0	161,480	0 0
Ninth year, 1,546,366 ".....	154,636	0 0	20,864	0 0	151,364	0 0
Tenth year, 1,654,611 ".....	165,461	0 0	10,039	0 0	140,539	0 0

If we take the committee's somewhat lower estimate of the yearly expenditure, and put the cost of the cable at £2,000,000, which under such a specification as would satisfy the Imperial authorities would at present prices probably be exceeded, and allowing the sanguine estimate of 7 per cent for yearly increase, the position would be :—

—	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Loss.		Surplus.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
First year with one (1) cable.....	90,000	0 0	160,464	0 0	70,464	0 0		
At the end of the tenth year.....	165,461	0 0	160,000	0 0	.....		5,461	0 0

With two cables the loss the first year would be about £200,000, and at the end of the tenth year £120,000. Thus, under any circumstances, the Australian colonies would have to bear a serious loss under the Pacific scheme, whilst by the adoption of the Eastern Extension Company's proposals they would derive, at no cost, all the advantages of an additional cable by an all-British route, and reduced uniform rates, commencing at 4s., with gradual reductions to 2s. 6d.

Whatever decision is arrived at with regard to the Pacific cable, I would respectfully urge that there should be no hesitation in accepting the Eastern Extension Company's proposal, which in every respect is favourable to the colonies, which have only to decide on the adoption of a uniform Australian terminal rate to make the through charge on telegrams the same to every colony.

I should, perhaps, add, as showing the claims of South Australia for consideration, that in a few weeks we shall have two through wires from Adelaide to Port Darwin, one being a No. 10 S.W.G. hard drawn copper wire. Both will be worked duplex, and together will be capable of doing more than thrice the present amount of business.

On the completion of the erection of the second wire, South Australia, unaided by any of the other colonies, will have incurred a capital outlay of over £570,000. It should also be borne in mind that for many years the colony, in providing this means of communication, incurred a large annual loss.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES TODD,

Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing I have received a message from London giving further details of the proposed sliding scale on a basis more favourable to the Australian Governments. By this it appears that :—

1. If the associated companies' receipts from Australasian traffic at a 4s. tariff in 1898, 1899 and 1890, average £350,000, the rate will be reduced to 3s. 6d. in 1901.
2. If the average receipts are maintained at £350,000 in 1899, 1900, and 1901, the charge on messages would then be reduced in 1902 to 3s.
3. If the average receipts are maintained at £350,000 in 1900, 1901 and 1902, the charge to be reduced in 1903 to 2s. 6d.
4. Should the average receipts not keep up to £350,000 any one of the above reductions would be postponed until the receipts average the standard figure of £350,000 for three (3) consecutive years.

C. TODD.

The Honorable the Minister of Education and Agriculture.

*(Telegrams from the Eastern Extension Company to the Postmaster-General, Adelaide.)*

No. 1.—As Melbourne press still advocating Cape route, and Ministers admitted to recent deputations that the proposition fell through only because Australia refused to assist it, company is prepared meet the difficulty by entirely waiving subsidy and other conditions, and besides laying Cape Perth cable direct to Glenelg will at once reduce tariff to 4s., and arrange for further reductions on sliding scale as traffic increases. All the company would require in return for thoroughly liberal concessions would be right to collect and deliver their international messages from and to public direct at Adelaide, Perth, and Melbourne, as they have always done in Great Britain. This is absolutely necessary to prevent company being wholly at mercy of federated Australia, who might otherwise resort to unfair competition in event of Pacific cable proving unremunerative.

No. 2.—Should company's Cape proposal be accepted, would propose new rate 4s. be made uniform throughout Australia. If this acceptable, suggest Australian uniform tariff 'ordinary,' 6d. out of 4s.; Government, 5d. out of 3s.; press, 4d. out of 1s. 6d. Would also suggest that revenue from this uniform terminal should be divided among Australian administrations, according to percentage given below. If not, company would notify uniform rate throughout Australia, and pay out to Australia exact rates, taking risk of average itself. In the latter case, assume South Australia would take 4d. ordinary; 4d. Government; and 3d. press. To meet any possible objection to extending Perth cable to Glenelg, company prepared to pay South Australia same terminal at Adelaide as at Port Darwin, even if collection and delivery duties performed by company. We estimate value of all Australian transit and terminal rates, including Tasmanian cable rate and terminal, but excluding cable rate and terminal New Zealand, average two years, 1897 and 1898, £66,332. Divided by percentage :—

	Per Cent.
South Australia.....	67 59
West Australia.....	19 39
Victoria.....	3 24
New South Wales.....	8 37
Queensland.....	0 89
Tasmania.....	0 08
Tasmanian cable.....	0 44
Total.....	100 00

Average rate per word ordinary, 8d.; government, 6½d.; press, 4½d.

No. 3.—Western Australian Government having informed us they agree to company's latest proposal, hope soon learn that your government also concur.

No. 4.—Referring last portion our offer to reduce tariff below 4s. on sliding scale, following are details proposition based on arrangement to be applied to South African



SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

traffic. Present Australasia guarantee figure is £227,000, to which would have to be added £123,000 to cover estimated yearly expenses in connection with new line between Africa and Australia, making total £350,000 or £15,000 less than average of last three years' Australasian revenue. When for three consecutive years total value of traffic to associated companies has averaged above amount tariff would be reduced to 3s. 6d. per word. If average value any three consecutive years exceeds £350,000, tariff reduced to 3s. and if average any other consecutive three years exceeds that sum, tariff reduced to 2s. 6d. Consequently, if tariff continues to average £350,000 after reductions, tariff for—

	s.	d.
First three years would be.....	4	0
Fourth year.....	3	6
Fifth year.....	3	0
Sixth year.....	2	6

No 5.— Since giving you details of sliding scale, following basis, more beneficial to government, has been arranged for South Africa, and we are prepared extend same basis to Australia. If associated companies' receipts from Australasian traffic at 4s. tariff in 1898, 1899 and 1900 average £350,000, rate would be reduced to 3s. 6d. in 1901. If average receipts maintained at £350,000 for 1889, 1900, and 1901, tariff would then be reduced in 1902 to 3s. If average receipts maintained at £350,000 in 1900, 1901, and 1902, tariff would be reduced in 1903 to 2s. 6d. Should average receipts not keep up to £350,000, any one of the above reductions would be postponed until receipts averaged standard figure of £350,000 for three consecutive years.

THREE LETTERS ON THE PACIFIC CABLE BY SIR SANDFORD FLEMING.

No. 1—(November 15, 1899.) To the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, referring to the new proposal of the Eastern Extension Company to lay a cable across the Indian Ocean, the effect of the proposal on Canadian as well as British interests, and urging that the right be reserved to bring that undertaking under state control.

No. 2—(September 5, 1899.) To Sir Wilfrid Laurier, referring to the new policy of the Home Government, announced to the High Commissioner for Canada and the Agents General for Australasia on July 4, 1899, the terms of the proposal and the delay anticipated therefrom.

No. 3—(July 1, 1899.) To the Honourable J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, narrating facts bearing on the influence exercised by the Eastern Extension Company, previous to July, 1899, to frustrate the project.

RECENT CORRESPONDENCE—THE PACIFIC CABLE.

OTTAWA, November 15, 1899.

The Right Honourable Sir WILFRID LAURIER,  
Prime Minister of Canada.

SIR,—In the report submitted by me of date September 5, on my recent mission to England, and in my letter to the Honourable Mr. Tarte dated July 1st, appended thereto, I referred to the persistent efforts of the Eastern Extension Company to frustrate the establishment of the Pacific Cable.

I have to-day received a communication from the Department of Trade and Commerce, by which I learn more definitely the line of action now being taken by that company in Australia to defeat the project. My own name is used in discussions in the press of the southern colonies, and it is due to myself that I should submit some explanations. At the same time I feel that it is still more important in the public interests that I should direct your attention to the matter, in order that you may, if you deem it advisable, transmit my explanations for the information of the Governments concerned.

The communication received through the Department of Trade and Commerce goes to show that the Eastern Extension Company has made a formal offer to the Australian Government of very great importance, and the offer made is supported very strongly by the Postmaster-General of South Australia, Sir Charles Todd. Moreover, every effort is being made through the press to influence public opinion in its favour.

The offer is practically to substitute for the Pacific Cable a cable across the Indian Ocean from Australia to South Africa, where a connection would be formed with the lines to England. To make the proposal as attractive as possible, the company offer at once to reduce rates from the present minimum charge of 4s. 9d. per word to a uniform charge of 4s. per word, and they offer to make further reductions as traffic increases. The company ask no subsidy or guarantee, but they ask the privilege of collecting and distributing cablegrams in the principal cities of Australia, and along with that privilege the right to use and control the Government land lines from those cities to the terminus of the cable. Sir Charles Todd has always been a consistent opponent of the Pacific Cable, and, as might be expected, he highly approves of the new proposal, and suggests that the Pacific Cable should be postponed and in the meanwhile the Eastern Extension Company allowed to carry out their plan.

It will be obvious that if the Eastern Extension Company be granted the privilege they ask, they will obtain the power to monopolize nearly all cable business. They would be in a position at once to cut rates and make contracts for a term of years with the leading mercantile firms, and thus control the greater part of the over-sea telegraph business. With these privileges granted them they would have it in their power to prevent the Pacific Cable being a commercial success.

Sir Charles Todd is unable to see any advantages in the Pacific Cable or any necessity for establishing it. He takes an exceedingly pessimistic view of the traffic and the share of it which a trans-Pacific line would command; he unduly increases the estimate for maintenance, for working expenses and for other annual charges, and he urges that, in order to secure immunity from interruption, two cables across the Pacific will be necessary, involving, as he says, an initial capital outlay of £4,000,000, instead of £1,500,000 at one time deemed sufficient.

In my letter of October 28, 1898, to the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, I set forth among other things the immense advantage to the whole Empire of a world-encircling cable system under state control, and I pointed out how this could be secured without touching foreign soil. This proposal embraced the following new lines, viz. :—

	Knots.
1. A cable across the Pacific Ocean from Canada to Australia and New Zealand . . . . .	7,150
2. A cable across the Indian Ocean from Australia to the Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	6,500
3. A cable across the Atlantic Ocean from the Cape of Good Hope to Bermuda . . . . .	6,600

At Bermuda a connection would be made with England by lines laid, or to be laid—the three cables, viz., across (1) the Pacific, (2) the Indian and (3) the Atlantic Oceans, would constitute a globe-encircling system of telegraphs touching only British soil. These would be the trunk lines; they would give to every point they reached the peculiar advantage of two telegraph routes running in opposite directions, and thus the necessity or desirability of laying double cables side by side on any one section would be entirely removed.

The Pacific Cable would form one of the three great links in the chain, and it is perfectly obvious that having the completed system in view there would be no necessity for incurring the expense of laying two cables across the Pacific for some time to come, certainly not until the business develops to such an extent as to demand additional means of transmission for business reasons—that is to say, not until the telegraph traffic reaches a point much beyond the most sanguine estimates yet made.

The ground covered by the new proposal of the Eastern Extension Company is almost identical with the second division of the world-encircling telegraph proposal

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

mentioned in my letter to Mr. Chamberlain. So soon as I learned that our adversaries had made overtures to the Victorian Government respecting it, I sent the following letter to the Premier, Sir George Turner :—

OTTAWA, September 14, 1899.

SIR,—By last mail from Australia I received letters up to July 28, by which I learn that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has submitted to your Government a proposal to lay a cable from South Africa to Australia. The proposal is of great importance, and I ask your permission to say a single word respecting it. In order that I may be brief, allow me to refer you to three letters from me which appear in the printed returns on the Pacific Cable laid before the Canadian Parliament in the sessions of 1898 and 1889, viz. :

1. To the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, December 28, 1897.
2. To the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, October 28, 1898.
3. To the Hon. R. W. Scott, January 31, 1899.

In these letters, and especially in my letter to Mr. Chamberlain, will be found reference to the subject of a state-owned system of electric cables for the Empire. It is pointed out that the proposed Pacific Cable will form the great initiatory section of the Imperial scheme, and that a line of cables across the Indian Ocean, such as that now proposed by the Eastern Extension Company, would constitute the second great section. Much importance may, therefore, be attached to the latter proposal. But it is essential that these cables should eventually come under government control. The public interests demand that in order to secure the cheapest telegraph transmission, the greatest development of commerce, and the greatest freedom of intercourse throughout the Empire, the system of cables contemplated should be the property of the state. As pointed out in my letter to Mr. Scott, that is the view almost universally held by the press, and especially by the British press. I venture, therefore, to urge upon your Government that in any agreement entered into with the Eastern Extension Company, to lay a new cable proposed to be laid across the Indian Ocean, the right be reserved to take possession of it, on giving notice and paying a sum equal to its value, precisely as in articles 5 and 6 of the Singapore and Hong Kong second cable agreement of 1893.

I have the honour, &c.,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

From a sense of duty I cannot too strongly press upon your Government and upon each Government interested, the importance of the recommendation contained in the above letter. It is a matter which concerns Canada equally with the Australasian colonies ; it concerns the whole British Empire that no new obstacle should be raised to obstruct the laying of the Pacific Cable or render it impossible to establish, step by step, a system of state-owned cables encircling the globe. There is not the smallest objection to the Eastern Extension Company laying a cable across the Indian Ocean under the condition mentioned. There is indeed everything in favour of such a proposal. The present state of things in South Africa renders the existing lines of telegraphic communication insecure. They pass through a number of foreign ports, and without much trouble sympathizers with the enemy may tap the wires, or, if they choose, interrupt them and render them useless, as is actually the case at the present moment with the East African line. If, unfortunately, European troubles should also arise, the means of telegraphic communication may be instantly cut, owing to the fact that all cables laid, or being laid, traverse shallow seas bordering France, Spain, Portugal, Morocco and other parts of Africa. If cables across the Indian and Pacific Oceans existed to-day, independent communication could be maintained by the Canadian route between the heart of the Empire and South Africa, as well as with the Australasian Colonies.

The recommendation respecting which I venture to make this appeal, is to reserve the right, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, to take possession of the cable proposed to be laid across the Indian Ocean by the Eastern Extension Company. Ample precedent for such a course will be found in the following two articles wisely inserted by the Marquis of Ripon, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the agreement of October 28, 1893, for the Singapore and Hong Kong second cable.

'Article 5. Her Majesty's Government shall have the option at any time of cancelling all the foregoing articles of this agreement, by giving to the Company twelve months' previous notice, and on payment to the Company of a sum of £300,000, being the estimated cost of laying such second cable.'

'Article 6. Immediately on the payment of the amount provided in the last preceding article the said second cable shall become the property of Her Majesty's Government, and the agreement shall at once cease and determine.'

There could be no better precedent to follow in this instance. The Canadian Postmaster General, Mr. Mulock, in introducing the Pacific Cable resolutions last July, pointed out to the House of Commons the value of the reservation made by the Marquis of Ripon. Mr. Mulock said (I quote from *Hansard*) :

'When you come to read the agreement, I see nothing in it to cause us to doubt for a moment that we establish cable communication with the Orient when we establish connection by cable with Australasia. That agreement provides that the Imperial Government can purchase the line of cable, the second cable constructed between Singapore and Hong Kong for the sum of £300,000, which I presume fairly represents its cost. Once the English Government acquires that cable there only remains the connecting link between the mainland and Australasia, and you have direct cable and telegraphic communication via Australia between Canada and Hong Kong and Japan. And it is inconceivable that if the two great colonies, Canada and Australasia, have united themselves by cable communication—particularly in view of the fact that the Colonies of Australasia own the telegraph lines across the island continent of Australia—any power, that is any British power, could prevent us forcing our way by telegraph communication with China and Japan. \* \* \* I regard the proposition, though it nominally provides for communication only between Canada and Australasia, as practically completing cable communication between Canada, China and Japan.'

A cable across the Indian Ocean, laid under the same conditions, would, with the Pacific Cable, similarly connect Canada telegraphically with South Africa. The two stretches of cable would complete two-thirds of the all-British chain of cable around the globe, which, with branches added, aggregating in length 2,600 knots, London would have practically a duplicate telegraph connection with all, or nearly all, the fortified and garrisoned coaling stations of the Empire; an Imperial line of communication would be created which would bring into momentary electric touch every possession of Her Majesty.

For these reasons and for other reasons mentioned in my letter to Mr. Chamberlain, it is expedient that the new cables should be state-owned. Controlled by the state, it is recognized that they will best fulfil their purpose.

I have alluded in other letters (July 1, and September 5) to the great delays which have arisen and their apparent cause. The state of affairs in South Africa and the insecurity of all cables laid in the shallow seas bordering Europe and Africa will now make manifest how much these delays are to be deplored. It is easy to be seen that it would be no difficult matter for a sympathizer with the enemy to isolate not only South Africa, but, at the same time, the whole of Australasia. Better counsels fortunately now prevail, and we all rejoice in the promise that delay is at an end.

These projected state-owned cables have been conceived in no spirit of hostility to the Eastern Telegraph Company. The Pacific Cable has been advocated for national reasons, and as the first section of a great Imperial telegraph system. Its mere advocacy has already had the effect of lowering charges on messages between Australasia and England fully one-half, and with the satisfactory result that the profits of the company have been much improved. This is owing to the fact that while the rates have

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

been lowered fifty per cent the business has increased one hundred and fifty per cent since the reduction took place.

I venture to think that the completion of the first state-owned ocean cable will mark a new era in over-sea telegraph correspondence, and that a wonderful development of intercourse will follow. Action has been long delayed, but happily we now have the assurance that Her Majesty's Home Government will co-operate fully with the Colonial Governments in bringing to a successful issue an undertaking which they now recognize to be of great importance to the whole Empire.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

HALIFAX, September 5, 1899.

The Right Honourable Sir WILFRID LAURIER,  
Prime Minister of Canada.

SIR,—I wrote you from London intimating that I proposed to leave for Canada on August 14. On the 25th I reached Ottawa, and immediately reported my return to the Secretary of State, you being absent.

I have now the honour to report on the subject of my mission to England as follows :—

The Order in Council appointing the Honourable J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, and Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada in London, Commissioners in the matter of the Pacific Cable, also appointed me expert adviser. This Order in Council you placed in my hands on June 21 ; on the following day I left Ottawa to join Mr. Tarte on board steamer at Montreal, and with him I proceeded to England, where we arrived on July 5.

It became my duty on the voyage to furnish Mr. Tarte with all the information in my possession, on the subject of the cable, which he desired. Among other things, I supplied facts and explanations respecting the hostility of the Eastern Extension Company, and the adverse influence it had exercised. It was deemed expedient that I should present the latter information in the form of a letter, in order that, if required, it would be readily available in discussions in London. When we arrived we learned that the Home Government happily had changed its attitude toward the proposed undertaking, and the anticipated discussions did not arise. For the purpose of record, I append a copy of my letter to Mr. Tarte, of date July 1, 1899.

On July 6 Lord Strathcona informed Mr. Tarte and myself that a conference had been held two days previous at which he and the Agents General for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand, met the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, and the First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. It was then announced by the two last mentioned gentlemen that the Home Government had decided to unite with Canada and the Australasian Colonies in establishing the Pacific Cable as a joint partnership state undertaking, and that the Imperial Treasury would arrange to provide the capital required.

Lord Strathcona read to us a copy of a cablegram which had on the previous day (July 5) been sent to Canada, Australia and New Zealand in respect to the new proposal. This cablegram was afterwards confirmed by a minute of the proceedings of the Conference of July 4. The minute was issued by the Colonial Office on July 15, and forwarded for the information of all the Governments concerned.

When we left Canada the position of the proposed work and the attitude of the Home Government in respect to it remained substantially as set forth in the documents relating to the Pacific Cable laid before the Canadian Parliament last session. Reference is particularly had to the papers given on pages 87 to 98.

We were greatly surprised and gratified to learn that a few hours before our arrival in England the policy of the Home Government had been entirely changed, that there was no longer any hesitation on the part of the Mother Country, to become an active

partner in the enterprise along with Canada and the Australasian Colonies, that the principle of joint state ownership was fully acquiesced in, that the expectations of Canada and the Colonies were to be more than met, as the First Lord of the Treasury proposed to utilize the credit of the United Kingdom in providing the whole of the capital required to establish the work in a complete and satisfactory manner.

Gratifying as this information proved, the satisfaction was somewhat lessened by one part of the proposal. It is a mere detail, but a detail which, to my mind, appeared of very great importance, as it involved delay, and delays are always dangerous. It was proposed at the Conference that the Provisional Board of Commissioners should consist of eight members, three to be nominated by the Australasian Colonies, two by Canada, and three by the Imperial Government. I at once took exception to the number allotted to Australasia, and pointed out as there were four contributing colonies the limitation of the number of representatives on the board to three would, in all probability, have the effect of causing serious delay, and that it might even endanger the success of the whole scheme. It was quite obvious to my mind that it would be a matter of difficulty for four Governments to agree in the selection of three representatives, and that practically it could only be done by one of the Colonies consenting to remain unrepresented. I ventured to suggest that the four contributing Colonies should be given one representative each, and that the representation of the Imperial and Canadian Governments should be increased proportionately.

I heard nothing in favour of eight in place of nine, ten or eleven commissioners, except that 'a large board is cumbersome and undesirable.' While admitting that a small board is, under ordinary circumstances, better than a large one, while recognizing that a *permanent* board might with advantage be reduced to less than eight, perhaps even to three, commissioners, seeing that the duties will be chiefly of an executive character, it seemed to me of the first importance to have the *provisional* board speedily constituted, and I greatly feared this could not be accomplished unless the four Australasian Governments were allowed to appoint each their own representative. I pointed out that if this was conceded, the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand would be almost certain at once to nominate their respective Agents General resident in London, and thus the provisional board could be organized and its work proceeded with within a few days after the arrival of Mr. Tarte and myself in England.

These views were not acted upon, and nothing resulted during the five weeks I remained waiting. Indeed, so far as I know, no progress has been made towards constituting the Board up to the present date. Meanwhile the Eastern Extension Company is displaying great activity in Australia. Its agents are doing everything in their power to prolong the delay. Since my arrival in Canada I have received a number of letters from Australia, some of them dated so recently as July 28. They all go to confirm the views I have expressed. As they are private, I regret that I cannot append them to this report. I beg leave, however, to refer you to a letter, dated July 17, received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from the commercial agent of your Government in Sydney. In that letter will be found some indication of the situation in Australasia, and the activity of the Eastern Extension Company in their persistent efforts to frustrate the project.

I have the honour, &c.,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

SS. 'MONTFORT,' AT SEA, July 1, 1899.

HON. J. ISRAEL TARTE,

Minister of Public Works for Canada.

SIR,—I feel it to be my duty, under the Order in Council in pursuance of which I am now accompanying you to England, to submit for your information some facts bearing on the efforts of Canada, Australia and New Zealand to establish a Pacific Cable, the hostility of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and the attitude of the Home Government in relation thereto.

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

Canada, Australasia and New Zealand have long desired and long endeavoured to be connected telegraphically by a Pacific Cable.

Every effort put forward to accomplish the desired end has met with determined opposition on the part of the Eastern Extension Company, a powerful financial organization, with great influence in official quarters. The hostility of this company is due to the fact that it enjoys a rich monopoly, which, incidentally, would be interfered with by the establishment of the Pacific Cable as a national work. The company has no appreciation of the great Imperial ends to be served by the projected telegraph. It regards only its own profits. Its design has always been to thwart Canada and Australasia in their efforts to establish the cable, and in frustrating their efforts to strengthen and, if possible, perpetuate the monopoly.

In the following pages will be narrated some of the means taken to defeat the establishment of the Pacific Cable. It is unpleasant to think that the Home Government, or those acting for the Home Government, have been less in sympathy with the aims and aspirations of Canada and the Australasian Colonies than with those of the Eastern Extension Company, but it is difficult to see that the evidence of facts leads to any other conclusion.

In consequence of the facts which have come to light—some of which will be cited—an impression prevails that the Home Government has not acted fairly to Canada and the Australasian Colonies, but has regarded the interests of the Eastern Extension Company as paramount. The feeling on this point in part, found expression in the Canadian Senate, on April 8 last, in a discussion in which Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, the Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, and the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell took part. Wherever the responsibility may rest, the fact remains that the Pacific Cable has been long delayed, and when laid its cost will be greatly enhanced without any corresponding increase in efficiency.

There are many circumstances that have given rise to the prevailing impression that the Home authorities have unduly favoured the monopoly in its opposition to Canada and the Australian Colonies. Among these may be mentioned the circumstances connected with the Nautical Survey, as they are given in the report of his mission to Australia by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. (See Report laid before Canadian Parliament, 1894, p. 106.) The facts in brief are these:

From the first a Pacific Cable had been declared to be impracticable by the Eastern Extension Company, owing, as alleged by them, to insuperable physical difficulties existing on the route. To remove all doubts, it was deemed expedient to obtain an exact survey, and in order to invest the project with public confidence it was important to have an examination made by the highest nautical authority. The Admiralty was appealed to, and for several years the matter was urged upon the Home Government, Canada offering to contribute half the cost. But no result followed. At the Colonial Conference of 1887 the matter was discussed and a resolution unanimously passed, requesting that the survey be at once undertaken. Correspondence followed, in which the Australasian Governments offered to share in the expenses. A year afterwards a surveying ship was directed to make some hydrographic examinations, but, under the instructions given, many years would elapse before the work could be completed. Requests were made to have the survey accelerated, but without avail. In 1890 the cables of the Eastern Extension Company were broken, when the whole of the Australian Colonies were isolated telegraphically for a considerable time. This circumstance pointed to the extreme importance of pushing forward the nautical survey, so as to hasten the establishment of an alternative line from Australia to Great Britain by way of the Pacific. The Colonies again and again urged that the survey should be accelerated; but the request was unheeded. Instead of being accelerated it was stopped, without any reason being given. As a matter of fact (as was ascertained long afterwards), the ship was withdrawn from the work in September, 1890, and the discontinuance of the survey was not made known to Canada and the Colonies until 1894.

In 1893, the Parliaments of Canada and New South Wales having voted each a subsidy towards establishing a steamship service between British Columbia and the Australasian Colonies, the Government of Canada 'deeming it important to take

prompt and effective steps for the stimulation of closer trade relations between Canada and Australasia,' on September 7, 1893, an Order in Council was passed requesting the Minister of Trade and Commerce to proceed to Australia to confer with the several Governments, with a view to promote the extension of trade and the establishment of the Pacific Cable. On September 11, the Colonial Office, London, was informed of the intended mission of the Canadian Minister, and requested to promote the object of his mission. The Minister sailed from British Columbia on September 17. Two days before he sailed, that is to say on September 15, despatches were sent from the Colonial Office to each of the Australasian Governments containing only documents adverse to the Pacific Cable. These consisted of a letter from the General Post Office, London, dated July 5, 1893, and a report by the Hydrographer, dated February 28, 1887. (See *Mission to Australia*, p. 79.)

The Minister reached Australia, and had conferences on the following dates, viz.:—

With the Government of New South Wales, October 11, 1893.

With the Government of Queensland, October 20, 1893.

With the Government of Victoria, October 30, 1893.

With the Government of South Australia, November 2, 1893.

These several Governments had received copies of the antagonistic documents before the arrival of the Canadian Minister, and, as he points out in his report, these documents were not helpful to his mission. (p. 76.)

Again, while the Canadian Minister was in Australia, engaged in the above conferences with the Australasian Governments on the subject of cable connection, an agreement designed to strengthen the monopoly of the Eastern Extension Company was entered into by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This agreement, bearing date October 28, 1893, practically excludes Canada or any Australasian Colony from establishing telegraphic connection with Asia (without the intervention of the Home Government) for a period which does not expire until October 28, 1918. A copy of this agreement will be found in the return of papers on the Pacific Cable recently laid before the Canadian Parliament. (p. 6.)

These facts are well known, and they give ground for the fear that the Home authorities have not been in sympathy with the legitimate aims of Canada and the Australasian Colonies in respect to the Pacific Cable; moreover, they appear to throw light on the inexplicable policy followed about the same period in another matter of great importance in connection with the proposed cable.

To connect Canada and Australasia telegraphically mid-ocean stations are absolutely necessary, and for a national line of communication it is indispensable that these stations be in the possession of Great Britain. The nearest island to Canada under the British flag is Fanning Island. But its distance from British Columbia is very great, involving the laying of a cable considerably longer than any yet laid in any part of the globe. In the adverse documents which confronted the Canadian Minister when he reached Australia, great doubts are expressed as to whether the Vancouver-Fanning Island section could be laid or maintained. These doubts added to the very great importance of securing a landing station less distant than Fanning Island from British Columbia. In the voyage of the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce to Australia in September, 1893, it was discovered that a mid-ocean station 800 miles nearer Vancouver than Fanning Island was available. There exists in the middle of the ocean, on a direct course between British Columbia and Queensland a small, uninhabited rocky island, with an area of about one-tenth of a square mile. It had up to that period been regarded as too insignificant for ownership by any power. This little islet is known as Necker Island. It is situated 400 miles westward from Honolulu, and was not then included in the Hawaiian group. Other islands had been claimed by Hawaii as appanages, but Necker Island was not included. Indeed, until the following year, when it was visited by Hawaiians for the first time and taken possession of by the Hawaiian Government, it was entirely open to the British Government to take possession of it.

Every inquiry, at Honolulu, during the Minister's visit in 1893, having satisfied him and the resident British Commissioner that Necker Island was unclaimed by



SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

Hawaii, or by any power, a memorandum was sent to the British Government pointing out its singularly commanding geographical position for telegraphic purposes, and as possibly it was of vital importance to secure it as a landing station for the Pacific Cable, it was strongly recommended that it be immediately taken possession of in the name of Her Majesty.

The circumstances respecting the availability of Necker Island were, without loss of time, made known by the Minister of Trade and Commerce to the Governments of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. Each of these Governments were convinced of its great utility, and in October, 1893, sent instructions to their respective High Commissioner or Agents General in London to urge upon the Home Government the advisability of immediate action being taken in securing possession of this unclaimed islet for the purpose of making it a landing station for the Pacific Cable. The Australian Governments, as well as the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, having read the despatches above mentioned recently transmitted by the Colonial Office, were impressed with the alleged impracticability of the Fanning Island route, and looked upon the possession of Necker Island as vital. It was accordingly arranged that I should proceed from Australia to London with the special object of leaving nothing undone to secure its possession.

I reached London before January, 1894. It could not be learned that any steps had been taken toward the acquisition of the island. Application was made to the Colonial Secretary for an interview on the subject. After some delay a day was named, January the 12th. The Agents-General for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand, with the High Commissioner and other gentlemen representing Canada, were present, as authorized by the respective Governments. Each one present supported the representations that no time should be lost in securing the Islet of Necker as a British possession. A memorandum, which had been drawn up by me, fully describing the facts respecting it, was read to the Colonial Secretary and left in his hands. A copy of the memorandum follows:—

*NOTE in reference to Necker Island and the vital importance of securing this island as a Mid-Pacific Telegraph Station.*

1. The question of a Pacific Cable to connect the sister Colonies of Australasia, with Canada, has long been before the public. It received special attention at the Colonial Conference of 1887. In the despatch of the late Mr. Stanhope, November 26, 1886, summoning the Conference, the Colonial Minister dwelt on postal and telegraph inter-communication as essential to the consolidation of the Empire. He referred to it as 'a great question,' and reproduced the words in the Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament, expressing the conviction of Her Majesty, 'that there is on all sides a growing desire to draw closer in every practicable way the bonds which unite the various portions of the Empire.'

2. The proceedings of the Conference show that great prominence was given to the question by the Chairman in his opening address and by delegates in discussions, and that at the close of the Conference a resolution was unanimously passed declaring that 'the connection of Canada with Australia by direct submarine telegraph across the Pacific is a project of high importance to the Empire.'

3. Since the Colonial Conference, many efforts have been made to induce the Home Government to take some step which would practically advance the Pacific Cable. Recently it has been felt in Canada and Australia that the time has arrived when the telegraphic connection should be formed. The postal and telegraph conference of the Australian Colonies met in March last and passed a resolution to that effect.

4. The Government of Queensland and New South Wales, impatient of delay and wearied waiting for assistance from the Home Government, accepted the offer of a French company to lay a cable to New Caledonia, which its projectors intended should form the first link of 800 miles in a cable across the Pacific to the coast of North America.

5. The Canadian Government in September last, sent the Honourable Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, as a delegate to Australia for the purpose of exchanging views upon matters of trade and telegraph connection between the Colonies and the Dominion. The undersigned accompanied Mr. Bowell, and after carefully considering all the facts and circumstances, prepared a memorandum dated October 11, which Mr. Bowell brought to the notice of the several Governments for their information and consideration.

6. The Governor General of Canada forwarded on January 9, 1893, an approved Minute of Privy Council, submitting to the Home Government correspondence, advocating the appointment of a special commission to inquire into the most feasible means of completing the telegraph system of the Empire. The Colonial Secretary, Lord Ripon, in his reply of March 22, stated among other things,

that Her Majesty's Government 'take a great interest in this matter and would welcome any proposal which would afford a practical solution of a question which is of considerable importance to the Empire from a strategical point of view.'

7. It is respectfully submitted that the memorandum of October 11, submitted by Mr. Bowell to the Australian Governments formulates a solution of the question as it now stands. This solution was favourably received in all the Colonies, and commented on in the press as a clear and practical exposition of a scheme for establishing an essentially British Cable across the Pacific.

8. The Governments of Queensland and New South Wales, although parties to the laying of the New Caledonia Cable by a French company, have signified their preference for a British Cable and are prepared to join hands with the Dominion and their sister Colonies in establishing a telegraph to Canada independent of foreign connections.

9. One of the first essentials to the establishment of a British trans-Pacific telegraph is the possession, at suitable intervals, of mid-ocean stations. In the South Pacific, Great Britain has taken possession of a sufficient number of islands for mid-stations, but in the North Pacific there are singularly few islands available.

10. The Hawaiian group of islands are the nearest to Canada, and until recently it was believed that on one of them a landing place could be secured on neutral soil. These islands are not, however, within British influence and their political future is a matter of doubt and uncertainty.

11. Outside the Hawaiian group, the nearest and only islands in any way suitable for the purpose of a mid-ocean station are Necker and Fanning Islands. The former occupies a position 800 miles nearer Vancouver than the latter. Fanning Island is, however, the only one of the two which up to the present date has been formally made a British possession.

12. In a communication from the Postmaster General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated July 5 last year, it is stated that the Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office Department takes an unfavourable view of the laying of a cable from Vancouver to Fanning Island, owing to the distance. Such a length of cable has never yet been laid, and in his opinion 'it may well be doubted... whether, with existing appliances, the Vancouver-Fanning section could be either laid or maintained.'

If this opinion has weight, it adds enormously to the importance of Necker Island, to which the same objection does not apply.

13. In crossing the Pacific in September last, the undersigned made careful inquiry regarding Necker Island. It is a small, rocky, treeless spot in the middle of the ocean, less than three-quarters of a mile long, and 1,000 feet broad with an extreme elevation of 280 feet. Further particulars are given in a memo., dated Honolulu, September 23, in the possession of the Government. Necker Island is perfectly valueless for any ordinary purpose, its geographical position only gives it importance as a desirable point for landing a submarine cable between Canada and Australia.

14. Inquiries at Honolulu farther elicited the information that Necker Island is unoccupied and unclaimed by any maritime power; that the late King, with the ambitious view of forming an oceanic Empire, issued some years back a proclamation claiming as appanages of the Hawaiian Kingdom all the islands of the Pacific; this proclamation has, however, never been recognized by other nations, and France, Germany and Great Britain have since it was issued taken possession of such of the Pacific islands as they each deemed expedient. It was further learned at Honolulu that Necker Island is entirely beyond the legitimate sphere of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and that the claim set up by the late King is considered untenable.

15. Everything goes to show that the establishment of a telegraph across the Pacific cannot much longer be postponed, the mere fact that two of the Colonies grasped at the prospect of being geographically connected with North America, even by a foreign company, gives some indication of the demand for a Pacific Cable in Australia. A sufficient proof of its necessity is furnished in the stranding of one of the first steamers on the Canada-Australia line and the long suspense in learning the cause of the disaster with the accompanying anxiety as to the fate of passengers and crew. The strongest possible feeling exists in Canada and Australia that the Pacific Cable should be in every respect British, and the memorandum submitted by Mr. Bowell to the Australian Governments, clearly points out that the Colonies and Canada can establish a British Cable without drawing on the Imperial Exchequer. It is necessary, however, to have mid-ocean stations at suitable points, and the one point on the whole route not taken possession of in the name of Her Majesty is Necker Island. The possession of Necker Island is indispensable, if the views of the highest electrical authority in the service of the Imperial Government are well founded. While the undersigned is unable to endorse the views of this authority, he is bound to respect the source from which they come, and obviously great importance is attached to them by the Home Government, as they were forwarded for the information of the Colonies by the Colonial Minister in September last. If the opinions of this Imperial officer be sound, there can be but one conclusion, and that is, no British Cable can be laid across the Pacific without the possession of Necker Island, and the Colonies and Canada may be driven to the alternative of landing the telegraph on foreign soil (as in the case of the new Caledonian Cable), thus abandoning the strategical advantages of a trans-Pacific telegraph essentially British and the assurance it would give of strengthening Britannic unity in the outer Empire. Necker Island can only be secured by the action of the Home authorities, and the way to its possession is as simple and as clear as in the case of other islands in the Pacific on which the British flag has been raised within the past few years.

The undersigned renews the recommendation strongly expressed in the memorandum forwarded from Honolulu by the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce and by the resident British Minister on September 23 last.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

The Colonial Secretary (the Marquis of Ripon) expressed the deep interest he felt in the matter. He assured those present that he would immediately confer with the Foreign Minister and impress upon him the urgent necessity of prompt action.

Month after month passed, during which the Imperial authorities were frequently reminded of the vital importance of securing the island for a mid-Pacific telegraph station.

At last it became known in Honolulu, toward the end of May, that Necker Island possessed a certain value for trans-Pacific cable purposes, and the Hawaiian Government immediately despatched an expedition to take possession of it. A landing was effected on May 27, 1894, and the Hawaiian flag raised. Until that date there is no record of any person whatever having landed on the treeless and inhospitable rock in the middle of the ocean.

The loss of Necker Island as a possible mid-ocean stepping-stone for a telegraph between Canada and Australia was felt by some persons, and doubtless hoped by the Eastern Extension Company, to mark the demise of the project of a Pacific Cable. Efforts were, however, immediately made by the Canadian Government (1) to obtain a suitable island from the Hawaiian Republic, (2) to ascertain if it would be practicable to lay and work a cable to the least distant British island from Canada (Fanning Island). The first effort proved unsuccessful; the second, however, established that it was still practicable to connect Canada and Australasia telegraphically, but at an increased cost.

The tenders received by the Government of Canada, in 1894, for establishing a cable, including its maintenance for three years, showed that :

A cable by Necker Island would cost .....	£1,068,000
A cable by Fanning Island would cost.....	£1,517,000

the difference being £449,000 in favour of the Necker Island route.

Owing to the increased cost of copper and gutta percha, it will now probably cost 10 to 12 per cent more than in 1894 to manufacture cables. As a consequence, the Pacific Cable (by Fanning Island) will require fully £500,000 more capital to establish than if Necker Island had been placed under the British flag.

Obviously it has not been the fault of Canada or the Australasian Colonies that Necker Island is not a British possession. Had the earnest entreaties been regarded it could easily have been secured by the Home Government in 1893 or in the early part of 1894. The Home authorities, however, adopted a different policy, and, in consequence, it will cost half a million pounds additional capital to lay the cable. Moreover, when laid, owing to an increased length of 800 miles given to the longest section, the commercial value of the whole line will be considerably lessened.

The Eastern Extension Company's desire being to frustrate the laying of the Pacific Cable, naturally welcome delay, and do everything in their power to prevent steps being taken to further the project. That the wishes of the company have to a remarkable extent been gratified cannot be denied, for there has been great and seemingly needless delay from year to year.

As an outcome of the Ottawa Colonial Conference of 1894 it was proposed to have a Commission appointed for the purpose of inquiring into all matters relating to the project, and to report on the best means of carrying it out. After much correspondence the proposal was assented to by all the Governments concerned, and their representatives assembled in committee in London in June, 1896. They completed their labours by the end of that year, and on January 5, 1897, their report was signed. It contained information desired by the public in the United Kingdom, in Canada, in Australia, and in New Zealand. It was frequently asked for in the several Parliaments, but, for some unknown reason, Parliaments and people were kept in the dark for twenty-eight months. Before the report of the committee was made public in May, 1899, surprise, widespread regret and disappointment was caused when the contents of a despatch from Downing Street, of date April 26, 1899, was made known.

This despatch appears on page 87 of blue-book; its contents were referred to in the London *Times* of April 27, and a few days afterwards it was noticed in the Canadian press. As one who has given some attention to the project of a Pacific Cable, I made

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

bold to address letters to the Secretary of State and the public on May 5, 1899, and expressed the view that it was impossible to believe that the despatch to the Governor General of April 26, conveyed the full or final judgment of Her Majesty's Government, for several very strong reasons, which, with the grounds on which they are based are submitted at length in my letter (*vide* blue-book, page 88). It was pointed out that the principle of joint ownership in the undertaking was the only satisfactory plan; that it had been acquiesced in by all parties; that hesitation on the part of the Mother Country to become a partner with the Colonies would be regarded in an unfavourable light; that it would seriously jeopardize the whole scheme, and that if the co-operation of the Home Government be withdrawn it would be a grave retrograde step in the movement for Imperial unity,

Such was the universal opinion a few weeks back. The Home authorities had since been officially informed of the state of feeling of the governments and peoples of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, through the High Commissioner and Agents General, and before we left Ottawa telegrams had been received indicating the willingness of the Home Government to reconsider the matter.

I have the honour, &c.,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

January 11, 1900.

LAURIER, Ottawa,

Had further meeting Pacific Cable Board Tuesday. Matter progressing satisfactorily. Have also had meeting with agents general New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand and Queensland, respecting proposals Eastern Extension Company. Except first named they have telegraphed their governments most strongly deprecating acceptance as result would seriously cripple Pacific Cable and stating at my request Canada concurred their views.

DOMINION.

January 15, 1900.

To the Right Honourable  
LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL,  
London England.

MY DEAR LORD STRATHCONA,—With reference to the proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the construction of a cable from Cape to Adelaide, I beg to inclose copy of a memorial, prepared by the Postmaster General, addressed to me, which embodies the views of the Canadian Government upon this subject.

Yours respectfully,

WILFRID LAURIER.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,  
Premier of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, January 8, 1900.

MY DEAR SIR WILFRID,—I have your note of the 2nd instant, together with copies of certain documents sent you by the Premier of Victoria, regarding the proposal of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, for the construction of a cable from the Cape to Adelaide, and, as desired, beg to submit my views with reference to

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

such proposal. Its precise text does not appear from these documents, but from their perusal I take it to be substantially as follows :—That the company would waive the renewal of the subsidy and guarantee against competition, and construct such cable (touching only on British territory), reducing its rates (I presume between Great Britain and Australia), from 4s. 9d. to 4s. per word, and agree to a scheme which, if warranted by the revenue, might result in further reductions until a minimum rate of 2s. 6d. per word is reached; in return for which the company is to be granted :—‘the same privileges in Perth, Adelaide and Melbourne (Sidney is also named in Mr. Duffy’s memorandum) as they have hitherto enjoyed in Great Britain, of directly delivering and collecting their international telegrams to and from the public.’ In his letter of October 17, 1899, to the Premier of Victoria, Mr. Larke states that the company’s offer also contains a condition that the company should control land lines, and open up offices for the delivery and receipt of messages.

Whatever be the precise details I think it may safely be assumed that from the beginning the concessions asked for will be of a nature to enable the company to acquire and control a considerable portion of the Australian cable business, with a not unreasonable probability of the company being able, from time to time, to secure still further concessions. The question then arises, will the granting of such concessions have any, and, if so, what effect, upon the Pacific Cable scheme? Conceding the importance of the proposed reduction in rates, and the construction of the proposed cable from the Cape, yet it appears to me that the early carrying out of the Pacific Cable scheme is of such paramount importance that its success should not be endangered by the establishment of any state of affairs which might result in the Pacific Cable scheme losing any support which it now enjoys. Let it be supposed that the Eastern Extension Company obtains the concessions, or others of a like nature, will they not naturally seek to turn the new situation to their own advantage? Their first aim undoubtedly is to defeat the Pacific Cable scheme, or, that failing, to acquire such a foothold in Australia, in advance of the completion of the Pacific cable, as will seriously impair the financial success of the Pacific cable enterprise. What use then would the Eastern Telegraph Company, in the first instance, be likely to make of such concessions as it now asks? With its cable from the Cape to Australia constructed, or about to be; with its offices opened in leading cities in Australia; with patronage in the way of appointments, contracts, &c., at its disposal, the company will, from its new vantage ground, be in a splendid position to promote throughout Australia, an active and powerful propaganda, with a view to affect public opinion adversely to the Pacific Cable scheme. Through the press and otherwise it will seek to prejudice business men, public men, and the general public, against it. They will be in a position to point to their Cape cable, constructed or about to be; their actual as well as prospective reduction in rates; to make strong statistical statements going to show that the country must suffer financial loss by reason of the inefficiency of traffic to support two lines, and to urge that the altered conditions call for delay in the construction of the Pacific cable in order to enable the public to determine whether, any longer, there exists any sufficient reason for their burdening themselves with that enterprise. Add to this the many other arguments that may be suggested, such as fair play to private capital, opposition to state ownership, &c., and it is not unreasonable to think that many, hitherto supporters of the Pacific Cable scheme, may come to the conclusion that after all it would be well to go slowly; and the proposition for delay, so often a favourite mode of escape from dealing definitely with a vexed question, might carry the day. Such a presentation of the argument would be greatly strengthened if it happened that the Pacific Cable Board were to sanction the proposition of the Eastern Extension Company. In some quarters such action would be represented as practically a decision in favour of the Eastern Extension Company, and against the Cable Company; and would give immense encouragement to the Eastern Extension Company in its campaign against the Pacific Cable scheme, and in all probability would result first in delay, and ultimately in defeat. During the many years involved in the development of the Pacific Cable scheme, and so long as its success was problematical, the Eastern Extension Company appears to have confined its efforts towards blocking the way. The present proposal of the

68 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Telegraph Company is quite in line with its fixed policy to defeat the Pacific Cable scheme, and appears to me a very transparent attempt to break up the partnership between Great Britain, Canada and the Australian Colonies, by inducing some of the partners to accept certain advantages with a view to their subsequent withdrawal from the Pacific cable undertaking. Considering the difficulties and delays already encountered in advancing the Pacific Cable scheme to its present position it would appear to me most unwise to expose it to the slightest unnecessary risk. I, therefore, think that the consideration of the Eastern Extension Company's proposal should not be entertained.

Whether after the Pacific cable is constructed and thoroughly established it would be wise to entertain such a proposition, it is not necessary, at this time, to determine; but if one can venture to anticipate the future it would appear to me as unnecessary to have a private cable company competing with the people's cable as to have a separate post office system, under private ownership and control.

In the event of such a proposition being submitted to the Pacific Cable Board I would point out, that, according to the Pacific Cable Act, the Board has no power to deal with such a subject, its powers being limited to the promotion of the scheme for the establishment and maintenance of direct cable communication between Canada and Australia. As, however, it is probable that the proposal may be brought before the board, I would suggest that, if the views herein expressed, meet with your approval, a copy of this letter be forwarded to Lord Aberdeen and Lord Strathcona, with the request that they may be pleased to give effect to them at the board on behalf of the Canadian Government.

To advert, for one moment, to the Pacific Cable scheme, I beg to state that there appears no reason for delay in calling for tenders, and as the necessity for the cable is constantly becoming more urgent I would advise that Canada's representatives on the board press for such steps being taken as will, at the earliest possible moment, result in a contract being entered into for the construction of the cable.

Yours faithfully,

W. MULOCK.

OTTAWA, January 15, 1900.

Prime Minister,  
Melbourne, Victoria,  
Australia.

DEAR SIR,—

I beg to state that the Canadian Government cannot but regard this proposal as another attempt, on the part of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, to obstruct the construction of the Pacific Cable, they, doubtless, hoping that their proposal might be received with such favour as to lead to the withdrawal of Victoria from the Pacific Cable scheme, as the first step towards its breaking up.

The Canadian government attaches very great importance to the early construction of the proposed Pacific cable, and would deplore it if the scheme, which has, for so many years, engaged the attention of the Imperial and Colonial governments, should now be put in danger, as it doubtless would were the proposal acceded to. Even assuming that the grant of such concession might not prevent the construction of the Pacific cable, it would, at least, seriously impair its earning power, and thus stand in the way of the lowering of Pacific cable rates. Whilst the reduction in the Eastern Telegraph Company's rates would, for a brief period, be an advantage, it would doubtless be at the cost of a permanent injury to the success of the Pacific Cable scheme, either by preventing its construction, or impairing its usefulness by occasioning higher rates. Once the Pacific cable is constructed there would appear to be no advantage to the public, but rather the contrary, in the existence of a duplicate cable system with private capital,

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

operating in Australia. But however that be, there is no doubt in the minds of the Canadian Government that the granting of the concession asked for would seriously prejudice the Pacific cable undertaking, and they confidently hope that the magnitude of the interests involved in the successful accomplishment of the Pacific Cable scheme, will justify the various Governments in making all reasonable sacrifices in order to the completion of so important a national enterprise.

As requested I have given to the Postmaster General of Canada the duplicate set of the papers, sent me for that purpose, and invited his opinion upon the proposal, and confidentially inclose copy of his letter to me upon the subject.

Yours respectfully,

WILFRID LAURIER.

OTTAWA, January 22, 1900.

DOMINION, London, England.

I wire to-day to Australian, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland Governments protesting against acceptance of proposal of Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.

LAURIER.

January 22.

DOMINION, London.

In view of rising material for cable, want board to consider advisability of making early purchase of material for Pacific cable.

LAURIER.

OTTAWA, January 22, 1900.

PREMIER,

Melbourne, Victoria.

Would sincerely hope that project of Eastern Extension Telegraph Company will not be accepted. Any kind of delay at this moment might be fatal.

LAURIER.

Same telegram sent to premiers of:—

New Zealand, Queensland, and New South Wales.

January 23, 1900.

PREMIER, Ottawa.

New Zealand will not accept Eastern Extension Company's offer, and have protested against Australia accepting as inimical to Pacific cable.

SEDDON,  
Premier.

January 23, 1900.

From BRISBANE, Queensland.

Re your telegram 22nd inst. this Government being sincerely desirous of seeing early completion of the Pacific cable will lend no countenance to any proposal of the Eastern Extension Company whereby the Pacific Cable scheme may be delayed or prejudiced.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

February 4, 1900.

PREMIER, SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Canada strongly objects last proposal of Eastern Extension Cable Company, or any other that will remove control of telegraph business from local governments and give Eastern Telegraph Company free hand in competing with Pacific cable. Will you kindly communicate to Australasian premiers?

LAURIER.

WELLINGTON, February 20, 1900.

Hon. PREMIER,  
Ottawa.

Eastern Telegraph Company proposals premiers conference favoured granting terminal facilities only when Pacific cable laid, that arrangement will not ensure monopoly to Pacific cable, but will fully safeguard it. It has also been suggested that views Australasian representatives on Pacific Board ascertaining whether decision arrived at might be deferred until receipt of reply from Government of Victoria. Will give every assistance required to any movement calculated to expedite Pacific setting up.

SEDDON,  
Premier.

February 21, 1900.

*(Laurier to Dominion.)*

Canadian Government always regarded Pacific Cable scheme intimately associated with welfare, not merely of colonies favouring same, but whole Empire. In that view Government considers Eastern Extension proposal, which appears to endanger scheme, as one not concerning colonial governments only, and, therefore, Canadian Government looks for active influence of Imperial Government to the end that no government consent to any change of conditions without sanction of partner governments. We consider proposed concession to Eastern Extension material change in basis on which Canada joined in Pacific Cable scheme.

February 22, 1900.

To PREMIER, Ottawa.

Victorian Government propose if cape cable laid and rates immediately reduced to give terminal facilities Eastern Telegraph Company only when Pacific cable completed. New South Wales apparently favours proposal. No contract yet signed. This arrangement will insure fair competitive conditions for Government cable. Suggested monopoly for Pacific route both novel and untenable. Rest assured Victorian Government will not depart from Pacific compact.

PREMIER,  
Melbourne.

February 22, 1900.

Premier of Victoria,  
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Fully understand proposal that terminal Eastern Company begin only when Pacific cable completed, still Canadian Government consider such concession endangering success Pacific Cable scheme and must injure it financially. Fail to see necessary for competition with Government cable. Regret to stand in way of any immediate advantage to Australia, but cannot share responsibility involved in granting concession which Canadian Government considers may endanger Pacific cable.

LAURIER.



SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

February 24, 1900.

(From Wellington.)

Rt. Honourable LAURIER,  
Premier, Ottawa,

Pacific Cable quite concur.

SEDDON,  
Premier, New Zealand.

WELLINGTON, February 25, 1900.

Right Honourable Premier,  
Ottawa.

Press cablegram here to effect that Premier New South Wales stated definitely had decided agree Eastern Company's terms. Have wired Victoria and New South Wales urging matter remain in abeyance until Pacific Cable Board's opinion on situation received.

P. J. SEDDON.

February 26, 1900.

DOMINION, London.

Seddon cables to effect that Premier New South Wales has definitely decided agree Eastern Company's terms. Please protest to Colonial Secretary.

LAURIER.

OTTAWA, February 26, 1900.

DOMINION, London.

Trust Cable Committee resolution will prove effective to secure delay in granting proposed Eastern concession, which my Government regard material departure, and, if carried out, likely imperil whole scheme. As protection against other similar movements, suggest your committee consider proposition, that no government in Pacific Cable scheme hereafter consent anything affecting it without consent of other partner governments.

LAURIER.

February 26, 1900.

LAURIER, Ottawa.

Pacific Cable Committee on Friday passed following resolution unanimously, begins:—

'That this Committee would urge that no concessions should be made by any Australian governments to the Eastern Telegraph Company, as a condition of laying a cable between Africa and Australia until this committee has had an opportunity of considering and reporting on the effect of such concessions upon the financial prospects of the Pacific cable scheme, ends.'

\* \* \* \* \*

DOMINION.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

February 28, 1900.

PREMIER SEDDON,  
Wellington, New Zealand.

Canadian Government consider granting terminal facilities to Eastern Extension, even when Pacific cable laid, will seriously prejudice financial prospects and impair usefulness of Pacific Cable scheme. Proposed concession material alteration of conditions under which governments formed Pacific cable partnership and may endanger scheme. Hope no change without consent of every partner.

March 1, 1900.

LAURIER, Ottawa.

Following telegram dated Melbourne yesterday, appeared in *Times* today. 'Details now arranged of an agreement between Governments New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Eastern Extension Company in connection projected cable between Australia and Cape.'

Have again drawn attention Colonial Office necessity immediate action.

DOMINION.

SYDNEY, March 2, 1900.

Eastern Extension proposals seems some misapprehension. We are ready and anxious to carry out our undertaking *re* Pacific cable; admitted all sides this cannot be completed for three years probably more. Meantime Eastern Extension offer immediate reduction our rates to four shillings or about sixteen per cent, and by sliding scale coming three years to two shillings and six pence as business increases; also lay cable Cape to Adelaide and then reduce present excessive Cape rates from seven shillings and three pence to two shillings and six pence word. No concession asked for or given until Pacific cable completed; they want direct offices so as to compete on equal terms and in meantime any reduction whatever to remain until Pacific cable laid. Our present agreement terminates April thirtieth and if no fresh one made, company can instead of reducing rates increase them up to eight shillings word.

PREMIER.

March 5, 1900.

Premier,  
Sydney, New South Wales.

Have ascertained from best manufacturers Pacific cable may be made and laid within eighteen months. Its advocacy has already greatly reduced Australia cable rates. Its completion will doubtless occasion further reductions and if several governments stand together will lead to further cable extensions likely to meet Australia's and other governments' cable requirements beyond anything private capital likely to afford. Deeply regret appear opposing temporary advantage offered Australia. Hope Australian colonies will postpone consideration of Eastern Company's proposals until Pacific cable in operation.

LAURIER.

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

SYDNEY, N.S.W., February 7, 1900.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Trade and Commerce,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—In October last I advised the government of the proposition made by the Eastern Extension Cable Company to lay a cable from the Cape of Good Hope to Australia. That company abandoned all its claims for a subsidy and asked simply that the governments should lease a land line to it and permit it to deliver its own messages. On my return from Queensland I found that a quiet canvassing had been going on and the Chamber of Commerce of Sydney and some others had urged acceptance of the offer. I called attention to the serious effect the acceptance of these terms would have upon the proposed Pacific Cable. The premiers of Victoria and Queensland took the same view that I had done, but I was given to understand the government of this colony favoured acceptance of the scheme. I endeavoured to see the Postmaster General of this colony, as I was requested to by a telegram from Sir George Turner, premier of Victoria, but on December 8 I received a note that 'It was unnecessary to discuss the matter as it had been remitted to an Advisory Committee on which Great Britain, Canada and the Australasian colonies are represented, and we are awaiting their report.' I took this to mean that no action would be taken until the committee had reported.

A conference of the Australian premiers was held in this city on the 23rd ultimo. Amongst other topics set down for consideration was the proposition of the Eastern Extension Company *re* the cable from the Cape. Six colonies were represented in this gathering, of which the premiers of three of them had expressed themselves as favourable to the Cape scheme. These colonies had at no time agreed to participate in the Pacific Cable proposition. New Zealand, which was a strong advocate of the Pacific Cable, was not represented at the conference. It was a gathering which was not favourably constituted for the Pacific Cable. Not having been advised as to whether the government of Canada took the view which I had ventured to take as to the effects of the acceptance of the terms of the Eastern Extension proposition would have on the proposed Pacific Cable, I hesitated as to my action, but Hon. Mr. Lyne, the premier of this colony, was good enough to show me a cable which he had received from the premier of Canada, and I felt free to press that no immediate action should be taken inimical to the Pacific Cable.

The action taken by the Premiers is set forth in the following official minute :—

'That the proposition of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the Cape-Australian cable be accepted with the following qualifications : (a.) The suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain be agreed to ; (b.) the right to open local offices to be exercised only on the laying of the Pacific Cable ; (c.) no exemption from customs duties to apply except to telegraph instruments, cables, and chemicals ; (d.) sites in Perth, Fremantle, Adelaide, and Glenelg to be subject to satisfactory arrangements approved by the Governments of Western Australia and South Australia ; (e.) the Roebuck Bay cable not to be closed. The Postmasters General to arrange details subject to these provisions. A majority of the Premiers were in favour of the motion, but the Premiers of Victoria and Queensland having expressed a desire to obtain further information, it was unanimously agreed to postpone the final decision for a few days, the Premiers of Victoria and Queensland to communicate with the President (Mr. Lyne), who will thereupon record and notify to the Secretary of State the decision arrived at.'

I have a note from the Premier of Queensland which would show that the last clause means time to ascertain whether the terms would affect the proposed Pacific Cable.

It had been asserted and published that the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain had had his attention called to the terms and cabled that he could see no harm in them. After having seen the despatches I was unable to come to this interpretation of the expression of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary. Later this opinion was borne out by a cable to the New Zealand Government which states that he had not expressed such an opinion.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

The Governments of Queensland, Victoria and New Zealand are actively opposing the acceptance of the Eastern Extension Company's offer. The Postmaster General of Queensland has published a minute which I have asked him to forward to you and trust it will go forward to you with this mail.

It is somewhat difficult to reach the public in this Colony owing to the position taken by most of the newspapers. It was scarcely proper for me to oppose the Cape scheme save as it affected the Pacific Cable proposition. When a leading newspaper attacked the position taken by the Government of Canada I deemed it my duty to forward a letter for publication which I enclose with this report. Although I was promised it should appear the next morning it has not yet been printed. I had typewritten copies sent to the Premiers and others interested for the purpose of showing that Canada was not against a Cape Cable but only opposed to the unjust terms asked for by the Eastern Extension Co. I trust that these terms will now not be accepted but it will require the determined action of the Colonies interested to prevent this being done.

J. S. LARKE.

*To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph :*

SIR,—In your issue of this morning you oppose the view taken by the Government of Canada that the acceptance of the Eastern Extension Company's offer of a cable to the Cape will seriously militate against the laying of the Pacific cable.

It should be understood that Canada could not and does not take objection to the laying of a Cape cable. On the contrary, it was unanimously resolved at the Conference held at Ottawa in 1894 that it was in the interest of the Empire that the Pacific cable should be extended from Australia to the Cape. There can be no doubt that if the resolution of that conference had been energetically followed up by all the governments concerned, the laying of the Cape cable would have been begun before this.

The objection is to the terms demanded by the Eastern Extension Company, particularly to the condition giving that company possession of a land line with independent terminal facilities. Such a concession would place that company in a position to make contracts for a term of years with large users of the cable, deliver its messages by the hands of one instructed to wait for a reply or to call for it at a stipulated time. Things that the government owned cable could not do, or if it did it would be at increased cost of working. It is well known that the Eastern Extension Company has a large reserve or fighting fund, and it could afford to lose money for a time in hope of regaining a monopoly later on. The Eastern Extension and its friends assert that there will be a heavy loss in the working of the Pacific cable for years. Others do not believe this. The Government of Canada is willing to take a fair risk. The granting of the land line to the Eastern Extension Company would materially assist it in bringing about its evil prophecy. It could create a loss of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds or more per annum. The share of that loss falling upon the people of Canada would be about thirty thousand pounds, a loss which they might well hesitate to face.

The loss of Great Britain would be forty thousand pounds, and it is a question whether the Imperial Government would be prepared to face that sum as some time ago it fixed its maximum risk at twenty thousand pounds; all the more so that this condition of things had been voluntarily brought about by the will of Australia.

You state that this aspect of the case has been brought before Mr. Chamberlain, and that he has cabled that no reason for it exists. Have you not been misinformed on this point? I have seen nothing published from Mr. Chamberlain that bears out this statement. It would be a matter of interest to have such despatches published if they exist.

The Eastern Extension Company, at all events, places a very high value upon the privileges it demands. A short time ago it required huge subsidies to lay a Cape cable. Now it substitutes the use of a land line for these large monetary grants and throws in certain offers of conditional reductions of rates besides. Once in possession of the privi-

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

lege it will use it in England and in Canada as a powerful argument why the construction of the Pacific cable should be postponed.

From a present business point of view Canada is not justified in taking up the Pacific cable, but there are Imperial reasons that induce her to take risks that the more commercial aspect would declare to be unwise.

Australia, on the other hand, has both commercial and Imperial reasons for favouring it. Her business interests are, indeed, so great that these colonies would be justified in laying the cable without external co-operation. It is the only possible method of delivering Australia from a cable monopoly for many years to come.

In 1887 the Pacific cable appeared to be possible. The Eastern Extension Company became frightened and listened to the demands to lower its exorbitant rates. The Australian Governments accepted its propositions, and the Pacific cable scheme was dropped until 1894. That delay and others since have enabled that company to take a million pounds, chiefly out of Australia, more than the business could have been fairly done for. It is no marvel it seeks to retain its control over the Australian business.

In view of past history is not Sir Wilfrid Laurier perfectly justified in his cable request?

Very truly yours,

J. S. LARKE.

AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA,  
SYDNEY, January 25, 1900.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,  
BRISBANE, February 1, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to draw your attention to the action now being taken by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company with a view of inducing the Australasian Colonies to make a fresh Agreement with them, and to point out that the acceptance of a new Agreement on the terms proposed would have the effect of indefinitely postponing the construction of an all British Cable via Vancouver, for the following reasons:—

1. Acceding to the proposal of the Company to open their own offices for the collecting and distributing of messages in the Colonies would give the Company power to make their own terms with the general public by privately canvassing for business, offering discounts or rebates below the recognized tariff and thus enable them to practically control the greater part of the traffic.

2. As the tariff for the Pacific Cable would be arranged by the Board in London, and no alteration therein could be made without the sanction of that Board, all the parties to the Pacific Cable would suffer great loss in competing for traffic with the Company.

3. And under these circumstances it is extremely probable that the Imperial Government and Canada would withdraw from the compact.

Herewith I beg to hand you, for your information, copy of a report furnished by this Department on the subject, and also a leading article which appeared in the Brisbane *Courier* of yesterday morning.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES G. DRAKE,  
*Postmaster General.*

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,  
BRISBANE, October 12, 1899.

REPORT *re Proposal of the E. E. Company to lay a Cable between the Cape and Australia.*

From the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 9th instant it appears that the Conference of the Postmasters General of Victoria and New South Wales just held in Sydney has resulted 'in a general agreement being arrived at that the Governments of the two Colonies represented would recognize the proposed Cape Cable upon the condition that no "cutting rates" were adopted as against the Pacific Cable,' and it is further stated that 'an answer to a cable message despatched to England in the matter and stating the result of the Conference is now being awaited by all parties interested.'

The proposal *re* the Cape Cable, as given by Mr. J. E. Squier, Acting Manager for the E. E. A. and C. T. Company in Australia, is:—'The Company will entirely waive renewal of subsidy and guarantee against competition, and, in addition to providing a Cable from the Cape all the way to Glenelg via Perth, will at once reduce tariff to 4s. for the whole of Australia, and make further reductions on a sliding scale as traffic increases "until the reduction reached 2s. 6d. per word in 1903." In return for the above the Company would only require the same privilege in Perth, Adelaide and Melbourne as they have hitherto enjoyed in Great Britain, of directly distributing and collecting their international telegrams to and from the public.' The Governments of Western Australia and South Australia have notified their acceptance of the Company's proposal.

'With this right being conceded the Company had no fear of the competition of the Pacific Cable, which would, of course, be under Government control.' The result of such a concession would be to enable the Company to make contracts with the chief cable users that would enable them to monopolize the large bulk of the business for a number of years.

When asked in the Victorian Assembly in August last what action the Victoria Government proposed taking, Mr. Duffy said 'no reply could be given until the matter had been considered by the colonies. It must, however, be considered in relation to the effect it may have on the Pacific Cable.'

Now, apparently, without consulting either this colony or New Zealand, both of which are included in the Australian compact for the Pacific Cable on precisely equal terms and responsibilities with Victoria and New South Wales, the Postmasters-General of the two latter colonies meet in secret conclave and despatch a cable message to England intimating that they 'would recognize the proposed Cape Cable upon the condition that no "cutting rates" were adopted as against the Pacific Cable.'

Mr. J. S. Larke, in his letter to the Premier of this colony, dated 4th instant, says:—'If the concession is granted and the Eastern Extension Company secured the monopoly of the business, the share of the loss of Canada in working the Pacific Cable would be £30,000 per annum—a sum which, I venture to say, its people would not care to undertake, and it is questionable if the Imperial Government would do so either, judging from the fact that it fixed its responsibility some time ago at a maximum of £20,000. This would put an end to the Pacific Cable.'

If the action of the Postmasters-General of Victoria and New South Wales is endorsed by their respective Governments, and presumably it is or the cablegram would not have been sent to England, it should call forth the strongest protest from the other Australasian guarantors to the Pacific scheme, as it is antagonistic to the objects sought to be obtained by the promoters of that cable from the first occasion on which the scheme was suggested, and all through the various conferences and meetings which have been held from time to time to bring it about; this was a reduction of the excessive rates charged and the breaking down of a gigantic and unscrupulous monopoly. Latterly added to this has been the idea of an all-British Cable, but the main reason given for years was the reduction in the rates. All attempts to effect the latter hitherto have been met with extortionate demands for subsidies and guarantees, and it has only

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

been the prospect of a competing cable that has brought the monopolistic company to make their present offer to lay a cable from the Cape to Australia without subsidy or guarantee, but with the right to establish their own receiving and distributing centres throughout the colonies, which, however, is equivalent to a very heavy subsidy. Some two years ago the chairman of the company at one of its half-yearly meetings stated that the establishment of cable communication by the Pacific as proposed would mean a loss to the company of £250,000 per annum, and therefore he could assure the shareholders that no stone would be left unturned to prevent a Pacific cable being laid. Every effort has therefore been tried to obstruct the scheme throughout whilst the negotiations were being considered, and this last attempt is for no other purpose. The plausible offer now made, whilst appearing to be very liberal in foregoing any demand for subsidy or guarantee, would, if accepted, be the death blow to the Pacific scheme. By the enormous subsidies the E. E. A. and C. T. Company has received, which are stated by the *Electrical Review* of 7th July last to largely exceed a total of £3,000,000, it has accumulated a reserve which places it in a position to work at a heavy loss, if need be, to compete with the Pacific cable. In this way it might hope to weary the governments interested in working the cable under heavy losses. It may, however, be pointed out that this line of opposition has not been overlooked in the past, and in advocating the Pacific route it has from time to time been shown that the governments in working the line could as well afford to send messages free of charge as continue to pay exorbitant subsidies to a monopolistic company. A review of the action of the company can lead to no other conclusion than that its object is to charge the highest possible rates with the view to the payment of big dividends. For example, whilst the rate from Queensland to England is 5s. 1d. per word, the same charge is made per word between Queensland and India. For some time India has been asking for a reduced rate, but is still met with a demand for a subsidy or guarantee to make up the loss sustained, and with a characteristic duplicity it has been stated that the reduced rate given to Australian messages was made on the guarantee of £32,400 by the Australian governments. This is not correct. The £32,400 was not a guarantee, but a subsidy for the laying of the so-called duplicate cable, and a guarantee of a certain fixed revenue had also to be given to secure the present rates. That such a statement should have been made by the chairman of the company shows clearly how the company presume on the ignorance of the public.

In the communication above referred to, made by the acting manager of the Company, and which appears in full in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of August 29, a number of cases are cited where the privilege of having their own receiving and distributing offices have been given to cable companies, but they do not appear to be equally applicable to Australia. We have to deal with three large companies bunched into one who form a gigantic monopoly, and to break down this monopoly the various Governments concerned have combined to lay and work their own cable in the interests of the people governed.

The Company urge that this is an interference with private enterprise; but, if so, it has only been brought about by an unscrupulous monopoly, and it is contended that it is the function of a Government, particularly in young countries such as Australia, to protect the interests of its own people and to foster and encourage trade in every legitimate way possible.

It is to be regretted that the vexatious delays which have taken place have afforded the Company so many opportunities for the exercise of its insidious influence on the Governments, the press and the public. Early in 1895, and soon after the Ottawa Conference, Queensland was urged to undertake the laying of the cable on her own responsibility. Had she done so the work could have been carried out at little more than half the estimated cost of the cable now, and most of the difficulties which have taken place would have been solved.

In view of all the circumstances, the Queensland Government should strenuously protest against the proposed concession for collecting and distributing cablegrams.

## THE COMPETING CABLES.

(From the Brisbane Courier, January 31, 1900.)

Our telegrams from Sydney this morning do not throw much light upon the prospects of the Pacific Cable. The Eastern Extension Company, however, refuses to entertain the qualifications to its proposals laid down at the Premiers' Conference, and is apparently standing out for concessions as though master of the situation. It is as well under the circumstances, to see where we stand in this business. Are we to have a state-owned cable to Australia? Or are we to remain at the mercy of a private monopolist? It becomes clearer every day that this is the question these colonies are now called to settle. If the laying of the Pacific Cable were a matter of certainty, it might be open to us to consider the advisableness of adding to our facilities by accepting the offer of a private company to lay a cable from Cape Colony. In that case the only question would be whether, seeing we were part owners, it were wise to divert traffic from the Pacific Cable. But in point of fact the Pacific Cable is not yet a matter of certainty; and in further point of fact the Eastern Extension Company make the offers they do because the Pacific scheme is not a certainty, and in the hope that through the acceptance of their offers it may pass into the limbo of abortions. According to cable of yesterday Mr. Chamberlain still regards the construction of the Pacific Cable as dependent on the decision of the Premiers of the interested colonies. If by interested colonies is meant the entire colonies of Australasia, the position is already serious, since three of them—West Australia, South Australia, and latterly New South Wales through Mr. Lyne—have signified acceptance of the Eastern Company's offers. If the colonies agreeing to contribute to the Pacific are alone meant, we have thus far only New South Wales as a weak point. New Zealand, Victoria, and Queensland are now strenuously backing up Canada in their opposition to the Eastern Company's offers, and in their representation that these offers are really meant to put an end to the Pacific project.

That this would be the effect of the acceptance of the Company's offers—that, in other words, the question is not the possession of the two cables but the loss of the independent Pacific line through acceptance of a continued monopoly—is apparent from the circumstances and from the offers of the company themselves. The company have built up an enormous reserve fund out of past privileges, and perfectly prepared to spend money largely in the retention of their monopoly. That is their conspicuous motive in the offered reduction of rates which has not been offered where, as in India, their monopoly is not threatened, and which would never have been offered here but as a block to competition. In a Queensland departmental report of October last, extracts from which appear in another column, after referring to the rates proposed by the company (4s. per word and a reduction to 2s. 6d. as traffic increases) and to the condition of direct access to the public, these words are quoted: 'With this right being conceded, the company had no fear of the competition of the Pacific cable, which would of course be under government control.' This is significant language. The state cable would have hard and fast rates; the company could cut below them. When the Postmasters-General of Victoria and New South Wales agreed in October that they could support the company's scheme if no 'cutting rates' were adopted, they were out of court; the company were in fact offering to cut rates. But the special right which delivers the company from 'fear of competition' is that of direct access to the public. The report just referred to says: 'The result of such a concession would be to enable the company to make contracts with the chief cable users that would enable them to monopolize the large bulk of the business for a number of years.'

Now what to common sense is the result, on a state scheme not yet absolutely decided, of this prospect of cut rates and a retained monopoly? It becomes altogether too costly, and has to be abandoned. Thus Mr. J. S. Larke, writing to the Queensland Premier on behalf of Canada in October, says: 'If the concession is granted, and the Eastern Extension Company secured the monopoly of the business, the share of the loss of Canada in working the Pacific cable would be £30,000 per annum, a sum which I



SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

venture to say its people would not care to undertake ; and it is questionable if the Imperial Government would do so either, judging from the fact that it fixed its responsibility some time ago at a maximum of £20,000. This would put an end to the Pacific cable.' Which is the end and aim of the whole proceedings. Those who make a comparison of expense favourable to the Eastern Company's scheme neglect to observe that it is the acceptance of this scheme which puts the Pacific cable out of the question on score of expense.

But now suppose the Pacific cable blocked, and the Eastern and allied companies once more masters of the situation, as they will be if their scheme is accepted,—what then about the cost? They give no definite promise beyond the reduction to 4s. a word ; they can make their own terms about the increase of traffic ; and they can make their own terms in their private arrangements with their principal customers. Are their services likely to be less costly to the colonies than a cable which for the first time breaks the monopoly, and which is run purely in the public interest? We invite Queenslanders to reflect on their experience of large private monopolies. Would any of us be willing at this moment to have the post office in the hands of a single company which could make what terms it pleased? If it were a question of taking the post office out of the hands of a private monopolist, who had burdened his helpless customers with heavy rates in past years, would we be cajoled by offers to reduce therates in fear of the possible loss of a lucrative business, or would we sit easy under the condition that the old monopolistic company should still make its own terms with its customers? Why should we, with world-wide acceptance of state control of the post office, prefer the continuance of a private monopoly to state control of our ocean telegraphy? Why should we carry longer on our shoulders this old man of the sea, who in fear of being unseated promises to sit so much more easily upon us, when in fact we can use our own hands instead of his? Other pressing reasons for the change we cannot stay to notice here. But we hold it apparent to common sense that if ever there was a case in which state action is to be preferred to the action of a money-making company it is the present case of Australasia in relation to ocean telegraphy.

OTTAWA, JUNE 21, 1900.

The Hon. R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

SIR,—I have the honour to mention that the Australia mail via Vancouver has this morning brought me further advice respecting the Pacific Cable which I am glad to submit for the information of the government.

Among other letters I have one from the Hon. Simon Fraser who represented Victoria as a delegate at the Ottawa conference of 1894. Mr. Fraser's letter is private but he refers to a public matter which he explains after many interviews with the Postmaster General of Victoria. I enclose an extract showing the present position of the question in Victoria, and, I believe, New South Wales. The important information conveyed is that the two Australian governments named, have now determined to insert a purchase clause in the agreement with the Eastern Extension Company, and that the agreement will not take effect until ratified by parliament.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

EXTRACT.—Letter from Hon. Simon Fraser, Melbourne, May 22, 1900.

I am now writing to say that I have had many interviews with the Postmaster-General, Mr. Watt. The position which has been explained to me by Mr. Watt, is now as follows:—

1st.—After the Pacific Cable is laid the Eastern Extension Company to have the right to open offices in capital cities.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

2nd.—An arbitration clause in the agreement giving the government the right to cancel the agreement upon breach of the same by the Eastern Extension Company.

3rd.—A purchase clause to be inserted at a valuation.

4th.—No agreement to be signed until Parliament has an opportunity of ratifying it.

OTTAWA, June 5, 1900.

Honourable R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Government documents bearing on the Pacific Cable as follows:—

1. A letter (with appendices) addressed to the British people in the Australasian Colonies of date March 30th, 1900. This appeal was rendered necessary, as it seemed to me, by the fact that a complete dead-lock had arisen in Victoria and New South Wales owing in great measure to the course of action taken by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. That Company had made certain overtures in these Colonies and the proposals submitted appeared so advantageous to business men that the two Governments entertained them favourably and were inclined to accept them. Canada, however, took exception, on the ground that the six Governments who had joined in the scheme of the Pacific Cable being partners, the best of faith is due from one partner to the other and none of the government partners in the scheme should in the slightest degree alter the conditions without the consent of the co-partners. The Home Government and the Governments of Queensland and New Zealand took the same position and all four sent friendly protests to Victoria and New South Wales. As a consequence grave difficulties arose in these two Colonies and the Pacific Cable project became seriously imperilled.

The appeal which, in the general interests, I ventured to address to the Australian people was widely circulated in these two colonies, and no doubt other influences have operated; for according to advices which have just been received, good results have followed. I am assured that the situation is now changed, that popular feeling with respect to the Pacific Cable is much improved, that every obstacle to its establishment is in a fair way of being removed and that the importance of safe-guarding the interests of all the contributing Governments in the undertaking, is recognized.

As far as I can gather from communications received, these results are in a large measure owing to the favourable view taken in Australia, of the Imperial scheme of cables girdling the globe, of which the Pacific Cable is manifestly the key. There can be no doubt that Australians have come to see the immense importance of that scheme, and they are willing to make sacrifices and forego present advantages in order to advance a comprehensive world encircling cable system demanded by the new conditions of the Empire.

2. A letter to Sir Francis Mowatt, Chairman of the Pacific Cable Board, London, of date April 7th, 1900, the receipt of which has been officially acknowledged with an expression of thanks by the Board. In that communication I ventured to suggest for the consideration of the Board that in any arrangement by the Imperial authorities for laying a Cape-Australian Cable by a private Company, Her Majesty's Government would do well to reserve power to assume possession of the Cable on specified terms, whenever it may in the public interests become necessary or appear desirable to bring it under State control. I pointed out among other things that to provide for ultimate State control of the Cape-Australian cable would at one and the same time, safe-guard the public interests in the Pacific Cable and promote Imperial interests of the very highest importance.

In my letter to the chairman of the board I did not think it necessary to state specifically that a private company in laying that cable would require landing privileges on the three British Islands, Mauritius, Rodrigues and Cocos in the Indian Ocean, that such privileges could only be granted by Her Majesty's government, and that owing to the circumstances of partnership in the Pacific Cable, which undertaking would be more

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b.

or less affected by the Cape-Australia Cable, it would be necessary to obtain the consent of all the co-partners to the terms of the grant.

In the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament of May 22, reported in the *London Times* which has just reached Ottawa, I find that the Chancellor of the Exchequer then spoke to the following effect:—

‘The Eastern Extension Company has been informed that Her Majesty’s Government are prepared to approve the granting of landing rights at Mauritius, Rodrigues and Cocos, and will issue licenses as soon as the general form of license now under consideration has been settled.’

While it appears there only remains to be settled the exact terms of license to the Eastern Extension Company; we may with confidence assume that the interests of the Pacific Cable are in safe hands. From the circumstances I have related, it is obvious that the Home Government will take no final action without consulting all the co-partners. Such being the case there is therefore nothing to prevent the Pacific Cable being immediately proceeded with.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

### THE PACIFIC CABLE.

OTTAWA, March 30, 1900.

*To the British People in the Australasian Colonies :*

The position of the Pacific Cable project has become so critical that I make bold, on the eve of the departure of the monthly Australasian mail, to make this appeal to you, my fellow-colonists. I have no other excuse to offer for my temerity than the circumstances under which I write.

Australasians and Canadians have long desired to be connected telegraphically. For many years they looked forward to the time when the British people in the outer Empire would be drawn nearer each other, and when all would be brought into closer and more intimate relations with the Imperial centre. They have regarded the Pacific Cable as a practical bond of union which would foster trade and commerce, and, at the same time, constitute the easy and inexpensive means by which they would exchange their thoughts on all matters in which they have a common interest.

The British people on opposite sides of the Pacific are, in a large measure, strangers to each other, and without the electric bond, they cannot but remain estranged. True, it may be said, that the means already exist for communicating by telegraph between the two countries. It is possible to send a telegram from Canada across the Atlantic to England, across Europe, or by way of the Mediterranean, to Egypt, across African soil to the Red Sea, by the Indian Ocean to India, and thence through Asiatic lands, seas and islands (partly in foreign hands) to Australia. But the circuitous route is little used; it may be said to be employed only in emergencies or on extremely rare occasions, owing to the excessive cost of transmitting messages. As an evidence of its inutility, I learn from the Department of Trade and Commerce, in Ottawa, that less than half a dozen telegrams in all have been sent to, or received from Mr. Larke, the commercial agent of the Canadian Government, during the whole six years he has been officially stationed in Australia. With a direct cable across the Pacific, the conditions would be entirely changed and telegraphic correspondence would be frequent.

Again, the mail service is wholly inadequate. If the letter I am now writing leaves Ottawa to-morrow and it be not delayed on the way to the steamer at Vancouver, it will be due to reach Australia in about four weeks; if, however, through any cause the mail train on the long overland journey be delayed a few hours and reaches Vancouver too late for the steamer, this letter will not reach its destination for eight weeks. These facts strongly emphasize the great need of direct telegraphic connection; they go to

show that the moment the Pacific Cable comes to be submerged, the subjects of the one sovereign, now estranged by geographical conditions, will be in a position to transact business and hold intercourse as friends and neighbours. Australians and Canadians will then be enabled to flash their thoughts as kith and kin.

In the efforts which have been made to accomplish the desired object, there have been great and vexatious delays, but all difficulties were thought to be overcome when, on July 4 last year, Her Majesty's Home Government, represented by the Colonial Secretary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others, met in conference the High Commissioner for Canada, and the Agents General for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand. At that conference a proposal was made on behalf of the Home Government, in the main satisfactory; in one particular, however, it has proved otherwise. It was proposed that the whole matter should be entrusted to a board of eight members, of which the four contributing Australasian Colonies should be represented by three. So soon as I heard of the proposal, I did not hesitate, as a humble Canadian, to point out that according to my judgment, the arrangement was unfortunate, and that it was impossible to foresee to what difficulties it might lead. So it has proved. Had the Australasian Governments been allowed one representative each, the complications and delays, which have since arisen, would certainly have been avoided. I venture to say it would have been quite possible to have placed the whole cable under contract within a few weeks after the date of the conference in July last.

Nearly nine months have now elapsed; we have reached a crisis which may prove fatal to the project, and in consequence I am impelled to address you, begging your sympathetic interest in a matter, in which, with Canadians, you are equally concerned.

First, let me bring to your notice part of a speech of the Honourable the Postmaster General delivered at the recent annual meeting of the British Empire League. Mr. Mulock said:—

'The Pacific cable scheme to-day I regard as one of vital importance to the great doctrine that we are advocating—the unification of the Empire. We have by steam destroyed distances; oceans that separated the various parts of the Empire in days gone by, now under the advantage of steam are connecting links between the various parts of the Empire. But we cannot even by these methods alone perfect the connections; we need in this rapid age, and must have, the still better method of communication which the electric spark affords; it is the only means whereby we can prosecute commerce in times of peace, and in times of trouble, carry on successfully the military movements between the various portions of this vast Empire. It will be a national calamity and nothing less than an unqualified calamity if a State-owned cable, not owned by one portion of the Empire alone, but by the various portions of the Empire formed into partnership for the common good; it will be nothing short of a national calamity if the scheme should fail.'

Bearing on the subject I append my own remarks on the same occasion. I felt it incumbent on me to direct the attention of the League to a proposal to begin at once and gradually build up as opportunity offers a great system of State-owned cables extending to the British possessions in every longitude. It will be obvious to you that such a system would place the Australasian colonies in a singularly commanding position in relation to the whole Empire; and I have no hesitation in saying that such a system by reason of its being State-owned would result in lowering charges on messages, to rates not now dreamed of. If in the United Kingdom charges on messages have been lowered in some cases to one-twelfth ( $\frac{1}{12}$ ) what they were when the telegraph lines were in private hands are we not warranted in the conclusion that in the larger field like results would follow a like cause. If the application of the principle of State-control in the United Kingdom has lowered charges on messages to one-half penny per word for all distances, under the same conditions may we not look forward in the near future to the charge on ocean telegrams throughout the Empire being reduced to one shilling per word, or even less? This I conceive is by no means too sanguine a view to take; I have given the matter much consideration, and I am perfectly satisfied that if at this juncture the Australasian colonies follow a wise course they will be instrumental in conferring on the British people throughout the world the inestimable blessing of a

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b.

State-owned cable system, by which eventually the very lowest tariff on messages will be obtainable. I much hesitate to express my full and deliberate views on this point less I be regarded as a visionary. If, happily, the present difficulty be overcome, the Pacific Cable proceeded with, and the larger scheme followed up, I am satisfied that one of the chief objects to look forward to in a few years will be a uniform six-penny tariff the world over for Ocean Cables; precisely on the principle of Imperial Penny Postage. (For reasons and explanations, see my letter to Mr. Chamberlain, October 28, 1898.—Pacific Cable documents printed by Canadian Parliament, 1899, page 22.)

I now venture to ask my fellow-colonists in Australia, is such a purpose as I have pictured worthy of some sacrifice on their part? Is an all-British comprehensive cable system worth having? Should their answer be in the affirmative, I desire especially to point out to them the remarkable fact that the Pacific cable is the only key to such a new bond of Imperial unity. This fact certainly gives to the Pacific Cable an importance which intensifies the calamity pointed out by Mr. Mulock as the inevitable result of failure in establishing that undertaking. These considerations will, I think, appeal to the good sense and the patriotism of Australians, with whom now rests the responsibility of determining whether or not the long projected Pacific Cable shall become an accomplished fact.

A single word respecting the proposed cable from Australia to the Cape which for some time has been advocated as a substitute for the Pacific Cable. The company proposing to lay that cable offer to lower rates on messages between Australia and England from 4s. 9d. to 4s. per word, on conditions that certain concessions be granted them. The offer may be tempting, but the small immediate gain is not to be compared with the loss which Australia would suffer if the Pacific Cable, and together with it, the great Imperial scheme be *per force* abandoned. Has not Æsop many centuries ago spoken to countless generations of mankind and told them that in grasping at a shadow the substance may be lost? Speaking for myself I hold that nothing can take the place of the Pacific Cable, and I feel it to be in the interests of the British Empire that no new obstacle should be raised to obstruct the immediate accomplishment of that undertaking. While I firmly hold to that opinion at the same time I recognize that we cannot have too many cables if they be judiciously established to meet public needs. I am therefore unable to see any great reason for objecting to the Cape-Australian cable provided full provision be made for bringing it at any time when required, under state control. Under state control it would, in conjunction with the Pacific Cable, constitute the major portions of the great Imperial telegraph system.

Having thus briefly expressed my views, the two points which in conclusion I would strongly urge are these:

1. That nothing be done or left undone to further retard the establishment of the Pacific Cable.
2. That in any agreement for laying a cable between Australia and the Cape, ultimate state ownership be kept in view and strictly provided for.

I have the honour to be,  
Your faithful servant,

SANFORD FLEMING.

## POSTSCRIPT TO LETTER OF MARCH 30, 1900.

*To make clear the views of the writer in the matter of a low uniform tariff, referred to in the ninth paragraph.*

The all-British globe-girdling cable system would embrace three oceans, but under ordinary circumstances, no message would require to traverse more than two. If until a lower rate would prove self-supporting a uniform one shilling rate be adopted for each ocean, the charges on messages per word would be as follows:—

Australasia to	Canada	via	Pacific Ocean . . . . .	one rate	1s.
"	The Cape	"	Indian Ocean . . . . .	"	1s.
"	Asia	"	" . . . . .	"	1s.
"	England	"	Pacific or Indian and Atlantic.	two rates	2s.
Canada to	Australasia	"	Pacific Ocean . . . . .	one rate	1s.
"	Asia	"	Pacific and Indian . . . . .	two rates	2s.
"	England	"	Atlantic Ocean . . . . .	one rate	1s.
"	The Cape	"	" . . . . .	"	1s.
England to	Canada	"	" . . . . .	"	1s.
"	The Cape	"	" . . . . .	"	1s.
"	Asia	"	Atlantic and Indian . . . . .	two rates	2s.
"	Australasia	"	Atlantic and Pacific or Indian.	"	2s.
The Cape to	England	"	Atlantic Ocean . . . . .	one rate	1s.
"	Canada	"	" . . . . .	"	1s.
"	Australasia	"	Indian Ocean . . . . .	"	1s.
"	Asia	"	" . . . . .	"	1s.
India or China to	Australasia	"	" . . . . .	"	1s.
"	Canada	"	Indian and Pacific . . . . .	two rates	2s.
"	The Cape	"	Indian Ocean . . . . .	one rate	1s.
"	England	"	Atlantic and Indian . . . . .	two rates	2s.

REMARKS ON ALL BRITISH CABLE SYSTEM, SUBMITTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE IN CANADA, MARCH 14, 1900, BY SIR SANDFORD FLEMING

I ask permission to submit some remarks bearing on a public question which concerns the whole British people. The people of the British Empire are of all origins; they occupy a collection of states in every region on the surface of the globe and as the prime object of this league is to unite these peoples, I am satisfied that there is no subject which can more appropriately be considered here to-day than the one to which I propose to invite your attention.

There are already telegraph cables laid from the centre of the Empire to the great colonies in the southern hemisphere, but these cables are in the hands of private companies; on their way from the shores of England, to Australia, to South Africa, and to India, these cables touch at foreign ports, or pass over the lands of foreign states, or are laid in shallow seas bordering the shores of foreign nations; they are therefore liable to interruption at a critical moment. Moreover the charges for the transmission of ordinary messages which are exacted by the companies are so high that the use of the cables is practically forbidden to all but a few persons. In the interests of commerce, of social and political intercourse, and of general public safety, it is felt that a much freer means of communication than now exists is indispensable.

The British people throughout the globe own one flag—they pay homage to one sovereign—they indeed have many interests in common—they now, or soon will, have one cheap postage and it is with no little pride and satisfaction we can point to the fact that it is to our present Postmaster General, Mr. Mulock, to whom the British people everywhere, to a large extent, will be indebted for that boon.

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

The principle of penny postage being adopted and in part put in practice, we are naturally led to consider if it be possible to make a corresponding advance in the matter of telegraphy. We ask ourselves the question, Is it practicable to link the empire together by a comprehensive cable system, and if it be practicable, should we take means to enjoy the advantages which it would bring? For my own part I am unable on the one hand to perceive any insuperable obstacle in the way, and on the other I can see nothing that would more tend to unite our people in every longitude than a globe-encircling cable system under state control.

The scheme is not now broached for the first time, it was the dominant idea at the colonial conferences of 1887 and 1894; since these gatherings the suggestion has again and again been brought forward, and views expressed in support of the project have been strengthened by reflection and confirmed by experience. To-day it is not for me to enlarge on the scheme or dilate upon the advantages to spring from it. I will merely state that a complete system of telegraphic cables for the whole empire may be established without involving any extraordinary expenditure. And with respect to the question of state ownership the evidence is indisputable and convincing. I need only refer to the admirable system of land telegraphy throughout the United Kingdom.

The telegraphs of the United Kingdom were at one time the property of private companies who made large profits at the public expense. They adopted the policy of exacting high charges, in some cases ten or twelve times higher than the rates now levied. These companies, like other companies of the present day, made every effort to maintain the monopolistic privileges they enjoyed. It was decreed by Parliament, however, to establish a national system and the whole came under state control. Since then the telegraph lines have been extended to the remotest places in England, Ireland and Scotland and the charges on messages have been so reduced that any two persons however widely sundered, may interchange their views on any subject at the small cost of one cent per word.

This is the result of state control—under state control the utility of the telegraph has been enormously increased and the charges on messages have been reduced in an inversed ratio to its increased utility. Moreover it is satisfactory to know that every advantage has been gained without entailing any burden on the taxpayer. We have thus placed before us in the United Kingdom a model which may be reproduced on any scale; we have a unique pattern for imitation in establishing a system of all-British cables encircling the globe; we may indeed regard the state telegraph system of the mother country as a microcosmic illustration of the electric nervous system, which the conditions of our world-wide empire already demand.

All will recognize the value of such a system. There is probably no single object which in an equal degree would tend to benefit directly, the whole British people or in a higher degree would influence indirectly the advancement of civilization.

We must not, however, lose sight of the fact that the Pacific cable is absolutely essential to the larger imperial scheme. If we examine a map of the world and weigh every geographical condition, it will be found that the Pacific cable is the key and the only key, to a globe-encircling all-British telegraph system. By no other route than that of the Pacific cable can all Her Majesty's possessions be brought into direct telegraphic circuit without touching an acre of foreign soil.

The annual report of the League refers to vexatious delays in connection with the Pacific cable project. The last serious delay can be traced to its origin eight months ago, but I do not propose to allude to the unfortunate cause; I will only mention that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has taken advantage of the delay and made a determined effort to alienate the Australian colonies from the scheme. That company appears to have left nothing undone to mould public opinion in the colonies in favour of a tempting proposal which they have made to them; the company has succeeded so far as to bring about a tangle in two of the colonies which may not be easily unravelled.

As I view the matter it is the more desirable and expedient that the resolution before the meeting should be adopted by the League and urged on all the governments concerned. I feel satisfied that if the recommendations contained in the resolution be

acted upon, it will not be possible for the company to injure the Pacific cable in any way which cannot be remedied ; the public interests will be effectually safeguarded.

With these few words I beg leave to move the resolution.

Moved by Sir Sandford Fleming, seconded by Sir Charles Tupper :—

‘The British Empire League in Canada is of opinion that a complete system of state-owned ocean cables, touching the British possessions only and extending to all Her Majesty’s colonies throughout the globe, is a project of the first importance. This league, in annual meeting assembled, therefore recommends :—

‘1. That the Home and Colonial Governments should, as a matter of policy, recognize the principle of state control of all British cables, and apply the principle as opportunity offers and as speedily as circumstances will admit.

‘2. That the Pacific cable should be at once completed as the initial undertaking in such an imperial system of cables as that indicated.

‘3. That in all arrangements for connecting by telegraph the possessions of Her Majesty in any part of the globe, provision be made for ultimate state-ownership.

‘4. That in permitting a private company to lay a cable to or from any British possession, landing privileges be granted only on the condition that Her Majesty may at any time assume possession of the cable on specified terms.’

Motion unanimously adopted after discussion.

OTTAWA, April 7, 1900.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT,  
Chairman Pacific Cable Board.

SIR,—I beg leave to transmit for the information of the board the enclosed documents bearing on the Pacific Cable, viz. :—

1. Letter to the Australasian people—March 30, 1900.
2. Postscript “ “
3. Remarks submitted to the British Empire League in Canada—March 14, 1900.

So much uncertainty attends the project at the present time that I have been impelled to transmit these communications to Australia. My reasons for taking this course are in part given in the documents themselves and to these reasons the following brief explanations may be added.

It is well known that soon after it was announced, nine months ago, that the six governments interested in the Pacific Cable had arranged to carry out jointly the Imperial undertaking, the Eastern Extension Company made overtures to the Australian colonies. The company offered to provide at its own cost what they held to be a substitute for the Pacific Cable, that is to say a cable from Australia to the Cape, there to connect with telegraph lines to England. The company further offered to make a substantial reduction in charges on messages ; this reduction to take effect immediately on the colonies granting certain local concessions, and these concessions were represented as fair and reasonable.

For many months this inviting proposal has been kept before the public and advocated by the agents of the company in the colonies and by the colonial press ; it is scarcely surprising, therefore, that the people of New South Wales and Victoria have come to regard it with favour, and, as a consequence, the governments of those two colonies have not seen their way to reject the offer.

The other governments interested in the Pacific cable have each objected to the proposal on the ground that if the local concessions be granted, the company would have the power to injure the Pacific cable financially. Moreover, it is held that New South Wales and Victoria are in the position of partners in the compact to carry it out, and that they should not, without the approval of the other partners, grant to the company any concessions affecting the undertaking.

The governments of New South Wales and Victoria are thus thrown into a difficult position. It is recognized that the unconditional acceptance of the offer of the Eastern Extension Company would be an immediate advantage to those two colonies, but it



SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 55 to 55b

would, at the same time, imperil the success and possibly defeat the establishment of the Pacific cable.

In the accompanying documents I have pointed out that immense advantages would result to Australia and the whole Empire from the Cape-Australian cable, as well as the Pacific cable, being under state control. I have further pointed out that in accepting the company's proposal without providing for ultimate state ownership, any immediate gain would be insignificant compared with the loss which Australia and the Empire would suffer if the Pacific cable project be defeated.

As the Pacific Cable Board represents the six governments interested in the undertaking, the board is in an exceptionally good position, wisely to intervene.

I make bold therefore to suggest for consideration the proposition, that in any arrangement to have the Cape-Australian cable laid by a private Company, Her Majesty's Government shall reserve the power to assume possession of the cable at any time it may, in the public interest, be required; and that with this understanding, Canada, Queensland and New Zealand be asked to waive their objections to the acceptance of the offers now placed by the Eastern Extension Company before Victoria and New South Wales.

I am sure I may be excused for venturing to make this suggestion seeing that I have long deeply interested myself in the project and have been appointed by the Canadian Government, a representative and expert advisor, to successive conferences which have dealt with the subject at various times since 1887.

I have always regarded the Imperial character of the Pacific cable as its chief value and on the ground of its very great Imperial importance I have in the accompanying letter appealed to the good sense and patriotism of the two Australian colonies to make, if necessary, some sacrifice in the common interest. I am perfectly satisfied that a similar appeal to Canada, Queensland and New Zealand will meet with a ready and favourable response.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

# RETURN

(56a)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated February 12, 1900, calling for a statement giving—

(a) The number of all first-class tickets issued at the Sydney and North Sydney Stations respectively, over the Intercolonial Railway from September 1, 1899, to January 31, 1900.

(b) The number of first-class tickets that were issued to each of these stations respectively during the said period.

(c) The number of parlour car tickets issued to and from each of these stations respectively during the stated period.

(d) The number of cars of freight and the aggregate number of tons of freight that were shipped from and arrived at each of these stations respectively during the period stated.

(e) The aggregate amount earned at or received from each of these stations respectively for all passenger rates and fares and for all freight during the period stated.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

Number of first-class and parlour car tickets issued to and from the Sydney and North Sydney Stations respectively, over the Intercolonial Railway from September 1, 1889, to January 31, 1900.

FIRST-CLASS TICKETS.				PARLOUR CAR TICKETS.			
At Sydney.	At N. Sydney.	To Sydney.	To N. Sydney.	To Sydney.	To N. Sydney.	From Sydney.	From N. Sydney.
1,720	1,557	1,931	928	812	221	745	371

NOTE.—The North Sydney Station ticket figures include the tickets to and from Newfoundland.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Number of cars of freight shipped and received and the aggregate numbers of tons of freight shipped and received at Sydney and North Sydney from September 1, 1899, to January 31, 1900.

NUMBER OF CARS OF FREIGHT.				NUMBER OF TONS OF FREIGHT.			
Shipped at Sydney.	Shipped at N. Sydney.	Received at Sydney.	Received at N. Sydney.	Shipped at Sydney.	Shipped at N. Sydney.	Received at Sydney.	Received at N. Sydney.
1,675	539	3,649	348	34,800	1,943	53,530	5,385

The aggregate amount earned at or received from Sydney and North Sydney respectively, for all passenger rates and fares and for all freight from September 1, 1899, to January 31, 1900.

Amount earned.		Amount earned.	
At Sydney.....	\$128,257 43	At North Sydney.....	\$34,669 50

# RETURN

(57)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated February 7, 1900, for copies of papers, correspondence, telegrams, memoranda, and agreement entered into between or on behalf of the Governments of Canada and Prince Edward Island relating to the construction of a railway and traffic bridge across the Hillsborough river, in the province of Prince Edward Island.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, February 23, 1900.

JOSEPH POPE, Esq.,  
Under Secretary of State,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction, to state in reply to an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 7th instant, that no agreement has been entered into between the Governments of Canada and Prince Edward Island, relating to the construction of a railway and traffic bridge across the Hillsborough river in the province of Prince Edward Island, and so far as the Department of Railways and Canals is concerned there is no correspondence to bring down.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. K. JONES,  
Secretary.

# ABSTRACT OF REPORTS

*RETURNS 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66*



## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS

Of Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon charges preferred against any employee of the Government, in answer to an Address of the Senate, dated April 28, 1899, and compiled from Sessional Papers Nos. 64b, 64c, 64g, 64j, 64k, 64n, and 66, presented to Parliament during the Session of 1900.

Name, Residence and Designation of each Commissioner.	Location of Inquiry.	Date of Appointment.	Subject matter of Commission.	Official's Name.	Official's Position and Location.	Report of Commission.	Total paid Commissioner.	Number of Witnesses.	New Officials Appointed.	Age.	Salary.
<b>CUSTOMS, QUEBEC.</b>											
C. A. LeBel, Restigouche, Que.	Rimouski, Que.	July 13, 1898	Active and offensive partisanship.	Adhemar Martin.	Collector of customs.	Services dispensed with	\$682.16 (this includes witness fees)	12 11	Jos. Gauvreau Anable H. Laurent Office not filled.	37 59	\$ 400 00 150 00
"	"	"	"	Mayouque Coté.	Custom-house officer	"					
"	Rivière du Loup, Que.	"	"	Philius Dubé.	Preventive officer.	"					
"	Sorel, Que.	"	"	Joseph Mathieu.	Collector of customs.	Services retained					
<b>CUSTOMS, NOVA SCOTIA.</b>											
Bloomfield Douglas, R.N.R.	Hubbard's Cove, N.S.		Offensive partisanship.	Stephen Ruggles.	Sub-collector of customs.	Services dispensed with.	\$1,618.41 (this includes witness fees)	2 10 6 6 6 6 5 11 4 7 6	John H. Hicks J. R. McDonald W. H. Pye C. H. Norwood James Maloney Soloman Falt George Millett	54 44 69 45 63 49	600 00 300 00 100 00 300 00 200 00 100 00 150 00
"	Ship Harbour, N.S.		" and interference.	Dr. G. Jamieson.	"	Resigned before investigation was completed.					
"	Sherbrooke, Guysborough, N.S.		"	A. F. Cameron.	"	Services dispensed with					
"	Mahone Bay, Lunenburg		Active political partisanship.	A. F. Zwicker	"	Services retained					
"	Liscombe, Guysborough, N.S.		Political partisanship	James Hemlow	"	Services dispensed with					
"	Bridgewater, Lunenburg		" and interference.	N. C. Owen	"	Services retained					
"	Grande Bras d'Or, C.B.		"	Wm. Livingstone.	Boatman, H. M. customs.	"					
"	Berwick, King's Co., N.S.		"	Stephen Illsley	Sub-collector of customs.	Services dispensed with.					
"	Aspey Bay, Victoria Co., C.B.		"	David Macdonald.	"	"					
"	Halifax, N.S.		"	Alex. Fleming.	Tide waiter.	Services retained					
"	Bridgewater, Lunenburg		" and interference.	Walter Heckman.	Sub-collector of customs.	Services dispensed with.					
"	Chester, N.S.		"	Chas. A. Smith.	"	"					
"	Mulgrave, Guysborough, N.S.		"	David Murray.	"	Services retained					
<b>CUSTOMS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>											
H. James Palmer, Stipendiary Magistrate.	Souris, P.E.I.	Feb. 4, 1897	Active and offensive partisanship.	J. M. Aitken.	Sub-collector of customs.	Services dispensed with.	\$140.70.	4 4 4	Samuel Mutch S. P. Campbell	57 43	300 00 100 00
"	St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I.		Offensive partisanship	John A. McLaine.	"	Services retained					
"	Souris, P.E.I.		"	Bennett McEachren.	Preventive officer.	Services dispensed with.					
<b>CUSTOMS, NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>											
E. H. McAlpine, Barrister, St. John, N.B.	Buctouche, Kent Co., N.B.	Jan. — 1898	Political partisanship.	David Keswick.	Preventive officer.	Services retained	\$703.95.	8 6	David Irvine	66	400 00
"	Centreville, Carleton, N.B.		"	H. T. Scholey.	Sub-collector of customs.	Services dispensed with.					
<b>CUSTOMS, ONTARIO.</b>											
Thomas Woodyatt.	Parry Sound, Ont.		Active political partisanship.	John Galna.	Landing waiter.	Services dispensed with		17 8	Joseph W. Fitzgerald.	50	500 00
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.		"	W. M. Parker.	"	Services retained; complaint withdrawn.					
"	"		"	F. F. Wood.	"	"					
<b>CUSTOMS, MANITOBA.</b>											
A. N. McPherson.	Emerson, Man.		Active political partisanship.	G. G. Allen.	Preventive officer.	Services retained	\$206.90.	18 8 23	Hugh Sutherland.	34	750 00
"	Killarney, Man.		"	Thomas Shannon.	Sub-collector of customs.	Services dispensed with.					
"	Emerson, Man.		Offensive partisanship.	W. J. Cooper.	"	Services retained					
<b>MARINE AND FISHERIES, NOVA SCOTIA.</b>											
Bloomfield Douglas, R.N.R.	Weymouth Bridge, Digby, N.S.		Offensive partisanship.	Hilarion F. Deveau.	Wharfinger.	Dismissed.	Not given.	7 11 3 13 5 8 2 2 1 4 5 7 3 1 13 5			
"	"		Active and offensive partisanship.	Alex. Beaton.	Harbour master.	"					
"	Pictou, N.S.		Political partisanship.	Alex. Fraser.	Range light keeper.	"					
"	Big Bras d'Or, C.B.		Active and offensive partisanship.	Angus Campbell.	Keeper Bird Island light	"					
"	Herring Cove, N.S.		"	Thomas Hays.	Light keeper, Herring Cove	"					
"	Walton, Hants Co., N.S.		Political partisanship.	Barton Wheadon.	" Walton, Hants Co.	No action taken.					
"	Lunenburg, N.S.		" and interference.	William Young.	Shipping master, Lunenburg.	"					
"	Peggy's Point, St. Margaret's Bay		"	George Swinehammer.	Light keeper, Peggy's Point.	"					
"	Cranberry Island.		"	James Sullivan.	" Cranberry Island.	"					
"	Mar. and Fisheries Yard, Halifax		"	Ernest Sound.	Labourer, Halifax.	"					
"	Sherbrooke, Guysborough		" and interference.	David Rodenheiser.	Harbour master, Liscombe	"					
"	Salmon River Sheet Harbour.		"	John Perry.	Light keeper, Sheet Harbour.	"					
"	Beaver Harbour, N.S.		"	John O'Leary.	" Beaver Harbour.	"					
"	Grand River, Richmond Co.		"	Angus McLeod.	" St. Esprit Island.	"					
"	Chester, Lunenburg		"	William Mitchell.	" Quaker Island.	"					
"	Ship Harbour, N.S.		"	Conrad Marks.	Harbour master, Ship Harbour.	"					
"	Halifax, N.S.		Political interference.	Chas. T. Knowlton.	Commander H. M. D. S. 'Aberdeen,' at Halifax, N.S.	"					
"	Duncan's Cove.		Active interference.	Edward Johnson.	Chebueto lighthouse.	"					
"	Baddeck, C.B.		Political partisanship.	Philip B. McNeil.	Light keeper, Gillies Point, east.	Dismissed.					





## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS

Of Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon charges preferred against any employee of the Government, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name, Residence and Designation of each Commissioner.	Location of Inquiry.	Date of Appointment.	Subject matter of Commission.	Official's Name.	Official's Position and Location.	Report of Commission.	Total paid Commissioner.	Number of Witnesses.	New Officials Appointed.	Age.	Salary.
MARINE AND FISHERIES, NOVA SCOTIA—Con.											
Bloomfield Douglas, R.N.R.	Little Narrows, Victoria Co.		Political partisanship and interference...	Norman Matheson	Harbour master.	Dismissed.		4			\$ cts.
"	Sydney, C.B.		" and incompetency.	James Carlin	Port warden, International pier.	No action taken.		2			
"	Gabarouse, C.B.		" and interference.	John Hardy	Light keeper, Gabarouse.	"		10			
"	Aspey Bay, C.B.		"	Charles Jamieson	" Cape St. Lawrence, C.B.	"		1			
"	Arichat, Richmond Co.		"	Simon Joyce	" Dog Island, Grande Anse.	"		1			
"	Baddeck, C.B.		"	Hector McCrear	" Mackenzie Point, Lennox Passage	"		1			
"	Red Islands, Richmond Co.		"	John J. Johnston	" Red Islands, Grand Bras d'Or.	"		5			
"	Aspey Bay, Victoria Co., C.B.		"	John McDonald	" Cape North.	"		4			
"	Baddeck, C.B.		"	Lauchlin McNeil	" McNeil's Beach.	"		1			
"	North Sydney, C.B.		"	Daniel McKay	Port warden, Boulardarie, North Sydney.	"		3			
"	Grand Narrows.		" and neglect of duty.	Frederick Palmer	Light keeper (pole light), Eastmere, Mackinon's Harbour, Bras d'Or.	"		2			
"	North Bay, Ingonish, Vic. Co.		" and interference.	Malcolm Smith	Light keeper, Ingonish, Victoria Co.	"		3			
"	Crow Harbour, Guysborough, N.S.		"	John Ehler	" Crow Harbour.	Dismissed.		3			
"	South Bay, Victoria Co., N.S.		"	F. C. Brewer	Harbour master, South Bay.	Superseded.					
"	Noel, Hants Co., N.S.		" and interference.	Prescott Mosher	Light keeper, Burnt Coat.	Dismissed.					
"	Hubbard's Cove, Halifax.		"	Joseph Coolin	" Hubbard's Cove.	No action taken.		10			
"	Halifax, N.S.		"	Joseph Blakeney	Chief officer, H.M.D.S. 'Newfield'.	"		3			
"	Arichat, Richmond Co.		" and neglect of duty.	Charles Latimer	Light keeper, Cape La Ronde, C.B.	Superannuated.		2			
MARINE AND FISHERIES, ONTARIO.											
P. Harty, superintendent of lighthouses.	Giant's Tomb.		Active interference.	Roland B. Little	Light keeper, Giant's Tomb.	No action taken.	\$72.00	3			
"	Hope Island, Ont.		"	Thomas Marchelton	" Hope Island, Ont.	Dismissed.					
Wm. H. Wilkinson	Napanee, Ont.	Dec. 30, 1897	Active and offensive interference.	W. H. Orser	Light keeper, Weller's Bay, Ont.	"	\$20.00				
"	Milford, Prince Co.		Offensive political partisanship.	James Hudgins	" False Ducks' Island.	No action taken.		3			
MARINE AND FISHERIES.											
H. James Palmer, stipendiary magistrate	Victoria, Queen's Co.		Active interference.	James Day	Wharfinger, Victoria, P.E.I.	Dismissed.		5			
"	"		"	Abner J. Howell	Light keeper, Victoria, P.E.I.	No action taken.		2			
"	Charlottetown, P.E.I.		"	James Calvin	" Brighton's Road.	"		2			
"	"		Offensive partisanship.	Alex. Kennedy	" Hazard's Shore.	"		3			
"	St. Peter's Harbour.		"	William McGrath	" St. Peter's Harbour, P.E.I.	"		2			
"	Souris, P.E.I.		"	Angus N. McDonald	" Souris, King's Co.	"		2			
Bloomfield Douglas, R.N.R.	Shelburne, N.S.		Political partisanship.	John W. McGill	Fishery overseer.	Dismissed.		1	George R. Hinds.		125 00
"	Tusket, Shelburne Co.		Active and offensive partisanship.	J. A. Hatfield	" Tusket.	Resigned.					
"	Halifax N.S.		Active partisanship.	George Rowlings	" Musquodoboit	No action.		4			
"	Annapolis, Royal, N.S.		Political partisanship.	William M. Bailey	" Round Hill, N.S.	Dismissed.		7	Hamilton Parks.		150 00
"	Digby, N.S.		Active and political interference.	Thomas C. Shreve	" Digby, N.S.	"		2	George B. Bishop.		175 00
"	Pictou, N.S.		Political partisanship and interference.	John D. McQueen	" Little Harbour, Pictou.	"		1	Nathaniel Forbes.		75 00
"	"		"	Robert Sutherland	" River John.	"					
"	"		"	Allan McPhee	" Barney's River.	"					
"	Sherbrooke, Guysborough, N.S.		"	Allan McQuarrie	" Sherbrooke, N.S.	"		6	Alex. J. McDonald.		75 00
"	"		Active political partisanship.	James Rood	Sailing master, 'Acadia'.	No action.		5	Alexander Reid.		150 00
"	Chester, N.S.		Active and offensive partisanship.	David Evans	Fishery overseer, Chester.	Dismissed.		9	John A. Webber.		200 00
"	East River, Sheet Harbour.		Political partisanship.	Robert Gaston	" Tangier.	No action.		1			
"	Kempt Shore, Hants Co.		Active partisanship.	James R. Mosher	" Kempt Shore.	"					
"	Bridgewater, Lunenburg.		Political partisanship.	W. M. Solomon	" West LaHave ferry.	Dismissed.		5	John B. Morris.		200 00
E. H. McAlpine	Shediac, N.B.		Active political partisanship.	W. B. Deacon	" Shediac, N.B.	"			Narcisse D. LeBlanc.		120 00
"	Port Elgin, Westmoreland Co.		"	Charles E. Munroe	" Port Elgin, Westmoreland.	"					
"	Alma, Albert Co., N.B.		"	Sutherland Stewart	" Alma, N.B.	"					
"	York, N.B.		"	Robert Orr	" Fredericton, N.B.	No action.			Caleb S. Dowling.		100 00
"	Moncton, N.B.		"	R. A. Chapman	Inspector of fisheries, Moncton, N.B.	"					
"	Grand Manan.		"	Fred. J. Martin	Fishery overseer, Grand Manan.	Services dispensed with on reorganization.					
O. B. Sheppard	Owen Sound, Ont.		"	R. Edmonstone	" Balaclava, Ont.	No action.					
"	Napanee, Ont.		"	E. H. Sills	" Napanee, Ont.	"					
"	Cold Springs, Ont.		Inefficient service.	E. R. Eagleson	" Cold Springs.	Services dispensed with.			Charles Gilchrist.		
"	Harwood, Ont.		"	Z. White	" Harwood, Ont.	"					
"	Brighton, Ont.		"	James Stanley	" Brighton, Ont.	"			Sylvanus Freeman.		75 00
"	Orillia.		Political interference.	George H. Clarke	" Orillia, Ont.	No action.					
"	St. Thomas, Ont.		Offensive partisanship.	William Freeland	" St. Thomas, Ont.	"					
"	Bothwell, Ont.		"	John Crotty	" Bothwell, Ont.	"					
"	Picton, Ont.		"	Joseph Redmond	" Picton, Ont.	"					
P. Harty	Midland, Ont.		Political partisanship and neglect of duty.	Frank J. Smith	" Midland, Ont.	"					
I. S. Webster	St. Andrews, Que.		Active partisanship.	Robert W. Jones	" St. Andrews, Que.	Dismissed.			Urgèle Paquet.		75 00
C. A. LeBel	Matane, Que.		Active and offensive partisanship.	Johnny Joncas	" Matane, Rimouski.	"			Fabien Marin.		100 00



SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

STATEMENT of Persons removed from Marine and Fisheries Department,  
between Jan. 19, 1897, and June 29, 1897.

## DISMISSALS.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Cause of Dismissal.
		\$	
Narcisse Lavallée.....	Fishery overseer.....	150 00	Inefficiency.
Théo: Peltier.....	".....	150 00	Partisanship.
D. F. Macdonell.....	".....	900 00	Inefficiency and neglect of duty.
T. C. Shreeve.....	".....	500 00	Partisanship.
W. B. Deacon.....	".....	120 00	"
Nelson Simmons.....	".....	100 00	Promote economy.
William Bailey.....	".....	200 00	Partisanship.
James Stanley.....	".....	100 00	Neglect of duty.
A. R. Eagleson.....	".....	100 00	"
Zac. White.....	".....	100 00	"
A. Bradshaw.....	".....	75 00	Reorganization.
Myron F. Martin.....	".....	150 00	Inefficiency.
J. R. Aymer.....	Fishery warden.....	25 00	Reorganization.
J. Dexter.....	".....	30 00	"
Lochlin Cameron.....	".....	50 00	"
Donald Chisholm.....	".....	25 00	"
Archibald McDougald.....	".....	25 00	"
Donald McInnis.....	".....	25 00	"
Hugh Chisholm.....	".....	25 00	"
Allan McDonald.....	".....	10 00	"
Joseph Graham.....	Fishery overseer.....	50 00	Promote economy.
James McGlynn.....	".....	150 00	Partisanship.
D. F. McLean.....	".....	200 00	Reorganization.
Peter McEachern.....	".....	100 00	"
Lewis McKeen.....	".....	100 00	"
James Coady.....	".....	100 00	"
David Ross.....	".....	100 00	"
William Aucoin.....	".....	100 00	"
G. S. Davidson.....	Inspector.....	700 00	Inefficiency.
James Finlay.....	Fishery overseer.....	150 00	Partisanship.
Joseph Charbonneau.....	".....	75 00	Office abolished.
A. M. Wills.....	".....	150 00	Neglect of duty.
Johnny Joncas.....	".....	100 00	Partisanship.
H. Martin.....	".....	100 00	Inefficiency.
L. S. E. Grondin.....	".....	100 00	"
Denis Shooner.....	".....	100 00	Partisanship.
George Bland.....	".....	75 00	"
Francis Quinan.....	".....	120 00	Reorganization.
Richard Hickey.....	".....	120 00	"
William Burk.....	".....	120 00	"
Alexander McDonald.....	".....	120 00	"
W. F. Wood.....	".....	50 00	Partisanship.
Xavier Pelletier.....	".....	100 00	Inefficiency.
Robert Sutherland.....	".....	140 00	Inefficiency and insubordination.
Robert W. Jones.....	".....	75 00	Partisanship.
Adolphe Ache.....	Fishery warden.....	100 00	Reorganization.
Duncan Fraser.....	".....	20 00	"
Xavier D. Albert.....	Fishery overseer.....	100 00	"
John Calnan, jr.....	Fishery warden.....	35 00	"
Valentine Gibbs.....	".....	50 00	"
J. L. Hache.....	Fishery overseer.....	100 00	"
James Hickson.....	".....	350 00	"
Arcade Landry.....	".....	50 00	"
William Marks.....	".....	75 00	"
Olivier Robichaud.....	".....	100 00	"
William Sweeney.....	".....	100 00	"
James D. Thériault.....	".....	100 00	"
William Walsh.....	".....	100 00	"
Michael Whelton.....	Fishery warden.....	30 00	"
Robert Gass.....	Fishery overseer.....	50 00	"

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

STATEMENT of Persons removed from Marine and Fisheries Department, &c.  
—Continued.

## DISMISSALS—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Cause of Dismissal.
		\$	
C. E. Bishop.....	Fishery warden.....	30 00	Reorganization.
Philip Brown.....	".....	30 00	"
Louis A. Murphy.....	".....	30 00	"
J. W. Thorpe.....	".....	30 00	"
Charles Robinson.....	Fishery overseer.....	30 00	"
W. B. McLaughlin.....	".....	50 00	"
Frederick Martin.....	".....	100 00	"
A. T. LeBlanc.....	".....	75 00	"
Pierre L. Richard.....	".....	80 00	"
John Beattie, sr.....	".....	75 00	"
Thomas Després.....	".....	75 00	"
Isaac R. Pearson.....	Fishery warden.....	30 00	"
Edwin Fenwick.....	".....	30 00	"
Justus H. Gray.....	Fishery overseer.....	75 00	"
William H. Heine.....	".....	75 00	"
James D. Howlan.....	".....	50 00	"
Ludlow Belyea.....	".....	50 00	"
Patrick Hogan.....	".....	225 00	"
R. C. Boyes.....	".....	200 00	"
F. Robichaud.....	".....	150 00	"
Mayes Case.....	".....	100 00	"
A. C. Worden.....	".....	50 00	"
Charles Griffith.....	Fishery warden.....	30 00	"
Joseph Martin.....	Fishery overseer.....	50 00	"
Olivier Pelletier.....	".....	25 00	"
David Dunberry.....	".....	25 00	"
D. Mooney.....	".....	30 00	"
Charles Vadeboncœur.....	".....	50 00	"
Robert Joynt.....	Fishery warden.....	50 00	"
Vital Veilleux.....	".....	40 00	"
Joseph Simard.....	".....	40 00	"
Henri Côté.....	".....	30 00	"
J. G. Wallace.....	".....	50 00	"
George Douglas.....	Fishery overseer.....	25 00	"
Hugh Gallagher.....	Fishery warden.....	50 00	"
John Moore.....	Fishery overseer.....	30 00	"
D. J. Macdonell.....	".....	50 00	"
J. O. Hyndman.....	".....	50 00	"
R. P. Boyd.....	".....	50 00	"
W. B. Jelly.....	".....	40 00	"
Sutherland Stewart.....	".....	100 00	Partisanship.
David Evans.....	".....	200 00	"
Allan McQuarrie.....	".....	150 00	"
J. H. Bartlett.....	".....	100 00	Improper preparation of bounty claims.
Francis Quinan.....	".....	120 00	Old age.
Samuel Boddy.....	".....	60 00	To promote economy.
Robert Goodwin.....	".....	100 00	"
William Hicks.....	".....	125 00	Old age.
Duncan Cameron.....	".....	100 00	Sold liquor illegally.
J. D. McQueen.....	".....	75 00	Inefficiency.
Nap. Lévesque.....	".....	75 00	Cannot read nor write.
J. A. Chevrier.....	".....	150 00	Reorganization.
John T. Coughlan.....	".....	50 00	Old age.
Charles L. Campbell.....	".....	100 00	Reorganization.
William Hellen.....	".....	100 00	"
Daniel McCharles.....	".....	100 00	"
R. S. Cook.....	".....	100 00	Other duties take up all his time.
William Sargent.....	".....	100 00	Inefficiency.
D. E. Bastedo.....	".....	50 00	To promote economy.

## DISMISSALS OF EMPLOYEES.

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

STATEMENT of Persons removed from Marine and Fisheries Department, &c.  
—Continued.

## DISMISSALS—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Cause of Dismissal.
		\$	
P. L. Joncas .....	Fishery overseer .....	Nil.	Services not required.
J. F. White .....	Bounty officer.....	Nil.	"
M. L. Cunningham .....	" .....	Nil.	"
John Furlong .....	" .....	Nil.	"
A. M. Hatfield .....	" .....	Nil.	"
W. Cole .....	" .....	Nil.	"
E. B. McLean .....	" .....	Nil.	"
Charles C. McLean .....	" .....	Nil.	"
Dougald R. Boyle .....	" .....	Nil.	"
G. K. Wetmore .....	" .....	Nil.	"
James R. McPherson .....	" .....	Nil.	"
A. T. LeBlanc .....	" .....	Nil.	"
W. G. Scott, jr .....	" .....	Nil.	"
James McDaniel .....	" .....	Nil.	"
Captain E. Joncas .....	Fishery overseer .....	250 00	Inefficiency and insubordination.
W. J. Dunlop .....	Hatchery officer.....	\$30 p. m <sup>th</sup>	Hatchery closed.
Joseph Lauzon.....	Fishery overseer .....	150 00	Inefficiency.
Toussaint Cloutier .....	" .....	100 00	Reorganization.
Théophile Sabourin.....	" .....	100 00	Inefficiency.
Joseph Filiatrault.....	" .....	50 00	Reorganization.
O. V. Beaubien .....	" .....	150 00	Partisanship.
W. M. Solomon.....	" .....	200 00	"
Allan McPhie .....	" .....	100 00	"
Alfred Lenoir .....	" .....	125 00	Inefficiency.
John Mooney .....	" .....	225 00	Abolition of office
John Cox .....	" .....	75 00	"
David Sharp.....	" .....	250 00	"
Peter McCann .....	" .....	100 00	"
George Lake .....	" .....	100 00	"
Hugh McFayden .....	" .....	40 00	"
Ephraim Deacon.....	" .....	75 00	"
W. P. Croome.....	" .....	100 00	"
Oliver Miron.....	" .....	30 00	"
William McDermot .....	" .....	75 00	"
George Jeacla.....	" .....	125 00	"
H. R. Purcell.....	" .....	100 00	"
Nassau Acton .....	" .....	75 00	"
David Coleman .....	" .....	50 00	"
R. R. Finkle.....	" .....	50 00	"
R. H. Sweet .....	" .....	50 00	"
G. R. Steele.....	" .....	50 00	"
R. O. Campbell.....	" .....	75 00	"
Fred Kerr.....	" .....	550 00	"
J. C. Pollock.....	" .....	175 00	"
H. B. Quarry.....	" .....	125 00	"
Joseph Boismier .....	" .....	150 00	"
H. W. Ball .....	" .....	150 00	"
John Moorehead .....	" .....	40 00	"
James Greer.....	" .....	40 00	"
James C. Bowen.....	" .....	75 00	"
William Gainsfirth.....	" .....	75 00	"
W. P. Clarke .....	" .....	400 00	"
G. W. Fitzgerald .....	" .....	200 00	"
David Breeze .....	" .....	75 00	"
Matthew Riddell.....	" .....	25 00	"
Henry Castle.....	" .....	100 00	"
George Clarke .....	" .....	200 00	"
T. H. Elliott.....	" .....	900 00	"
Edmund Forsyth .....	" .....	75 00	"
Charles Perry.....	" .....	50 00	"

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—*Continued.*STATEMENT of Persons removed from Marine and Fisheries Department, &c.  
—*Continued.*DISMISSALS—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Cause of Dismissal.
		\$	
William Freiland.....	Fishery overseer .....	100 00	Abolition of office.
E. H. Sills.....	" .....	150 00	"
Charles Briggs.....	" .....	100 00	"
Robert Edmonstone.....	" .....	150 00	"
Isaac Lennox.....	" .....	200 00	"
John Purdy.....	" .....	100 00	"
J. H. Davis.....	" .....	50 00	"
Joseph Redmond, jr.....	" .....	300 00	"
Robert Poole.....	" .....	50 00	"
R. C. W. McCuaig.....	" .....	50 00	"
F. J. Smith.....	" .....	250 00	"
Charles W. Raymond.....	" .....	150 00	"
Henry Hicks.....	" .....	50 00	"
Isaac Stobo.....	" .....	75 00	"
John Crotty.....	" .....	100 00	"
Archibald Bradshaw.....	" .....	75 00	"
C. S. Richardson.....	" .....	150 00	"
Jediah Green.....	" .....	100 00	"
Morrison Kyle.....	" .....	700 00	"
J. K. Laird.....	" .....	125 00	"
A. J. Flood.....	" .....	65 00	"
John Farrell.....	" .....	100 00	"
Archibald Couper.....	" .....	100 00	"
Peter Lamarsh.....	" .....	100 00	"
John Stewart.....	" .....	100 00	"
S. W. Cross.....	" .....	500 00	"
Timothy McQueen.....	" .....	150 00	"
S. Freeman.....	" .....	75 00	"
Charles Gilchrist.....	" .....	150 00	"
John Veale.....	" .....	75 00	"
John Bowerman.....	" .....	75 00	"
Andrew Hughson.....	" .....	50 00	"
Philip Vaness.....	" .....	100 00	"
James Stalker.....	" .....	100 00	"
S. Y. Bullis.....	" .....	125 00	"
Louis Cock.....	" .....	200 00	"
John Falls.....	" .....	50 00	"
Joseph Porteous.....	" .....	50 00	"
R. J. Walker.....	" .....	100 00	"
Alexander Blakely.....	" .....	Nil.	"
Horace Bartlett.....	" .....	Nil.	"
A. H. Crosby.....	" .....	Nil.	"
R. J. N. Pither.....	" .....	Nil.	"
J. McIntyre.....	" .....	Nil.	"
J. P. Donelly.....	" .....	Nil.	"
J. K. Macdonald.....	" .....	Nil.	"
William Ward.....	" .....	Nil.	"
Justus B. Smith.....	" .....	Nil.	"
E. A. Malott.....	" .....	Nil.	"
C. J. Pim.....	" .....	Nil.	"
P. R. de Lamarandière.....	" .....	Nil.	"
Joseph Lamondin.....	" .....	Nil.	"
Thomas Marchildon.....	" .....	Nil.	"
Thomas W. Huff.....	" .....	Nil.	"
C. L. White.....	" .....	Nil.	"
Thomas Hall.....	" .....	Nil.	"
A. A. Lawson.....	" .....	Nil.	"
John King.....	" .....	Nil.	"
W. M. Boyd.....	" .....	Nil.	"
W. S. Boyd.....	" .....	Nil.	"
O. V. Goulette.....	" .....	Nil.	"
Edward Borron, jr.....	" .....	Nil.	"
O. B. Sheppard.....	Inspector.....	1,500 00	"

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

STATEMENT of Persons appointed in the place of Persons removed or as a consequence of such removals in the Marine and Fisheries Department, Outside Service, between January 19th, 1897, and 29th June, 1897.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Remarks.
		\$	
George K. Hines	Fishery overseer	125 00	Vice W. J. McGill.
Paul Mongeau	"	100 00	" Narcisse Lavallée.
Timothy McQueen	"	150 00	" Théo. Peltier.
S. W. Cross	"	500 00	" D. F. Macdonell.
George B. Bishop	"	175 00	" T. C. Shreeve.
William German	"	75 00	"
Narcisse D. LeBlanc	"	120 00	" W. B. Deacon.
George E. Copp	"	150 00	" Charles Monroe.
Hamilton Parks	"	150 00	" William Bailey.
Sylvanus Freeman	"	75 00	" James Stanley.
Charles Gilchrist	"	100 00	" A. R. Eagleson & Z. White
A. Bradshaw	"	75 00	Reorganization.
John Veale	"	75 00	Vice John Watson.
John Bowerman	"	75 00	" M. F. Martin.
Henry DeWitt	"	100 00	" J. Kelly and A. Matte.
Honoré Barrette	"	50 00	" " "
Zotique Reid	"	50 00	" " "
Andrew Hughson	"	50 00	" Joseph Graham.
Philip Vaness	"	100 00	" James McGlynn.
D. F. McLean	"	150 00	Reorganization.
J. B. McLellan	"	50 00	"
Lewis McKeen	"	50 00	"
Archibald A. Chisholm	"	60 00	"
Albert Ingram	"	60 00	"
William Aucoin	"	60 00	"
Angus McIntosh	"	40 00	"
Duncan McDonnell	"	40 00	"
E. W. Miller	"	700 00	Vice G. S. Davidson.
Pierre Levesque	Inspector	100 00	" J. Findlay.
John D. Reed	Fishery overseer	100 00	" A. M. Willis.
Zéphirin Lavoie	"	100 00	" H. Martin.
Daniel Ruest	"	100 00	" L. S. E. Groudin.
Frank Angevine	"	50 00	" George Bland.
Francis Quinan	"	120 00	Reorganization.
John McLean	"	40 00	"
Henry Lavette	"	40 00	"
Joseph McDonald	"	40 00	"
John McCuish	"	40 00	"
John Peach	"	40 00	"
Timothy Sullivan	"	40 00	"
Murdoch McLean	"	40 00	"
Michael R. McInnis	"	40 00	"
George Sirois	"	75 00	Vice Xavier Pelletier.
Thomas Canty	"	200 00	Reorganization.
Jerome E. Doucet	"	200 00	"
William C. Robichaud	"	140 00	"
Urgele Paquet	"	75 00	Vice R. W. Jones.
Fabien Marin	"	100 00	" Johnny Joncas.
Warren Cheney	"	100 00	" W. B. McLaughlin and F. Martin.
Isaac T. Hetherington	"	75 00	" M. Case and A. C. Worden.
Caleb S. Dowling	"	100 00	" Sutherland Stewart.
James B. Leighton	"	50 00	" W. F. Wood.
James Kitchin	"	90 00	" James Sutherland.
William Kehoe	Caretaker hatchery	\$5 p. m.	
John A. Webber	Fishery overseer	200 00	" David Evans.
Alexander Reid	"	150 00	" Allan McQuarrie.
William Kennedy	"	100 00	" J. H. Bartlett.
Joseph McPherson	"	120 00	" Francis Quinan.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

STATEMENT of Persons appointed in the place of Persons removed, &c.—*Con*  
 APPOINTMENTS—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Remarks.
		\$	
Shedon Y. Bulles.....	Fishery overseer.....	125 00	Vice William Hicks.
Archibald Morrison.....	".....	100 00	" Duncan Cameron.
Nathaniel Forbes.....	".....	75 00	" J. D. McQueen.
Alphée Côté.....	".....	75 00	" Nap. Levesque.
Ida Alie.....	".....	100 00	" Denis Shooner.
J. A. Chevrier.....	".....	125 00	Reorganization.
Procul Chevrier.....	".....	125 00	" "
Louis Cock.....	".....	200 00	Vice N. Simmons.
Murdo McDonald.....	".....	60 00	" W. Hellen, C. L. Campbell and Dan. McCharles.
John Morrison.....	".....	60 00	" " "
Captain Angus McLean.....	".....	60 00	" " "
D. P. Montgomery.....	".....	60 00	" " "
William P. Moffatt.....	".....	120 00	" " "
Alexander L. Robinson.....	".....	100 00	" R. S. Cook.
Adolphus Bishop.....	".....	100 00	" "
Russell J. Walker.....	".....	100 00	" William Sargent.
Max Mowatt.....	".....		
Charles McRae.....	".....	60 00	
Duncan Gilles.....	".....	60 00	
Joseph Belisle.....	".....	125 00	" T. Cloutier & J. Filiatraut
Arthur Quesnal.....	".....	50 00	" T. Sabourin.
Victor Vinette.....	".....	50 00	" "
Eph. Gagnon.....	".....	150 00	" O. V. Beaubien.
John B. Morris.....	".....	200 00	" W. M. Solomon.
Alexander J. McDonald.....	".....	75 00	" Allan McPhie.
Dugald R. Boyle.....	".....	100 00	" Alfred Lenoir.



SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

STATEMENT showing amounts paid from 1st July, 1896, by the Department of Railways and Canals, for investigations into cases of alleged Partisanship against Government employees, to whom paid, and how much to each Commissioner for services and expenses, separately.

Name.	Services.	Expenses.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Henry Atkinson.....	235 00	56 41	291 41
William Wilson.....	640 00	86 55	726 55
Joseph Bédard.....	447 00	526 70	973 70
Charles LeBel.....	190 00	92 10	282 10
John T. Ross.....	533 00	244 29	777 29
H. James Palmer.....	140 00	38 64	178 64
George Patterson.....	50 00	20 20	70 20
W. B. Gilleland.....	99 00	43 20	142 20
Wilfrid Mercier.....	94 30	42 35	136 65
Henry Tucker.....		264 50	264 50
George A. Mothersill.....		394 53	394 53
Gérard G. Ruel.....		35 85	35 85
	2,428 30	1,845 32	4,273 62

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

RETURN relating to the Inland Revenue Department showing the total amount paid since July, 1896, for all Commissions and investigations authorized by the Government, and showing the amount for each Commission or investigation.

Name.	Services.	Expenses.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. B. B. Provost, Terrebonne.....	165 00	107 50	272 50
J. E. Bédard, Quebec—			
R. Sexton.....	30 00	43 10	73 10
R. Chabot.....	37 50	57 26	94 76
W. McDiarmid, Lucan, Ont.....	40 00	9 85	49 85
	272 50	217 71	490 21

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—*Continued.*

## STATEMENT No. 1.

STATEMENT showing Expenses of Commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct of Officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries since July, 1896, compiled from Sessional Papers Nos. 64*b*, 64*c*, 64*g*, 64*j*, 64*k*, presented to Parliament during the Session of 1900.

Name.		\$	cts.
E. H. McAlpine.....	Salary, 127 days' work at \$10 per day from 27th Nov., 1896, to 30th June, 1897.....	1,270	00
	Expenses and travelling during above period as per Order in Council, \$3.50 per day.....	437	90
		1,707	90
	Half this amount paid by Customs Department.....	853	95
	Expenses paid by Department of Marine, &c.....	853	95
Capt. B. Douglas.....	Salary from 16th Nov., 1896, to 12th March, 1898.....	1,732	00
	Expenses including witnesses' fees.....	2,100	41
		3,832	41
	Paid by Customs Department, salary.....	\$ 852	00
	" Marine " " ".....	880	00
	" Customs " expenses.....	1,005	94
	" Marine " " ".....	1,094	47
		3,832	41
Charles A. LeBel.....	Salary, 50 days at \$4, from Nov. 26th to May 1st, 1897.....	200	00
	Travelling and living expenses.....	300	00
	Typewriting.....	25	00
		525	00
H. J. Palmer.....	Allowance for services and expenses from Jan. 23th to June 3rd, 30½ days.....	396	50
	Witnesses' and constables' fees.....	133	31
O. B. Shepperd.....	Mr. Shepperd is an officer of Department of Marine and Fisheries and received no allowance. His total expenses for Marine and Fisheries cases amounted to.....	174	45
J. S. Webster.....	Mr. Webster was an officer of the Department and received no allowance; his expenses in investigating into the charges preferred against fishery overseer R. W. Jones amounted to.....	28	15
C. Seager, Goderich....	Mr. Seager held an investigation into charges preferred against Captain Dunn, of the "Petrel"; his remuneration was \$10 per day and expenses, viz. :—		
	Six days at \$10.....	60	00
	Expenses.....	35	00
		95	00
Judge W. H. Wilkinson.	Allowance and expenses: allowance, \$20 a day for his services, together with travelling expenses, O. C., 8th August, 1898.....	227	95
P. Harty.....	Mr. Harty is an officer of the Department and received no allowance; his expenses in connection with charges preferred against the lightkeepers at Presqu'Isle, Hope Island and Giant's Tomb, amounted to.....	72	00

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

STATEMENT No. 2.

STATEMENT showing Total Expenses of Commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct of Officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries since July, 1896.

	\$	cts.
E. H. McAlpine.....	853	95
Captain B. Douglas.....	1,974	47
Charles A. LeBel.....	525	00
H. J. Palmer.....	529	81
O. B. Shepperd.....	174	45
J. S. Webster.....	28	15
C. Seager.....	95	90
Judge W. H. Wilkinson.....	227	95
P. Harty.....	72	00
	4,481	68

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

STATEMENT of Amount paid from July, 1896, for Commissions and Investigations.

PENITENTIARIES, &amp;c.

	Services.	Expenses.
Penitentiary investigations.....	\$22,191 00	\$13,140 35
Charges against Sheriff Hughes.....	20 00	8 14
Charges against Moosomin officials.....	500 00	92 92
British Columbia Mining Commission, paid to date.....	80 00	2,500 00
Charges against Judge Wood.....	130 00	1,138 20
"    "    Spinks.....	2,200 00	802 90
Investigation into deaths of McDonald and Fraser, Crows' Nest Pass.....	1,600 00	2,039 79
Quebec Landslide Commission.....	26,721 00	238 50
	\$26,721 00	\$19,960 80
Total, Services.....	\$26,721 00	
"    Expenses.....		19,960 80
	\$46,681 80	

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—*Continued.*

RETURN showing the total amount paid since July, 1896, for all Commissions and Investigations authorized by the Government, distinguishing between Services and Expenses, and detailed so far as to show amount for each Commission or Investigation.

## DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Name of Commissioner or Officer who held the Investigation.	Name of Officer and Agency where investigation was held.	Services.		Expenses.
		\$	cts.	\$ cts.
J. A. Macrae, Inspector Indian Agencies, \$1,400 per annum.	W. D. Carter, Richibucto, N.B.			113 94
" " "	J. Crow, Saugeen Agency, Ont.			58 75
W. J. Chisholm, Inspector Indian Agencies, \$1,800 per annum.	H. Kuth, Carleton, N.W.T.			5 90
Hon. D. Laird, Indian Commissioner, \$3,200 per annum.	Rev. J. Fairlie, Rupert's Land Indian School, Man.			31 90
G. L. Chitty, Timber Inspector, \$1,200 per annum.	T. H. Walton, Parry Sound, Ont.			58 62
R. Rimmer, Law Clerk, \$2,000 per annum.	" " "			56 00
Horace Harvey.	W. M. Baker, Blackfoot Reserve, N.W.T.			6 40
E. J. Rainboth.	J. Martin, Maniwaki, P.Q.	255	00	43 00
J. B. Brosseau.	Indian electors, Pierreville	552	65	111 55
Hugh O'Leary.	D. J. McPhee, Atherley, Ont.	130	00	74 90
C. A. LeBel.	V. J. A. Venner, Restigouche, P.Q.	130	00	101 10
			1,087 65	662 06

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of a Return from the Finance Department showing the only Commission or Investigation held, was that into the Tariff of 1897, the cost of which is made up as follows:—

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Services.....	\$ 2,531 15
Expenses.....	3,687 87
Total .....	<u>\$ 6,219 02</u>

## NOTES TO PAGE 17.

\* The only payments which have been made, so far, are:—

J. N. E. Brown, stenographer.....	\$582 57	
F. M. Shepard " .....	582 53	
Total services.....		\$1,165 15
F. D. Gibson, witness fees and expenses.....	38 50	
A. E. Lee " " .....	33 00	
		71 50
Together .....		<u>1,236 65</u>

† *Services*—Chairman of the Commission, \$25, and remuneration of remaining members and of the Secretary, \$10 per diem.

*Expenses*—All travelling and living expenses of the Commissioners from the time when each Commissioner leaves his usual place of residence to engage in the work of the Commission, and all other expenses necessarily and properly incurred by Commissioners in the discharge of their duties; such expenses to be approved by the Minister of the Interior. Authority also given to engage a stenographer whose remuneration is to be fixed by the Minister.

The sum of \$4,250.00 has been advanced to the Secretary of the Commission on account expenses and services of Commissioners, but no settlement has been made, so far, of the total cost of the Commission.

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

RETURN to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1900, asking for a Statement showing the total amount paid since July 1896, for all Commissions and Investigations authorized by the Government, distinguishing between payments for services and expenses, and detailed so far as to show amount for each Commission or Investigation.

Names of Commissioners, &c.	Purpose of Commission.	Amount paid for Services.	Amount paid on account Expenses.	Total Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Archer Martin.....	To investigate the affairs of the Crown Timber Office, New Westminster, B.C.	480 00	427 47	907 47
E. F. Stephenson.....	To investigate the alleged sale of certain lots in the Town of Banff.....		103 80	103 80
John T. Ross.....	To investigate charges made by Mr. C. Stenshorn against Mr. E. M. Clay, Immigration Agent, Halifax, N.S.....	110 00	15 20	125 20
E. W. Burley.....	To investigate and report upon certain charges made by Mr. John A. Flanagan against Mr. John R. Thompson, Homestead Inspector, re cancellation of homestead entry (N.W. ¼, 6-35-27, W. of 4th M.) the land in question having been recommended by Mr. Thompson as a Stock Watering Reserve.....		69 48	69 48
W. F. McCreary.....	To investigate and report upon a dispute between the Agent of the Dominion Lands at Dauphin, Mr. F. K. Herchmer, and his assistant, Mr. Geo. A. Hogarth.....		5 85	5 85
William Ogilvie.....	To investigate and report upon charges made against the actions of Government officials in the Yukon Territory:—the charges referred to were made in the form of a letter addressed to the Premier and signed by Geo. T. C. Armstrong as Chairman, Percy Macdougall, as Secretary, and a number of others, professing to have been appointed at a mass-meeting of the miners of the Yukon Territory to act on their behalf in regard to this matter.....	* 1,165 15	71 50	1,236 65
Alex. McLeod, Barrister-at-law, Morien, Man.	To inquire into claims for patents to lands in the Yukon Territory, and also to inquire into and report upon any other matters in any way connected with, or which in any way concern any lands in the Yukon Territory.....	2,112 18	2,262 72	4,374 90
His Honour Judge Senkler, Chairman (since deceased). W. F. Sirett, Glendale, Man. Wm. Lothian, Pipestone " Chas. C. Castle, Foxton " Chas. N. Bell, Sec'y., Winnipeg, Man. His Honour Judge Richards, Chairman.	To conduct an inquiry with the object of regulating the shipping and transportation of grain by railway companies in the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories; and for otherwise controlling, in the public interest, the grain trade, with a view to checking irregularities which it is claimed exist in connection with that trade.....	† .....	4,250 00	4,250 00
	Total amount paid .....			11,073 35

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

## POSTMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Name and Office.	Services.		Expenses.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
M. P. Laberge, Asst. P. M., Quebec.....	50	00		
Postmaster of Gentilly, Que.....	50	00	81	81
" St. Célestin.....	50	00	67	45
A. P. Black (Mail Clerk).....	50	00	33	20
J. A. Green (P.O. Clerk).....	60	00	53	00
L. P. Thibault (Mail Transfer Agent).....	31	00	25	00
Postmaster of St. Jean de Dieu.....	20	00	21	00
" Ste. Famille.....	40	00	45	20
" Ste. Anne de Beaupré.....	40	00	42	75
" Château-Richer.....	40	00	26	00
" St. Wenceslas.....	60	00	52	15
E. Teasdale.....				
Postmaster of Goderich.....				
" Cobourg.....				
" Auburn.....				
" Dungannon.....				
" Beamsville.....	453	19	956	20
" Niagara Falls.....				
J. A. Dalton (Mail Clerk).....				
J. J. Austen.....				
Postmaster of Brussels.....	101	20	121	22
" Pickering.....	70	00	273	58
" St. Tite.....			24	70
" Ste. Anne de la Pérade.....	137	85	37	76
" Batiscan.....			25	35
" Ste. Thécle.....			18	95
" Little River East.....				
" Magdalen River.....				
" Griffin Cove.....				
" Cap Chat.....				
" Newport.....	118	40	171	20
" Carleton.....				
" Carleton West.....				
" Caplen River.....				
" Robitaille.....				
" Valleyfield.....	40	00	33	00
" Hunts River.....	13	00	7	98
" Elmsdale.....	6	50		
" St. Louis.....				
" Palmer Road.....				
" Little Tignish.....	6	50	9	76
" De Blois Station.....				
" Colman.....	19	50	8	65
" Souris East.....	6	50	3	61
" Montague Bridge.....	19	50		
" Peakes Station.....	19	00	2	25
" New Glasgow.....	13	00	6	35
" Caledonia.....	13	00	9	34
" Napierville.....	40	00		
" Chapeau.....				
" Fort Coulonge.....			129	78
" Bryson.....				
" Middleton.....	80	00	69	60
" Ecum Secum.....			15	70
" Louiseville.....				
" Berthier.....	40	00	38	40
" Abbotsford.....	20	00	7	00
" Notre-Dame du Bois.....	20	00	8	95
H. E. Simpson (Mail Clerk).....	161	04	13	96
Postmaster of Athens.....	40	00	16	10
" Harrowsmith.....	10	00	4	00
" Sydenham.....	30	00	8	00
" Ingonish.....	22	50	27	75
" Englishtown.....	10	00	11	70

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

Name and Office.	Services.		Expenses.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Postmaster of Bedique .....	20	00	25	20
" Tarbot .....	5	00	10	20
" Tarbotvale .....	5	00	11	90
" McKinnon's Harbour .....	10	00	9	00
" New Campbellton .....	10	00	8	00
" Cape Dauphin .....	5	00	4	00
" Big Bras d'Or .....	10	00	9	00
" Boularderie Island .....	10	00	8	00
Reports .....	10	00		
J. E. Hopkirk (Clerk P. O. I. office, Kingston.) .....	70	00	40	00
Postmaster of Lower Stewiacke .....	20	93		
" Scots Village .....	35	62		
W. N. Peters (Mail Clerk) .....	70	00	38	70
Postmaster of Kamloops .....	38	40	36	60
" Grand Harbour .....	50	00	17	50
" Elgin, N.B. ....	50	00	17	50
" Milford .....	30	00	10	50
" South Bay .....	10	00	3	50
" Baie Verte .....	120	00	42	00
B. McLeod (Mail Clerk) .....	190	00	66	50
R. J. Wilkins (Mail Clerk) .....	110	00	38	50
P. B. Dunne (Clerk in office of Supt. of R. M. S., Ottawa) .....	237	50		
Investigation at Kamloops P. O. ....	38	40	36	60

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

RETURN to an Address of the House of Commons, dated March 28, 1900, for a Return showing the total amount paid since July, 1896, for all Commissions and Investigations authorized by the Government, distinguishing between payments for services and expenses, and detailed so far as to show amount for each Commission or Investigation.

Name of Commissioner.	Official's Name.	Official's Position and Location.	Services	Expenses.
	<i>Investigations.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
A. N. McPherson, Esq., Winnipeg, Man. ....	G. G. Allan.....	Preventive officer, Emerson, Man. ....	50 00	3 60
	Thos. Shannon....	Sub-collector of Customs, Killarney, Man.	70 00	18 70
	W. J. Cooper.....	" " Emerson.....	60 00	4 60
		Totals.....	180 00	26 90
H. J. Palmer, Esq., Charlottetown, P.E.I.	J. P. Brennan....	Sub-collector of Customs, Alberton, P.E.I.	20 00	13 15
	George Conroy....	" " Tignish, P.E.I. ....	10 00	1 44
	Wm. Callaghan....	Preventive officer, Alberton, P.E.I. ....	10 00	11 35
	J. M. Aitken.....	Sub-collector of Customs, Montague, P.E.I.	15 00	13 44
	B. McEachern....	Landing waiter, Souris, P.E.I. ....	10 00	5 60
	John A. McLaine.	Sub-collector of Customs, St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I.	20 00	10 72
		Totals.....	85 00	55 70
C. A. Lebel, Esq. ....	Jos. Mathieu.....	Collector of Customs, Sorel, Que. ....	70 00	74 07
	P. Dubé.....	Preventive officer, preventive service . . .	110 00	144 59
	J. A. Martin.....	Collector of Customs, and M. Côté, pre- ventive officer, Father Point.....	150 00	64 50
	Jos. Sirois.....	Landing waiter and searcher, Percé, Que..	50 00	29 00
		Totals.....	380 00	314 16
Thomas Woodyatt, Esq.	John Galna. ....	Landing waiter, Parry Sound.....		*27 25
† E. H. McAlpine, Esq., St. John, N.B.			635 00	218 95
C. Seager, Esq. ....	D. McAllister ....	Landing waiter, Cobourg, Ont. ....	60 00	36 05
C. Seager .....		Commissioner.....	60 00	36 05
Kerr & Kerr.....		Counsel.....	35 00	38 76
J. O. Proctor .....		Sheriff.....	5 00	
W. S. Orr .....		Serving witnesses .....	12 00	1 00
Nelson R. Butcher & Co		Reporting proceedings .....	88 00	11 40
		Totals.....	200 00	87 21
† Bloomfield Douglas, Esq. ....			811 00	1,183 94
		Total for services.....		2,291 00
		" expenses.....		1,912 11
		Grand total.....		4,203 11

\* This amount was paid to Albert Greer, Parry Sound, for serving summonses.

† It is impossible to show the amount paid for services and expenses of each investigation held by Messrs. McAlpine and Douglas, as they were Commissioners for the Departments of Marine and Fisheries and Customs, and each department paid one half of the cost of the investigations held by them.



SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

STATEMENT showing the amount paid per diem to each Commissioner since 1st July, 1896, and amount paid for Services and Disbursements.

## PENITENTIARY.

Names of Commissioners, Etc.	Rate	Services.	Disbursements.
	per diem.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
E. A. Meredith	10 00	1,060 00	238 05
James Noxon	10 00	3,730 00	1,165 91
O. K. Fraser	10 00	3,280 00	954 35
R. J. Eilbeck, secretary, \$5 and \$6.50 per diem		2,923 00	197 90
Charles Murphy	10 00	1,440 00	421 14
John Hyde, accountant, \$20, \$10, \$15 and \$5 per diem		1,025 00	162 43
G. L. Foster, travel and board			238 59
Bowden & Seale, stenographers			531 69
A. L. Berch, checking invoices			15 00
E. H. Brown, typewriting			54 66
W. H. Cameron, typewriting			20 50
L. A. Cusson, stenographer			3,354 51
W. L. Goudwin, analyst well water			15 00
C. G. Hortesky, expert			50 91
Hotel Frontenac, rent of room			57 00
F. Hurtubise, expert evidence			15 00
L. Loughrane, witness and travel			13 80
John Riddell, taking measurements			7 00
James Adams, architect, witness and travel			13 75
Albert Horton, stenographer			405 95
J. Y. Bain, engineer, witness			3 00
James J. Fleming, expert checker			42 00
Alex. Trotter, stenographer			103 50
C. J. R. Bethume, reporting on evidence			297 00
B. B. Osler, legal services			100 00
Witnesses			59 97
D. A. Lafortune	10 00	2,340 00	39 75
Errol Bouchette, French secretary, \$6.50 per diem		1,807 00	28 04
Moise Desautels, luncheons			54 50
Joseph Fortier, stationery, &c			27 15
Stationery Office, \$5.95; small items, \$11.72			17 67
W. E. Amend, rent of room			10 00
Y. C. Arless & Co., photo of accounts			11 00
J. H. Botsford, typewriting			8 25
George Crain, building expert			840 00
Disbursements			60 99
E. J. Duggan, stenographer			461 60
J. B. Edwards, expert			25 00
C. E. Germaine, copies of deeds, &c			12 00
Holland Bros., stenographers			21 00
Montreal <i>Herald</i> , binding evidence			28 00
St. Lawrence Hall, rent of room			410 00
" " baggage			26 21
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, telegrams, horse-hire			22 40
Stationery Office			19 55
Witness fees			31 05
F. C. Wade	20 00	1,046 00	69 55
J. W. E. Darby, legal services			448 15
James Perkins, stenographer			529 00
Archibald & Howell, legal services			350 00
J. R. Aikens, reporting evidence			27 60
Small accounts			19 00
E. M. Bill	15 00	2,100 00	717 23
James Friel, secretary	10 00	1,390 00	
T. C. Johnston	10 00	50 00	87 55
		22,191 00	13,140 36

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—*Continued.*

PENITENTIARY Commission between July, 1890, and July, 1896.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY COMMISSION, 1894-1895.

Mr. Justice Drake, commissioner.....	\$ 200 00
" travel and hotel expenses, self and secretary .....	95 80
Salary of secretary .....	50 00
Stationery and small items.....	26 70
James R. Benton, stenographer.....	30 00
" transcribing 1,050 folios.....	105 00
	<u>\$ 507 50</u>

Services.....	\$ 200 00
Disbursements.....	307 50
	<u>\$ 507 50</u>



ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

STATEMENT of all Employees, whether Permanent or Temporary, who, since the 9th April, 1897, have been removed from office by dismissal or otherwise, the amount of Superannuation granted, also age, office and salary, of every person appointed in the place of such removal, in so far as the Department of Customs is concerned.

Name.	Age	Office.	Salary.	Cause of Dismissal.	Annual Allowance.	New Officer.	Age	Salary.
			\$ cts.		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
<i>Permanent Officers.</i>								
Jas. McCurdy	63	Sub-collector, Clifton, N.S.	700 00	Superannuated, abolition of office.	149 00	James Forbes	56	400 00
B. St. Clair Jones	39	Preventive officer, Weymouth, N.S.	400 00	Dismissed, active political partisanship.	624 00	J. Ferguson	49	1,000 00
John Siddons	70	Appraiser, London, Ont.	1,300 00	Superan. on account of age and ill health	390 00	Arch. Sharp	37	1,000 00
G. D. Sutherland.	65	"	1,300 00	"				
C. M. Gove	83	Collector, St. Andrews, N.B.	1,200 00	" " and to promote economy	696 00	Not filled		
Thos. Doyle	52	Sub-collector, Rustico, P. E. I.	100 00	Dismissed for active political partisanship.		J. S. Houston	43	100 00
Jos. Tennant.	47	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,000 00	"		A. Lawrence	49	900 00
Walter Graves	69	" " " " " " " " " " " "	150 00	Superan. on account of age, abolition of office	96 00	Walter Welsh	53	1,000 00
Win. P. Killackey	35	Port Lorne, N.S.	1,000 00	Dismissed for active political partisanship.		A. A. Meyer	69	400 00
Henry Roebuck	56	Preventive officer, Windsor, Ont.	400 00	"		A. McDonald	18	600 00
A. E. Watters	32	" " " " " " " " " " " "	60 00	"		H. F. Elliott.	29	400 00
A. Wilson	58	Sub-collector, Pugwash, N.S.	400 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "		W. S. Burd.	23	300 00
S. A. Webb	44	Preventive officer, French River, Ont.	300 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "		C. P. Roche	38	500 00
Wm. Pitts	65	Locker, Halifax, N.S.	600 00	Superan. on account age and ill health.	348 00	D. Dearness.	52	600 00
J. Rolston	72	" " " " " " " " " " " "	600 00	"	72 00			
S. W. Rawling	62	Sub-collector, Canada Creek, N.S.	200 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "	150 00	J. Gauvreau	37	400 00
Geo. R. Webster	44	Chief clerk, inside service	1,800 00	Retired to promote economy, with gratuity		A. St. Laurent	59	150 00
J. A. Martin	50	Collector, Rimouski, P. Q.	400 00	Dismissed for active political partisanship.		J. C. Mahoney	31	500 00
M. Côté	73	Preventive officer, Rimouski, Que	150 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "		N. P. Horton	49	800 00
J. A. Couse	53	Leading waiter, Sarnia, Ont	500 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "		J. R. McDonald	44	300 00
J. C. Stephens	50	Collector, Owen Sound, Ont.	800 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "		C. H. Norwood	45	300 00
A. F. Cameron	57	Sub-collector, Sherbrooke, N.S.	400 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "		W. T. Drysdale	52	1,200 00
Stephen Illsley	61	" " " " " " " " " " " "	300 00	"	616 00			
D. F. Merritt.	57	Collector, Woodstock, N.B.	1,400 00	Superan. on account of ill health	60 00			
Thos. Moody	67	Leading waiter, Pickering, Ont.	390 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "				
J. Beatty	59	Preventive officer, Port Hope, Ont.	550 00	Retired, abolition of office.		D. R. Luckham	33	500 00
H. A. Bailey	45	Leading waiter, Amherstburg, Ont.	700 00	Superan. on account of ill health.	192 00	L. N. Costanier	40	600 00
J. L. Marantette.	63	" " " " " " " " " " " "	600 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "	400 00	Thos. Mansley	31	500 00
Wm. Blackman	74	Messenger, Halifax, N.S.	550 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "	374 00	J. J. McDonald	33	300 00
Dennis Eagan.	65	Boatman, North Sydney, N.S.	300 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "	102 00			



**ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.**  
**STATEMENT OF Persons removed from the Customs Department, &c.—Continued.**

Name.	Age	Office.	Salary.	Cause of Dismissal.	Annual Allowance.	New Officer.	Age	Salary.
			\$ cts.		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
C. J. Snider	33	Clerk and land waiter, Peterborough, O.	600 00	Dismissed for default in his accounts		J. H. Hall	24	600 00
J. F. Taylor	44	Sub-collector, Strathroy, Ont.	300 00	"		W. H. Murray	61	500 00
L. T. Merriman	66	Collector at Stanstead, P. Q.	1,000 00	Superannuated to promote efficiency	421 98	C. H. McClintock	52	1,000 00
Miles A. Dunn	48	Sub-collector, Margaree, N.S.	1,500 00	Dismissed for active political partisanship		F. McRae	61	150 00
John McDonald	50	Collector, Baddeck, N.S.	700 00	" misconduct and irregularities in office		J. A. Fraser	55	600 00
I. T. Forrest	54	Preventive officer, Amherst, N.S.	60 00	" services not required				
L. J. Williams	69	Clerk and locker, London, Ont.	750 00	Superan. on account mental and physical unfitness	270 00	P. C. Lewis	31	500 00
Geo. Rawlings	53	Preventive officer, Musquodoboit, N.S.	60 00	Dismissed for intemperate habits		F. J. Logan		60 00
Wm. Robinson	51	" " " Three Rivers	550 00	" for neglect of duty		J. Dufresne	45	500 00
Alfred J. Gouin	38	Sub-collector, Alberton, P. E. I.	500 00	" for active political partisanship		J. F. White	58	400 00
J. P. Brennan	44	Landing waiter, Port Hope, Ont.	400 00	" portions of customs revenue		W. S. Bletcher	44	600 00
C. A. Hagerman	55	" " " "	750 00	" for insubordination, &c.				
C. C. Cowan	61	Tide waiter, St. John, N.B.	600 00	Superan. on account age and infirmity	420 00	A. W. Turgeon	21	400 00
J. G. C. Blackhall	71	Sub-collector, Caraquet, N.B.	600 00	" "	390 00	T. W. Robertson	55	650 00
D. Sargent	71	Collector, Barrington, N.S.	650 00	" "	484 00			
J. T. Richardson	71	Clerk, Halifax, N.S.	800 00	" "	325 00	J. Hicks	54	600 00
W. H. Bashford	69	Locker	650 00	" "				
S. S. Ruggles	53	Sub-collector, Bridgetown, N.S.	650 00	Dismissed for active political partisanship				
F. McDiarmid	69	Preventive officer, New Glasgow, N.S.	100 00	" abolition of office				
W. C. Baker	44	2nd class clerk, inside service	1,400 00	Superan. on account of illness, personal application		John Bain, private sec. Min. of Cust	29	1,100 00
Wm. P. Lewis	67	Sub-collector, Cardigan, P. E. I.	150 00	Superan., incapacity through paralysis	700 00	J. McCormick	59	500 00
Peter Smith	76	Preventive officer, St. Armand, Que.	600 00	" on account age and incapacity	57 00	A. Shelters	53	150 00
G. K. Hanson	69	Sub-collector, Lepreaux, N.B.	400 00	" abolition of office	228 00			
H. B. Rogers	70	Landing waiter, Niagara Falls, Ont.	900 00	" "	224 00	J. J. Bamfield	33	600 00
Jas. Jackson	76	" " " "	600 00	" age and infirmity	630 00	Alex. Gray	50	600 00
Wm. Hook	51	Collector, Ingersoll, Ont.	700 00	" "	216 00	J. F. Williams	48	700 00
Chas. A. Smith	53	Sub-collector, Chester, N.S.	150 00	Dismissed, active political partisanship		Geo. Millett	49	150 00
T. H. Dreany	28	Clerk, London, Ont.	600 00	" insubordination and intemperance				
E. T. Royce	31	Clerk and cashier, Winnipeg, Man.	1,000 00	" for default in his accounts		F. J. Allen	41	1,200 00
Vincent Mullins	35	Preventive officer, Victoria Mines, N.S.	250 00	Retired on account abol. of office, gratuity of	161 43			
J. A. Jordan	66	Clerk, Montreal, Que.	700 00	Superan. on account age and infirmity	373 00			



**ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.**  
**INFORMATION in answer to Inquiry in Clause No. 4 of an Address from the Senate, dated April 28, 1899.**

Name.	Age	Office.	Salary.	By report of Commission or otherwise.	Grounds of Removal.	Amount of Super-annuation per ann'm.	Succeeded by	Age	Office.	Salary.
J. G. Demare.	50	Overseer Div. 1.	\$100	Incapacitated.	Superannuated.	\$ 680 40	M. Henry	50	Overseer Div. 1.	\$100
James Williams.	46	Watchman	1 50 p. d.	Not acceptable to Dept.	Dropped		R. Patterson	64	Watchman	1 50 p. d.
Frank Smith.	36	Ferryman.	40 00 p. m.	Resigned.	"		Mich. Howe	32	Ferryman	40 00 p. m.
Thomas King	55	Lock tender	45 00 "	Not acceptable to Dept.	Dropped		Thomas Wright	55	Lock tender	45 00 "
Issac Johnston.	47	"	47 00 "	"	"		D. W. Parr	41	"	45 00 "
Samuel Duffin	70	"	45 00 "	Incapacitated.	Superannuated.		Jas. Gallagher	42	"	45 00 "
W. Bowman	58	"	47 00 "	Reorganization of staff.	Dropped		Pat. Deasey	37	"	45 00 "
P. C. Brown	57	"	45 00 "	Died	Deceased		G. W. Smith	54	"	45 00 "
William Boyle	51	"	45 00 "	Reorganization of staff.	Dropped		Jas. Wilson	56	"	45 00 "
R. H. Watson	42	"	47 00 "	"	"		John McDowell	40	"	45 00 "
Sam. Hopkins	60	"	45 00 "	"	"		Geo. A. Milter	43	"	45 00 "
James Reynolds	45	"	47 00 "	"	"		Jas. D. Fairlie	36	"	45 00 "
Thomas Keating	53	"	47 00 "	"	"		Robert Andrews	44	"	45 00 "
Martin Nestor.	62	"	45 00 "	Died	Deceased		Frank Bissel	40	"	45 00 "
Robert Boyle	46	"	45 00 "	Reorganization of staff.	Dropped		Thomas Coady	45	"	45 00 "
A. W. Bradley	54	"	45 00 "	Incapacitated.	Superannuated.	241 26	Jas. Rowntree	30	"	45 00 "
Samuel Bradley	44	"	47 00 "	Reorganization of staff.	Dropped		J. C. Phelps	60	"	45 00 "
Thomas Bradley	69	"	45 00 "	Resigned.	"		Jas. Cartmail	38	"	45 00 "
R. MacDonald	40	"	45 00 "	Reorganization of staff.	Dropped		W. Commarford	29	"	45 00 "
J. S. Pearson	69	"	47 00 "	"	"		John Seggs	38	"	45 00 "
Thos Hanna	55	"	45 00 "	"	"		Hugh McBride	23	"	45 00 "
John Cole	37	"	47 00 "	"	"		F. Harety	51	"	45 00 "
William Camp	52	"	45 00 "	"	"		H. Duseau	63	"	45 00 "
A. Clark	44	"	45 00 "	"	"		Frank Clarke	24	"	45 00 "
Thomas Freel	40	"	45 00 "	Merely a transfer.	Transferred to lock 25, old canal.		Alonzo Dell	33	"	45 00 "
F. T. Walton	61	Overseer Div. 2.	75 00 "	Reorganization.	Dismissed		John Scott	56	Overseer Div. 2.	75 00 "
Geo. Thompson	73	Bridge tender	45 00 "	Incapacitated.	Superannuated.	353 07	Wm. Lynch	39	Bridge tender	45 00 "
Thomas Secord	68	Overseer Div. 3.	65 00 "	Reorganization.	Dismissed		Geo. W. Raimey	46	Overseer Div. 3.	65 00 "



SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

E. Bonaburg	42	Bridge tender	45 00	"	Deceased	H. H. Babcow	38	Bridge tender	45 00
Phillip Smith	52	"	45 00	"	Dismissed	Martin Burns	63	"	45 00
James McNeil	61	Lock tender	42 00	"	Drowned	Nelson Haight	68	Lock tender	42 00
John Neil	64	"	42 00	"	Incapacitated	*Thos. Freel	40	"	42 00
Wm. Hannah	45	"	38 00	"	Reorganization	John W. Yokom	53	"	38 00
F. Lattimore	62	Reg. of water	38 00	"	"	James F. Haney	68	Reg. of water	38 00
James F. Haney	68	"	38 00	"	Deceased	Thomas Drake	61	"	38 00

\* Brought from lock 20, new canal.

ST. CATHARINES, June 9, 1899.

W. G. THOMPSON,  
Supt. Engineer.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

Return of Persons removed from office by dismissal, superannuation, or otherwise, from June 9, 1897.

CORNWALL CANAL.

REMOVALS.				APPOINTMENTS.					
Name.	Age	Occupation.	Salary.	Remarks.	Name.	Age	Occupation.	Salary.	Remarks.
W. Tackterberry.....	69	Lock master.....	\$ 2 00 p. d.		J. Lally.....		Lock master.....	\$ 1 25 p. d.	
J. Gleason.....	55	Lock tender.....	1 25 "		W. Gleason.....		Lock tender.....	1 25 "	Since removed, lock 20
W. Bridges.....	58	"	1 25 "		J. Campbell.....		"	1 25 "	Appt. Sept. 1, 1897.
A. Mulaney.....	"	"	1 25 "		J. Seguin.....		"	1 25 "	May 1, 1897.
J. Groves.....	"	"	1 25 "		A. Runions.....		"	1 25 "	"
T. Shields.....	54	Lock master.....	1 25 "		P. Purcell.....		Lock master.....	1 25 "	April 13, 1897.
G. McDonald.....	"	Bridge tender.....	1 25 "		A. F. McRene.....		Bridge tender.....	1 25 "	Aug. 1, 1897.
W. Mea.....	"	"	1 25 "		J. Eaner.....		"	1 25 "	May 1, 1897.
J. Pitts.....	"	Lock tender.....	1 25 "		J. Campbell.....		Lock tender.....	1 25 "	April, 1898.

Return of Persons removed from office by dismissal, superannuation, or otherwise, from April 9, 1899.

WILLIAMSBURG CANAL.

J. A. Weaver.....		Lock master.....	\$ 1 25 p. d.		C. Stata.....		Lock master.....	\$ 1 25 p. d.	Appt. May 13, 1897.
W. J. Casselman.....	70	"	1 25 "		C. J. Whitteker.....		"	1 25 "	" 11, 1897.
A. B. Robertson.....	"	"	1 25 "		R. M. Boucks.....		"	1 25 "	" 11, 1897.
G. Stehene.....	"	"	1 25 "		R. D. Spencer.....		"	1 25 "	June 1, 1897.
C. Bowers.....	"	Lock tender.....	1 25 "		A. Henderson.....		Lock tender.....	1 25 "	May 1, 1897.
M. Delaney.....	"	"	1 25 "		A. Cuter.....		"	1 25 "	June 8, 1897.
E. Pruner.....	"	"	1 25 "		J. Pruner.....		"	1 25 "	May 1, 1898.
J. Mullen.....	"	"	1 25 "		J. Gilligan.....		"	1 25 "	June 3, 1897.
G. Ferguson.....	"	Harbour master.....	1 25 "		W. A. Scott.....		"	1 25 "	May 7, 1897.
G. Reid.....	"	Collector.....			J. D. R. Williams.....		Collector.....		" 13, 1898.
J. D. R. Williams.....	"	"					No appointment.....		"

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

MURRAY CANAL.

L. P. Flagler	Clerk	\$45	00 p. m.	T. McAnlay	Clerk	\$45	00 p. m.	Appt.	May	11, 1898.
T. Fitzgerald	Bridge master	1	25 p. d.	H. Day	Bridge master	1	25 p. d.	"	April	8, 1898.
C. Pelletier	Bridge tender	1	25 "	J. Walsh	Bridge tender	1	25 "	"	"	8, 1898.
R. Jones	"	1	25 "	J. Hemp	"	1	25 "	"	"	8, 1898.
T. Minto	"	1	25 "	J. Minto	"	1	25 "	"	"	22, 1898.
I. Clouston	Bridge master	1	25 "	N. Harrington	Bridge master	1	25 "	"	Aug.	11, 1898.
W. Goodinch	Bridge tender	1	25 "	R. Jones	Bridge tender	1	25 "	"	May	8, 1898.
W. Johnston	"	1	25 "	R. P. Jones	"	1	25 "	"	April	26, 1897.
W. Brown	Bridge master	1	25 "	J. L. Way	Bridge master	1	25 "	"	"	26, 1897.
R. Mary	Bridge tender	1	25 "	J. Clouston	Bridge tender	1	25 "	"	May	1, 1897.
P. Harris	Lightkeeper	50	"	A. Talmage	Lightkeeper	50	"	"	Oct.	1, 1897.
C. A. Harris	"	50	"	H. Johnson	"	50	"	"	"	1, 1897.

CORNWALL, 30th June, 1899.



DISMISSALS OF EMPLOYEES.

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

Dennis Casey	39	38 00	Promoted	April	30, '97	Made storeman.	Wm Flanagan.	29	38 00
Wm. Flanagan.	29	38 00	Dismissed	May	17, '98	For insubordination.	Michael Leahy.	31	38 00
Jas. Walsh	31	38 00	Discharged	Dec.	16, '96	Reorganization of staff.	Michael Cooney.	46	38 00
Michael Cooney	31	38 00	Dismissed	May	17, '98	Insubordination.	Martin Hannah.	56	38 00
Martin Hannah	38 00	38 00	Resigned	June	20, '98	On account of ill-health	Alfred Rodrigue.	24	38 00
Edw. Heffrend.	55	38 00	Discharged	Dec.	16, '96	Reorganization of staff.	Ed. Sheridan.	25	38 00
David Nelligan	55	38 00	"	"	16, '96	"	Paul Furlong.	39	38 00
James Cardiff	25	38 00	"	"	16, '96	"	William Daly.	34	38 00
John Duffy	39	38 00	Resigned	June	28, '97	Resigned	Patrick Murray.	54	38 00
P. Murray	25	38 00	Discharged	Dec.	16, '96	Reorganization of staff.	R. Milloy.	62	38 00
Louis Donnelly	39	38 00	Resigned	April	25, '98	Resigned.	Ed. Abbey.	52	38 00
Ed. Abbey	69	38 00	Discharged	Dec.	16, '96	Reorganization of staff.	M. Sheridan.	51	38 00
James Hickey	51	38 00	"	"	16, '96	"	Thos. Barrett.	45	38 00
Pat. Stanford	45	38 00	"	"	16, '96	"	John Bell.	31	38 00
John Gallagher	65	38 00	"	"	16, '96	"	James Meehan.	59	38 00
John Slattery	39	38 00	Discharged	Aug.	4, '97	Intemperance	John Allan.	59	38 00
Michael Egan	59	38 00	Resigned	June	9, '98	Ill-health	Julien Jacob.	51	38 00
Thos. Godfrey	35	38 00	Discharged	Dec.	16, '96	Reorganization of staff.	James Neville.	45	38 00
Charles Burns	38 00	38 00	"	"	16, '96	"	James Clark.	38 00	
Pat. McCarthy	39	38 00	"	"	16, '96	"	Pierre E. Ennard.	38 00	
James Shields	46	38 00	Dismissed	May	1, '97	"	Dan. Donnelly.	59	38 00
Xavier Lefebvre	39	38 00	"	Dec.	16, '96	"	Thos. Godfrey.	51	38 00
Jos. Lefebvre	28	38 00	"	"	16, '96	"	Joseph St. Denis.	29	38 00
Jos. Benoit	60	38 00	"	"	16, '96	"	Honore Brunet.	31	38 00
Thos. Carroll	31	38 00	Transferred to	April	30, '97	Transferred to bridge 3.	Seraphin Bissonette	59	38 00
Wm. Fitzpatrick	31	38 00	bridge 3.	"	"	"	John Cannon.	51	38 00
Oct. Paquette	20	38 00	Dismissed	Sept.	23, '98	Reorganization of staff.	Wm. O'Brien	29	38 00
Wm. O'Brien	34	38 00	Discharged	Dec.	16, '96	Reorganization of staff.	Ed. Tobin.	31	38 00
James Irvine, jr	43	38 00	Transferred to	April	30, '97	Transferred to bridge 2.	Jos. Brunet.	21	38 00
Dan. Donnelly	43	38 00	bridge 2.	"	"	"	"	43	38 00
Jos. Brunet	37	38 00	Resigned	May	1, '99	Resigned.	Godfroi Brunet	37	38 00
John Rowan	62	38 00	Discharged	Dec.	16, '96	Reorganization of staff.	Alex Lalonde	56	38 00
Alex. Lalonde	62	38 00	Resigned	April	25, '98	Resigned.	Francis Houle	45	00
John Tremblay	53	38 00	Transferred.	Aug.	5, '98	Placed on repair staff	Thos. McConoury	44	00
Lockman & asst.	53	38 00	"	"	"	new bridge worked by	Motorman B. 3.	44	00
B. K. No. 3.	56	38 00	"	"	"	electricity.	"	44	00
Joseph Bourdeau.	54	38 00	Discharged	Dec.	5, '98	Reorganization of staff.	Ant. Daoust	38 00	
James Enright	54	38 00	"	"	"	"	Jean Paradis	38 00	
James Irwin, sr	49	38 00	Dismissed	May	1, '97	Intemperance.	Jean Bourdeau.	38 00	
Mich. Enright	49	38 00	Discharged	June	19, '97	Reorganization of staff.	Duncan Darragh.	38 00	
Duncan Darragh	49	38 00	"	May	1, '97	Reorganization of staff.	Phil. Dechene	38 00	
Ulric Delisle	69	38 00	Discharged	Dec.	16, '96	"	Joseph Fournier	60	38 00
Ben. Gervais	69	38 00	"	"	"	"	Asst.	63	38 00
Adl. Wilscam	63	38 00	"	"	"	"	Desire Groulx.	63	38 00

\* Is now returned as water watchman.

## ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

RETURN of Persons removed from Office by Dismissal, Superannuation or otherwise, and the Names of Persons appointed to fill the place of Officers removed, since December 16, 1896, to September, 1898—Continued.

## LACHINE CANAL—Concluded.

Names of Persons removed.	Office.	Age.	Salary.	Nature of Removal.	Gratuity or Superannuation.	Date of Removal.	Remarks or Cause of Removal.	Name of New Appointee.	Office.	Age.	Salary.
Jos. Deschamps.	Lockmaster L. 4.	26	\$ 38 00 p.m.	Dismissed	\$	May 1, '97	Reorganization of staff.	Adolphe Fichaud.	Lockmaster L. 4.	47	\$ 38 00 p.m.
Edw. Cardinal.	Lockman L. 4.	34	38 00 "	"	"	Dec. 16, '96	"	Aldric Dagenais.	Lockman L. 4.	41	38 00 "
Wm. Bergevin.	"	51	38 00 "	"	"	"	"	Joseph Beaudoin.	"	55	38 00 "
J. B. Parent.	"	27	38 00 "	Resigned.	"	April 16, '96	"	Ferdinand Gagnon	"	41	38 00 "
Ferd. Gagnon.	"	41	38 00 "	Promoted.	"	April 25, '98	Resigned.	Antoine Daoust.	"	"	38 00 "
Antoine Daoust.	"	"	38 00 "	"	"	Aug. 5, '98	Placed on repair staff and appointed motor-man bridge No. 3.	Isidore Jodoin.	"	"	38 00 "
Isidore Jodoin.	"	"	38 00 "	Resigned.	"	June 1, '98	Resigned.	Wilfrid Allard.	"	"	38 00 "
Jos. Lacoste.	"	45	38 00 "	Discharged.	"	Dec. 16, '96	Reorganization of staff.	J. A. Boudrias.	"	35	38 00 "
J. A. Boudrias.	"	35	38 00 "	Died.	"	Nov. 27, '97	"	L. Desroches.	"	"	38 00 "
Frs. Houle.	"	"	38 00 "	Resigned.	"	Sept. 13, '97	Appointment noted lower down here vice Becharard.	Chas. Sénécal.	"	"	38 00 "
Pat. Donnelly.	"	43	38 00 "	Discharged.	"	Dec. 16, '96	Reorganization of staff.	Wm. Lex.	"	41	38 00 "
Ben. Daoust.	"	67	38 00 "	"	"	16, '96	"	Emmanuel Malheux	"	34	38 00 "
John Forrest.	"	58	38 00 "	"	"	16, '96	"	Damase Gratton.	"	41	38 00 "
Frs. Parent.	"	47	38 00 "	"	"	16, '96	"	J. Bte. Demers.	"	61	38 00 "
Alp. Béchar.	"	53	38 00 "	"	"	16, '96	"	Frs. Houle.	"	73	38 00 "
Alb. Boudrias.	"	37	38 00 "	"	"	16, '96	"	Jérôme Latour.	"	"	38 00 "
F. X. Bergevin.	"	49	38 00 "	"	"	16, '96	"	Jos. Jodoin, jr.	Bridge kpr No. 5.	61	38 00 "
Jos. Sauvé.	Bridge kpr No. 5.	49	38 00 "	Dismissed	"	May 1, '97	"	Jos. Crochetière.	Asst.	48	38 00 "
Frs. Aubin.	"	65	38 00 "	"	"	Dec. 16, '96	"	Moïse Vian.	"	62	38 00 "
Ant. Nantel.	"	26	38 00 "	"	"	16, '96	"	Nérite Dufort.	"	42	38 00 "
J. Bte. Aubertin.	Lockman L. 5.	46	38 00 "	"	"	16, '96	"	Maxime Cousineau	Lockman L. 5.	63	38 00 "
Adolphe LeBlanc.	"	30	38 00 "	"	"	16, '96	"	Isias Valois.	"	30	38 00 "
Nap. Duquette.	"	30	38 00 "	"	"	16, '96	"	Frederic Bolduc.	"	30	38 00 "
Frederic Bolduc.	"	38	38 00 "	"	"	16, '96	"	Horm. Jeclaire.	"	46	38 00 "
Oscar Bélanger.	"	52	38 00 "	"	"	16, '96	Reorganization of staff.	Antoine Maloche.	"	50	38 00 "
Rd. Hogan.	"	44	38 00 "	"	"	16, '96	"	David Conoran.	"	50	38 00 "
Alex. Clément	Lockmaster L. 5.	44	38 00 "	"	"	16, '96	"	Marcellin Pilon, jr.	Lockmaster L. 5.	50	38 00 "
Marcellin Pilon, jr.	"	"	38 00 "	"	"	1, '98	"	Frs. Pilon.	"	"	38 00 "

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

Alex. Carignan	"	55	38 00 "	"	16, '96	Reorganization of staff.	Herbert Hall	"	33	38 00 "
Damae Chartrand	"	42	38 00 "	"	16, '96	"	Napoléon Dagenais	"	32	38 00 "
Urgel Viase	"	49	38 00 "	"	16, '96	"	Chas. Huguron	"	37	38 00 "
Chas. Huguron	"	37	38 00 "	Resigned.	Nov.	31, '97	Benj. Gareau	"	53	38 00 "
Alex. Snider	Asst. b'dge kpr 6.	55	38 00 "	Discharged.	Dec.	16, '96	Leon Belanger	Asst. b'dge kpr 6.	43	38 00 "
Ed. Laason	"	70	38 00 "	"	16, '96	"	Cyprien Larin	"	56	38 00 "
Camille Cousineau	"	48	38 00 "	"	16, '96	"	Romuald Belanger	"	44	38 00 "
Thos. McNally	Clerk canal toll office.	66	1,200 p. a.	Superannuated	O. C.	"	"	"	"	"
Jos. St. Louis	"	"	"	Died	"	"	Jos. H. Ste. Marie	Clerk canal toll office.	"	75 00 "
Louis Paré	Collector of tolls, Lachine.	76	1,000 p. a.	Superannuated	O. C., June 19, '96	Reorganization of staff.	Alph. Thesereault	Collector, tolls, Lachine.	"	1,000 p. a.

CARILLON AND GRENVILLE CANAL.

Alex. Bernigne	Lockman, L. 1.	41	\$1.25 p. d.	Resigned.	Sept. 17, '97	Resigned.	Chris. Rafferty	Lockman, L. 1.	29	\$1.25 p. d.
Walter McGregor	"	32	"	Discharged.	Dec. 9, '96	Reorganization of staff	Paul Doron	"	32	"
Paul Doron	"	29	"	Resigned.	April 29, '98	Resigned.	Mag. Campeau	"	26	"
Chris. Rafferty	"	"	"	Transferred	April 27, '97	Not re-employed at opening of work.	Henri Boileau	"	"	"
Alp. Lalonde	"	26	"	Discharged.	Dec. 9, '96	Position dispensed with	J. A. Fthier	Lockmaster, L. 2	29	"
Hv. J. Mason	Lockmaster, L. 2	50	"	Dismissed	April 17, '97	Offensive partisanship	Wm. Bryerton	Lockman, L. 2.	30	"
Gilbert Desforges	Lockman, L. 2.	50	"	Discharged.	Dec.	Not re-employed at opening of work.	"	"	39	"
Emas Pressault	"	40	"	"	"	9, '96	Wilfrid Lafond	"	"	"
Evariste Letreille	"	40	"	"	"	9, '96	"	"	"	"
Thos. Foreman	Lockmaster, L. 3	56	"	Dismissed	O. C.	"	"	"	"	"
Jos. Desforges	Lockman, L. 3.	27	"	Discharged.	May 26, '97	Offensive partisanship.	Chas. Wade	Lockmaster, L. 3	53	"
Fred. Ranger	"	50	"	Resigned.	Nov. 28, '96	Not re-employed at opening of work.	Fred. Ranger	Lockman.	50	"
Xavier Desforges	"	47	"	Discharged.	"	4, '98	A. C. Dupuis	"	"	"
Emery LeFrance	"	63	"	"	Dec. 9, '96	Position dispensed with	John Ennis	Lockmaster, L. 5	65	"
Robt. Lettington	Lockmaster, L. 5	63	"	"	April 17, '97	Not acceptable for position.	"	"	"	"
Richard Rankin	Lockman, L. 5.	49	"	"	Dec. 9, '96	Not re-employed at opening of work.	Albert Loughren	Lockman, L. 5.	37	"
Robert Dewar	"	39	"	"	"	9, '96	Joseph Gagnier	"	38	"
Jas. J. Machan	Lockmaster, L. 6	32	"	"	July 10, '97	Transferred to lock 7.	Jas. H. Barron	Lockmaster, L. 6	59	"
Thos. Rayson	Lockman, L. 6	69	"	Transferred	April 27, '97	Not re-employed at opening of work.	John Sherwood	Lockman	61	"
Peter Trauer	Lockman, L. 7.	69	"	Discharged.	Dec. 9, '96	Not re-employed at opening of work.	John Belt	"	"	"
Geo. Belt	"	61	"	Suspended	July 30, '97	Permitted to resign, son app. Aug. 1, 1897.	Thos. Rayson	"	26	"
Edward Poulin	"	64	"	Discharged.	Dec. 9, '96	Not re-employed at opening of work.	"	"	"	"
John Rayson	"	37	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.

RETURN of Persons removed from Office by Dismissal, Superannuation or otherwise, and the Names of Persons appointed to fill the place of the officers removed, between January, 1896, and January, 1898.

CARILLION AND GRENVILLE CANAL—Concluded.

Names of Persons removed.	Office.	Age.	Salary.	Nature of Removal.	Gratuity or Superannuation.	Date of Removal.	Remarks or Cause of Removal.	Name of New Appointee.	Office.	Age.	Salary.
Chas. Taylor	Lockman, L. 7	30	\$1.25 p.d.	Discharged		Dec. 9, '96	Position dispensed with	Alex. Gaston	Lightkeeper		\$1.25 p.d.
S. Gaston	Lighthouse	30	"	Died		March, '99	Died				
Jas. Fitzgerald	Ratsman, L. 1.		"	Discharged		Dec. 9, '98	Position dispensed with				
David Robert	" L. 2.		"	"		Dec. 9, '96	"	John Wade	Collector of tolls		\$33.33 p.m.
Alex. Pridham	Collector of tolls, Grenville.		\$1,000 p.a.	Dismissed	c	May 26, '97	Offensive partisanship.	J. M. Dorton	Foreman	38	\$1.75 p.d.
John Grace	Foreman	34	\$1.75 p.d.	"		April 22, '97	Not re-employed at opening of work.	Alp. Perrier	Diver	60	"
John Grace	Diver	34	"	Resigned		May 26, '97	Resigned	John Grace	Foreman	34	"
J. M. Dorton	Foreman	38	\$800 p. a.	Dismissed	d		(Offensive partisanship.	J. Adolp. Mackay	Collector of tolls, Carillon.		\$50 p.m.
Dan. Murphy	Collector of tolls, Carillon.										

Refund: a—\$243.71; b—\$190.97; c—313.00; d—\$469.75, paid into Superannuation.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

Names of Persons removed.	Office.	Age.	Salary.	Nature of Removal.	Gratuity or Superannuation.	Date of Removal.	Remarks or Cause of Removal.	Name of New Appointee.	Office.	Age.	Salary.
Zéphirin Boyer	Superintendent	53	1,250 00	Dismissed		Dec. 7, '97	Maladministration	J. F. Bêlue	Superintendent		1,400 00
Napoléon Côté	Storeman	39	40 00	"		April 22, '97	Not acceptable to Dept	Addald Dulude	Storeman	37	50 00
Octave Parent	Electrician	32	50 00	Resigned		May 31, '98	Resigned	Damien Lalonde	Electrician	23	40 00
Richard Ellis	Asst. electrician	43	40 00	Dismissed		" 9, '98	"	Henri Daigmeault	Asst. electrician		40 00
Edmond Emmond	Lockman, L. 6	39	38 00	"		" 9, '98	Not acceptable to Dept	C. Trépanier	Lockman, L. 6		38 00
Emm. Théoret	" L. 7	58	38 00	"		" 9, '98	"	Nap. Fortier	"		38 00
Célestin Préjeant	" L. 7	39	38 00	"		July 16, '97	"	Ubalde Charrette	"		38 00
William Reid	Bridge keeper	40	38 00	"		April 9, '98	"	Horm. Lecavalier	"		38 00
Amable Rufange	Lockmaster, L. 9	52	38 00	Promoted		May 31, '98	Appointed asst. elect'n	Hyac. Giroux	Lockmaster, L. 9	56	38 00
Henri Daigneau	Lockman, L. 9	45	38 00	Dismissed		May 31, '99	Not acceptable to Dept	Damien Moss	"		38 00
Damien Cardinal	" L. 8		38 00	"		" 9, '99	"	Wilfrid Lalonde	"		38 00
Marcelin Bougie	" L. 8		38 00	"		" 9, '99	"	Adelard Boyer	" L. 8		38 00





ABSTRACT OF REPORTS.—Continued.

RETURN of Persons removed from Office by Dismissal, Superannuation or otherwise, and the Names of Persons appointed to fill the place of the Officers removed, between January 1896, and January, 1899.

CHAMBLY CANAL.—Concluded.

Names of Persons removed.	Office.	Age	Salary.	Nature of Removal.	Gratuity or Superannuation.	Date of Removal.	Remarks on Cause of Removal.	Name of New Appointee.	Office.	Age	Salary.
André Hender	Lockmaster, L. 4	74	\$ 38 00	Superannuated	\$354.20 p. yr.	O. C. May 10, '99		Jacques Leblanc	Lockmaster, L. 4	43	\$ 38 00
Joseph Dupuis	Lockman	45	38 00	Discharged		Dec. 11, '96	Not re-employ'd at opening of work.	David Moreau	Lockman, L. 4	61	38 00
Joseph Beauveau	"	44	38 00	"		" 11, '96	Position dispensed with				38 00
Francis Dubuc	"	54	38 00	"		" 11, '99	"	Ludger Roberts	Lockman, L. 5		38 00
Jacques Leblanc	" L. 5	43	38 00	Promoted		June 1, '99	"				
Chas. Bèfanger	"	39	38 00	Discharged		Dec. 11, '96	Position dispensed with				
Antoine Dupuis	Lockmaster, L. 6	59	38 00	Died		Feb. 13, '96	Appointm't. of Mailhot dated May 1, 1898.	Joseph Mailhot	Lockmaster, L. 6		38 00
J. B. Desrochers	Lockman, L. 6	56	38 00	Discharged		Dec. 11, '96	Not re-employ'd at opening of work.	Henri Demers	Lockman, L. 6	67	38 00
Cyrille Ménard	"	62	38 00	"		" 11, '96	Position dispensed with				
Vital Brosseau	Asst. br. keep. L. 8		38 00	"		" 11, '96	"				
Louis Descelles	Lockman, L. 7	43	38 00	"		" 11, '96	Not re-employ'd at opening of work.	Chas. Fournier	Lockman, L. 7	59	38 00
Arthur Demers	" L. 8	42	38 00	"		" 11, '96	"	Nazaire Mailhot	" L. 8	57	38 00
Michel Normandin	" L. 9	55	38 00	"		" 11, '96	"	Jos. de Seninville	" L. 9	35	38 00
Joseph Charron	"		38 00	"		" 11, '96	"	Nap. Mignau	"	42	38 00
Jacques Audette	Lampkeeper	89	\$150 f. 7 m.	"		" 11, '96	"	Mathieu Carroll	Lampkeeper	63	\$150 f. 7 m.
Francis Chaloux	Foreman of wks.	67	75 00	Died		Oct. 16, '96	Died	Joseph Bouchard	Foreman of wks.	69	75 00
Isaac Desautels	Storekeeper	68	\$1.25 p.d.	"		Mar. 30, '97	"	Joseph Charette	Storekeeper	56	\$1.25 p.d.

ST. OURS LOCK.

Alfred Coderre	Superintendent	56	\$ 2 p.d.	Dismissed		O. C. Sept. 30, '98	Political partisanship, irregul. in accounts.	Olivier Laventure	Superintendent		\$ 2 p.d.
Joseph Gouin	Lockman	43	38 p.m.	Discharged		Dec. 5, '96	Not re-employ'd at opening of nav.	Omer Godard	Lockman		38 p.m.

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

ST. ANNE'S LOCK.

J. L. Daoust.....	Superintendent..	56	\$800 p.a.	Suspended	Oct. 6, '97	Saml. Hamilton.	Superintendent.	71	\$1.25 p.d.
Em. Crevier.....	Lockman.....	55	\$1.25 p.d.	Discharged..	Dec. 5, '96	Placide Legault.	Lockman.....	54	"
Hya. Ranger.....	"	71	"	"	" 5, '96	Joseph Latonde.	"	78	"
Frs. Crevier.....	"	70	"	"	" 5, '96	Paul Robillard.	"		
Alex. Brunet.....	"	58	"	"	" 5, '96				
Leidore Pilon.....	"	69	2.20 p.d.	"	" 5, '96				
T. deRepentigny..	Foreman.....	69	2.20 p.d.	Dismissed	Oct. 27, '96	Hilaire Caron.	Foreman.....	61	\$2.20 p.d.
Wm. Crevier.....	Collector of tolls.	59	\$800 p.a.	"	O. C. Hochelega.	Roger Dandurand.	Collector of tolls		\$50 p.m.
					Nov. 8, '97				

\* Refund, \$137.00, paid into Superannuation.

RIDEAU CANAL.

Robert Shore.....	Bridge keeper...	70	\$1.25 dur. nav., 50c in wint.	Dead.....					51	\$1.25 dur. nav., 50c. in winter
Henry Pilson.....	Lockmaster....	60	\$1.25 p.d. & house.	Superannuated	\$295.62 p. an.				47	\$1.25 p.d. & house.
Wm. Mills.....	"	63	"	Dead.....					50	"
John Cob.....	"	57	"	"					50	"
James Howarth...	Lock labourer..	71	\$1.25 p.d. dur. nav. & house.	Superannuated	\$204.34 p. an.				33	\$1.25 p.d. dur. nav. & house.
Patrick Deane....	Lockmaster....	71	\$1.25 p.d. & house.	Dead.....					52	\$1.25 p.d. & house.
A. Doyle.....	Lock labourer..	29	\$1.25 p.d. dur. nav.	Resigned...					25	\$1.25 p.d. dur. nav.
John Stafford....	Bridge keeper...	66	\$1	Dead.....					58	\$1

\* Michael Kelly, who was lock labourer at Ottawa, was transferred to fill Robt. Shore's place as bridge keeper, the vacancy at Ottawa was filled by F. Goodhouse.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

## INTERCOLONIAL

RETURN showing the Names, Ages, Offices and Salaries of all employees who tion or otherwise, whether on a report of a Commissioner or otherwise, annuation or gratuity granted, if any. Also the Age, Office, Salary or sequence of every such removal.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.	Salary.	Age.	Why Dimissed.
			§ cts.		
John O'Toole	Porter	Halifax	1 20		Not acceptable to department
James Eagan	"	"	1 20	39	" " " "
Pat Dwyer	Labourer	"	0 11	31	Reduction of staff
A. Nicholson	"	Richmond	0 11	39	Not acceptable to department
H. H. Rogers	Parlour car conductor.	Halifax	33 00	29	Drunkenness
G. Richardson	Cook	"	25 00	40	" and insubordination
D. Keating	Carpenter	Richmond	0 15	57	Reduction of staff
James Tuppen	Car cleaner	"	0 11	33	" " " "
Peter Landry	"	"	0 11	35	" " " "
Thomas McGrath	"	"	0 11	29	" " " "
H. Ackerman	"	"	0 11	47	" " " "
William Cooke	"	"	0 11	58	" " " "
E. Doyle	"	"	0 11	42	" " " "
D. J. Ryan	Clerk	Halifax	25 00	27	" " " "
J. L. Olive	Foreman carpent'r	"	2 50	54	Not acceptable to department
Fred Miller	Stationary fireman	"	0 11	39	No work
Jacob Taylor	Section foreman	Tatamagouche	1 60	48	Not acceptable to department
J. W. Cameron	"	"	1 60	44	" " " "
R. W. Johnson	Cleaner	Truro	0 11	51	Reduction of staff
D. McKenzie	"	"	0 11	49	" " " "
A. Gladwin	"	"	0 11	24	" " " "
J. McEachern	"	"	0 11	25	" " " "
M. D. Ackles	Porter	Amherst	35 00	28	Pilfering liquor
Edw. Troop	"	"	1 10	38	" " " "
A. Mitchell	Trackman	Conn's Mills	1 15	53	Not acceptable to department
James Fecey	Fuelman	Spring Hill	40 00	47	" " " "
W. H. Forrest	"	"	33 00	37	" " " "
H. Holmes	"	"	33 00	48	" " " "
Oliver Wade	"	"	33 00	47	Coal handled by contract
James McPhee	"	Oxford Junction	35 00	34	Not acceptable to department
A. C. Stewart	Tankman	Spring Hill	0 15	60	" " " "
Eli Jarvis	Car inspector	Oxford Junction	47 00	30	" " " "
Alex. Fowlie	"	Spring Hill	52 00	65	" " " "
A. Morrison	Section foreman	Thomson	1 60	50	" " " "
P. McManaman	Trackman	Athol	1 15	25	" " " "
P. Robertson	"	Wallace	1 15	61	" " " "
A. K. McDonald	Superintendent	Rivière du Loup	141 66	52	" " " "
D. Graham	Trackman	Wallace	1 15	54	" " " "
J. H. Clark	Agent	Pugwash Junction	35 00	39	" " " "
J. R. McKeen	"	Oxford	40 00	33	" " " "
J. W. Hyatt	Porter	"	1 25	36	Drunkenness
F. D. Laurie	Superintendent	New Glasgow	141 66	50	Not acceptable to department
William Proudlock	Foreman	River John	1 60	47	Drunkenness
W. S. Willet	Tankman	"	1 00	46	Not acceptable to department
J. W. McKinnon	Foreman carpenter	Pictou	2 00	40	" " " "
W. S. Ross	Agent	Denmark	33 33	30	Drunkenness
Charles Hoar	Car cleaner	Pictou	0 11	33	Not acceptable to department
George McKay	Brakeman	Stellarton	1 60	25	Services unsatisfactory
Thos. B. Murray	Trackman	Scotsburn	1 15	53	Not acceptable to department
J. D. Graham	"	West River	1 15	40	" " " "
James McDonald	Agent	James' River	16 00	53	" " " "
Wm. McLeod	Foreman	Tracadie	1 60	44	" " " "
John Walsh	"	Pomquet	1 60	49	Drunkenness
R. Peoples	Car cleaner	Mulgrave	0 11	50	Not acceptable to department
Daniel Bain	Agent	"	55 00	47	Re employed Agent Valley, Jan., 1899.

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

## RAILWAY.

since April 9, 1897, have been removed from office by dismissal, superannua- specifying in each case the grounds of dismissal, and the amount of super- Remuneration of any and every person appointed in the place of, or as a con-

When Dismissed.	Amount of Superannuation or Gratuity.	PERSONS APPOINTED.			
		Name.	Occupation.	Salary.	Age.
				\$ cts.	
May, 1897.					
Aug., 1897.					
June, 1897.					
May, 1897.					
Aug., 1897.					
April, 1898.		D. Cohoon.	Cook.	25 00	
May, 1898.					
" 1898.					
" 1898.					
" 1898.					
" 1898.					
" 1898.					
April, 1888.		W. A. McKenzie.	Foreman carpenter.	2 50	49
May, 1898.					
Aug., 1897.		J. W. Johnson.	Section foreman.	1 60	41
Dec., 1897.		H. Spinney.	"	1 60	38
May, 1897.					
" 1897.					
" 1897.					
July, 1897.		A. V. Cameron.	Porter.	35 00	
" 1897.		C. B. Purdy.	"	1 15	36
June, 1897.		J. Deenings.	Trackman.	1 15	
Aug., 1897.		H. H. Cameron.	Fuelman.	40 00	55
" 1897.		Robert Fraser.	"	33 00	44
" 1897.		Richard Davis.	"	33 00	45
Mar., 1893.					
Aug., 1897.		H. R. Fillmore.	Fuelman.	35 00	26
" 1897.		H. A. McKenzie.	Tankman.	0 15	
Nov. 1897.		C. D. Fillmore.	Car inspector.	0 15	56
" 1897.		George Watt.	"	0 15	49
July, 1897.		Bruce Hyatt.	Section foreman.	1 60	29
Dec., 1897.		Rupert Noiles.	Trackman.	1 15	23
Aug., 1897.		George McNeil.	"	1 15	
Dec., 1897.		A. Ouellette.	Superintendent.	133 33	42
Aug., 1897.		H. Colter.	Trackman.	1 15	
Nov., 1897.		E. P. Elliott.	Agent.	30 00	22
Dec., 1897.		W. R. Fitzmaurice.	"	40 00	29
Jan., 1898.		G. McLean.	Porter.	1 25	28
April, 1897.	2 months' salary	G. C. Campbell.	Superintendent.	133 33	49
July, 1897.		William Cassidy.	Foreman.	1 60	32
Aug., 1897.					
Sept., 1897.		J. Arbuckle.	Foreman carpenter.	1 75	
Jan., 1898.		F. A. Gillis.	Agent.	33 33	35
Feb., 1898.		E. Cameron.	Car cleaner.	0 11	25
Sept., 1897.					
Feb., 1898.		R. Leithead.	Trackman.	1 15	49
June, 1898.		J. A. Fraser.	"	1 15	26
Dec., 1897.		J. E. McDonald.	Agent.	20 00	22
Nov., 1897.		Alex. McLeod.	Foreman.	1 60	34
Sept., 1897.		John Dorion.	"	1 60	44
Aug., 1897.		Thomas Butler.	Car cleaner.	0 11	54
" 1897.		Thomas McLeod.	Agent.	55 00	

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900  
INTERCOLONIAL

RETURN showing the Names, Ages, Offices and Salaries of all employees who

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.	Salary.	Age.	Why Dismissed.
			\$ cts.		
James Clarke.....	Bagagemaster.....	Mulgrave.....	1 25	47	Not acceptable to department
D. Wylie.....	Car cleaner.....	".....	0 11	52	" " " "
William Young.....	Watchman.....	SS. ".....	30 00		Drunkenness.....
William Peeples.....	Fuelman.....	".....	30 00		Not acceptable to department
Mrs. Peeples.....	Car cleaner.....	".....	0 06	47	" " " "
Miss Peeples.....	".....	".....	0 06	19	" " " "
D. Gillis.....	Charge of scow.....	".....	1 35	46	Drunkenness.....
Ed. Purcell.....	Mate and purser.....	SS. ".....	45 00	51	Quarrelling with captain.....
John Ryan.....	Foreman.....	Mulgrave.....	1 60	43	Drunkenness.....
Rory McNeil.....	".....	River Denys.....	1 60	32	Not acceptable to department
A. McLeod.....	Trackman.....	".....	1 15	31	" " " "
J. L. Barbour.....	Foreman.....	Orangedale.....	1 60	44	" " " "
P. Nicholson.....	Trackman.....	".....	1 15	41	" " " "
A. McDonald.....	Master.....	SS. Mulgrave.....	60 00	60	Services unsatisfactory.....
P. S. Archibald.....	Chief engineer.....	Moncton.....	291 66	51	Not acceptable to department
J. H. Logan.....	Porter.....	North Sydney.....	1 20	36	Drunkenness.....
D. R. McLellan.....	Agent.....	Sydney.....	55 00	44	Not acceptable to department
R. Campbell.....	Trackman.....	George's River.....	1 15		" " " "
R. B. McNeil.....	Blacksmith a n d bridge tender.	Grand Narrows.....	1 50	35	" " " "
A. McDonald.....	Trackman.....	Sydney.....	1 15	46	" " " "
T. V. Cooke.....	Gen'l storekeeper..	Moncton.....	158 33	51	Superannuated.....
T. Porrell.....	Fuelman.....	".....	33 00	57	Coal handled by contract....
O. Cormier.....	".....	".....	33 00	50	" " " "
C. Lantagne.....	".....	".....	33 00	30	" " " "
S. Gooang.....	".....	".....	33 00	40	" " " "
John Wilson.....	Car checker.....	".....	1 00	45	Absenting himself without leave.
D. Casey.....	Labourer.....	".....	0 11	43	Drunkenness.....
F. R. Jonah.....	Car repairer.....	".....	0 13	30	Not required.....
W. P. Duffy.....	".....	".....	0 14	35	" " " "
F. R. F. Brown.....	Mechanical supt.....	Moncton.....	266 57	54	Not acceptable to department
W. F. Hoar.....	Battery man.....	".....	50 00	36	" " " "
Albert Sears.....	Car inspector.....	Sussex.....	40 00	32	" " " "
C. B. Belding.....	Trackman.....	Morton.....	1 15	27	Quarrelling with foreman.....
J. H. McMacken.....	Issuer.....	St. John.....	35 00	54	Work transferred to mechan- ical department (April)....
O. F. Bradley.....	Fuelman.....	".....	30 00	38	Coal handled by contract....
John Tweedie.....	".....	".....	30 00	28	" " " "
J. Mitchell.....	".....	".....	1 00	34	" " " "
Thomas Wilson.....	".....	".....	1 00		" " " "
H. I. Humphrey.....	R. operator.....	M. and St. F. Dist	1 00	20	No work.....
J. E. Buckley.....	".....	".....	1 00	23	" " " "
A. Harvie.....	".....	".....	1 00		" " " "
J. McCormack.....	Fuelman.....	Newcastle.....	35 00	37	Coal handled by contract....
C. Jones.....	".....	".....	30 00	60	" " " "
J. Roy.....	".....	".....	30 00	51	" " " "
F. Howe.....	".....	".....	30 00	34	" " " "
N. Savoy.....	".....	".....	1 00		" " " "
J. McMinn.....	Agent.....	Belledune.....	33 33	36	Short in his cash.....
Harris Sears.....	Messenger (temp'y)	Campbelton.....	15 00	22	" " " "
A. Lepage.....	Trackman.....	Assametquaghan..	1 15	28	Not acceptable to department
T. W. McKay.....	R. operator.....	M. and St. F. Dist	1 00	21	No work.....
T. Theriault.....	Trackman.....	Causapsal.....	1 15	53	Not acceptable to department
S. Michaud.....	".....	Amqui.....	1 15	21	" " " "
E. Michaud.....	".....	".....	1 15	31	" " " "
A. Simoneau.....	".....	".....	1 15	47	" " " "
Michael Doran.....	".....	Cedar Hall.....	1 15	30	" " " "
G. Boulay.....	".....	Sayabec.....	1 15	58	" " " "
N. Lamontagne.....	".....	St. Moise.....	1 15	57	" " " "
Frs. Perron.....	".....	".....	1 15	25	" " " "
S. Fraser.....	".....	".....	1 15	39	" " " "

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

## RAILWAY.—Continued.

since April 9, 1897, have been removed from office by dismissal, &amp;c.—Continued.

When Dismissed.	Amount of Superannuation or Gratuity.	PERSONS APPOINTED.			
		Name.	Occupation.	Salary.	Age.
				\$ cts.	
Aug., 1897.		L. L. Maguire.	Baggagemaster..	1 25	29
" 1897.		H. A. Peeples.	Car cleaner..	0 11	52
" 1897.		Andrew Gillis.	Watchman..	30 00	52
Dec., 1897.		George Peeples.	Fuelman..	30 00	
Jan., 1898.		Mrs. A. Duff.	Car cleaner..	0 06	
" 1898.		Mrs. T. Smith.	"	0 06	
" 1898.		S. H. Peeples.	Charge of scow..	1 35	
Dec., 1897.		L. R. Maguire.	Mate and purser.	45 00	35
Aug., 1897.		John McDonald.	Foreman.	1 60	43
" 1897.		D. C. McDonald.	"	1 60	45
Sept., 1897.		A. McFadden.	Trackman.	1 15	35
" 1897.		Neil McLean.	Foreman.	1 60	53
" 1897.		Neil McNeil.	Trackman.	1 15	31
Mar., 1898.		J. W. Reynolds.	Master.	60 00	56
Aug., 1897.		W. B. McKenzie.	Chief engineer.	208 33	51
Feb., 1898.		C. B. Ingram.	Porter.	1 20	24
Jan., 1898.		L. C. Doiron.	Agent.	45 00	26
" 1898.		R. Johnson.	Trackman.	1 15	28
" 1898.		J. J. McKinnon.	Blacksmith and bridge tender.	1 50	45
April, 1898.		S. O'Handley.	Trackman.	1 15	61
Aug., 1897.	\$646 annually.	C. R. Palmer.	General storekeeper..	125 00	65
Mar., 1898.					
" 1898.					
" 1898.					
" 1898.					
Dec., 1897.		Clarence Lockhart.	Car checker.	1 00	18
" 1897.					
" 1897.					
" 1897.					
May, 1898.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ months' salary.	G. R. Joughins.	Mechanical superintend't.	208 33	44
Nov., 1897.		J. W. Gaskin.	Battery man.	45 00	36
Aug., 1897.		James Howes.	Car inspector.	40 00	47
Mar., 1898.		Frank Ruland.	Trackman.	1 15	20
April, 1898.					
Mar., 1898.					
" 1898.					
" 1898.					
" 1898.					
Oct., 1897.					
Mar., 1898.					
June, 1898.					
Mar., 1898.					
" 1898.					
" 1898.					
" 1898.					
Aug., 1897.		J. W. Lutes.	Agent.	33 35	42
April, 1898.		Otto Bastin.	Messenger.	15 00	20
May, 1897.		Z. Berube.	Trackman.	1 15	22
" 1897.					
" 1897.		Joseph Couture.	Trackman.	1 15	31
" 1897.		A. Poirier.	"	1 15	35
July, 1897.		Charles Cote.	"	1 15	38
" 1897.		Cas. Cote.	"	1 15	40
" 1897.		Gouz. D'Amour.	"	1 15	42
May, 1897.		M. Roy.	"	1 15	41
Mar., 1898.		R. St. Amand.	"	1 15	50
July, 1897.		N. Bellavance.	"	1 15	41
Aug., 1897.		Esdras Vallee.	"	1 15	41
" 1897.					

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

## INTERCOLONIAL

RETURN showing the Names, Ages, Offices and Salaries of all employees who

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.	Salary.	Age.	Why Dismissed.
			\$ cts.		
O. Desrosiers	Trackman	St. Moise	1 15	26	Not acceptable to department
Jos. Berube	"	Little Metis	1 15	26	" " "
Alp. Roy	"	St. Octave	1 15	29	" " "
Fra. Roy	"	St. Flavie	1 15	49	" " "
L. Thibault	"	"	1 15	51	" " "
Theo. Montgrain	Foreman	St. Luce	1 60	60	" " "
B. Charest	Trackman	Rimouski	1 15	48	" " "
G. Boulay	"	"	1 15	55	" " "
H. Levesque	Foreman	Bic	1 60	83	" " "
Silvio Cote	Trackman	"	1 15	33	" " "
P. H. E. Picard	Foreman	St. Fabien	1 60	56	" " "
Joseph Bernard	Trackman	"	1 15	37	" " "
Oct. Soucy	Foreman	"	1 60	51	" " "
A. Berger	Trackman	"	1 15	38	" " "
C. Dastous	Foreman	St. Simon	1 60	64	" " "
A. Thibault	"	"	1 60	57	" " "
L. Blanchette	Trackman	Trois Pistoles	1 15	50	" " "
George Cote	Brakeman	St. Flavie	1 60	31	Not reporting for duty
J. Marmen	Porter	Little Metis	1 05	47	Not acceptable to department
Ant. Roy	"	St. Flavie	1 10	49	" " "
Jos. Gagnon	Car inspector	"	47 00	53	" " "
J. B. Levesque	Car repairer	"	0 11	"	" " "
M. LeBrun	Oiler	"	0 10	46	" " "
A. LeBrun	Cleaner	"	0 11	38	" " "
Chas. Levesque	"	"	0 11	41	" " "
M. Morin	Tankman	St. Moise	1 00	61	" " "
Wm. Berger	"	St. Fabien	1 00	38	" " "
F. Ouillet	Track carpenter	Riviere du Loup	1 75	61	" " "
Alfred LeBel	Trackman	"	1 15	"	" " "
O. Berube	"	Old Lake Road	1 15	56	" " "
P. G. Mooney	Clerk	Riviere du Loup	55 00	28	Services unsatisfactory
Jos. Pelletier	Cleaner	"	0 11	"	Reduction of staff
H. Boucher	"	"	0 11	35	" " "
A. Theverge	Fitter's helper	"	0 12½	31	" " "
P. Paradis	Carpenter	"	0 14	51	" " "
P. Gervaise	Car cleaner	"	0 11	39	" " "
Pierre Daley	Labourer	"	0 11	30	" " "
V. Desrochers	"	"	0 11	"	" " "
G. C. Levesque	Boilermkrs helper	"	0 11	26	" " "
John Carrier	Blacksmith	"	0 11	35	" " "
L. J. Carrier	Car repairer	"	0 12½	37	" " "
O. Michaud	"	"	0 11	"	" " "
Wilfrid Laine	Asst. boilermaker	"	0 11	33	Not acceptable to department
D. Parent	Machine man	"	0 12½	49	" " "
Jos. Levesque	Fitter's assistant	"	0 13	33	" " "
Clovis Paradis	Car repairer	"	0 12	36	" " "
A. McKinnon	Watchman	"	35 00	51	" " "
Louis Plourde	Fore. fitter	"	0 21	37	" " "
A. Parent	Fitter	"	0 15	24	Insubordination
Eloi Michaud	Carpenter	"	0 14	52	Not acceptable to department
Andre Michaud	"	"	0 14	57	" " "
John Larouche	Watchman	"	35 00	57	" " "
Aug. Ploivede	Fitter's assistant	"	0 13	33	" " "
Luke Bouchard	Labourer	"	0 11	30	" " "
Jos. Fortin	Car checker	"	1 10	23	" " "
M. Desjardins	Trackman	St. Eloi	1 15	26	" " "
A. Belanger	Foreman	Trois Pistoles	1 60	43	" " "
A. Tardif	Trackman	Isle Verte	1 15	38	" " "
Isaac Lavioie	Cleaner	Riviere du Loup	0 11	66	" " "
V. Desrosiers	Car repairer	"	0 12	39	" " "
P. Dubé	Foreman	St. Alexancre	1 60	49	" " "
C. Chamberland	Trackman	St. Philippe	1 15	47	" " "



SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

## RAILWAY.—Continued.

since April 9, 1897, have been removed from office by dismissal, &amp;c.—Continued.

When Dismissed.	Amount of Superannuation or Gratuity.	PERSONS APPOINTED.			
		Name.	Occupation.	Salary.	Age.
				\$ cts.	
July, 1897.		P. Pelletier.	Trackman.	1 15	31
May, 1897		Jos. Charest.	"	1 15	39
" 1897.		Oct. Fortin.	"	1 15	24
" 1897.		D. Desrosiers.	"	1 15	51
" 1897.		Thomas Pelletier.	"	1 15	25
" 1897.		H. Rioux.	Foreman	1 60	42
July, 1897.		Louis Parent.	Trackman	1 15	52
" 1897.		A. Pelletier.	"	1 15	24
" 1897.		Ludger Blois.	Foreman	1 60	39
" 1897.		Oct. Durette.	Trackman	1 15	24
" 1897.		F. Robichaud.	Foreman	1 60	46
" 1897.		Paul Michaud.	Trackman	1 15	38
May, 1897.		M. Beauchene.	Foreman	1 60	52
" 1897.		A. Bellavance.	Trackman	1 15	21
" 1897.		C. Gagne.	Foreman	1 60	48
July, 1897.		F. Gagnon.	"	1 60	49
Jan., 1898.		Pierre Rioux.	Trackman	1 15	55
July, 1897.					
April, 1897.		Joseph Beaubien	Porter.	1 00	41
July, 1897.		R. Levasseur.	"	1 10	
May, 1897.		Jos. Trepannier.	Car inspector.	47 00	62
" 1897.		A. Madore.	Car repairer	0 11	60
" 1897.		Louis Doucet.	Oiler.	0 10	50
" 1897.		Joseph Deschene.	Cleaner.	0 11	..
July, 1897.		F. Ouellet.	"	0 11	62
" 1897.		Pierre Soucy	Tankman	1 00	31
May, 1897.		F. Ouellet.	"	1 00	66
Mar., 1898.		C. Rosseau.	Track carpenter.	1 75	56
May, 1898.		Jos. Levesque	Trackman	1 15	43
July, 1897.		Jos. Siros.	"	1 15	37
Dec., 1897.		Oscar Chevrier	Clerk	50 00	25
April, 1897.					
" 1897.					
" 1897.					
" 1897.					
" 1897.					
" 1897.					
" 1897.					
" 1897.					
" 1897.					
" 1898.		Elzear LeBel.	Boilermaker's assistant.	0 13	31
" 1898.		W. Hodgson.	Machine man	0 11	51
" 1898.		Pitre Blier.	Fitter's assistant.	0 11	43
" 1898.		E. Gagne.	Car repairer	0 12	20
" 1898.		Oct. Nadeau.	Watchman	35 00	55
" 1898.		Thomas Ryan.	Fore fitter	0 21	40
Feb., 1898.		Phil. Gauvreau.	Fitter	0 15	34
May, 1898.		M. Michaud.	Carpenter	0 14	47
" 1898.					
April, 1898.		E. Gauvreau.	Watchman	35 00	43
May, 1898.					
" 1898.		Frs. Sylvain.	Labourer.	0 11	41
" 1898.		Aug. Pouliot.	Car checker	1 10	30
" 1898.		Eloi Albert.	Trackman	1 15	38
" 1898.		T. Morencie.	Foreman	1 60	53
" 1898.		A. Laforest.	Trackman	1 15	51
May, 1898.		John Ross.	Cleaner	0 11	29
" 1898.		Jos. Dumont.	Car repairer	1 60	37
July, 1897.		A. Rossegno.	Foreman	1 15	37
" 1897.		Jos. Potvin.	Trackman	1 00	..

RETURN showing the Names, Ages, Offices and Salaries of all employees who

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.	Salary.	Age.	Why Dismissed.
			\$ cts.		
Jos. Pelletier..	Porter .....	St. Anne .....	1 00	30	Not acceptable to Dept.....
E. J. V. Blagdon...	Agent .....	St. Phillippe .....	33 33	38	Short in his cash.....
A. Jean .....	Foreman .....	River Ouelle .....	1 60	54	Not acceptable to Dept .....
L. P. Jean.....	Operator .....	St. Charles .....	33 33	32	" .....
F. Castonguay .....	Agent .....	" .....	44 16	57	" .....
A. P. LeBel.....	" .....	St. Henri .....	30 00	"	" .....
A. Nolin .....	Fore. porter .....	Chaudière .....	1 25	34	" .....
J. Vernette.....	Watchman .....	" .....	1 20	"	" .....
J. J. Dunnigan .....	Freight checker.....	" .....	1 15	27	" .....
A. Semieux .....	Porter .....	" .....	1 10	31	" .....
N. Desmeules .....	" .....	" .....	1 10	50	" .....
E. Drolet .....	" .....	" .....	1 10	47	" .....
E. Morneau .....	" .....	" .....	1 00	"	" .....
E. Roberge .....	Crossing watchm'n .....	" .....	1 00	46	" .....
E. Samson .....	Freight clerk .....	Lévis .....	41 66	51	" .....
E. Lemieux .....	" .....	" .....	41 66	40	" .....
Jos. Morency .....	Porter.....	" .....	1 10	50	" .....
Louis Sampson .....	" .....	" .....	1 10	55	" .....
J. Marechal .....	" .....	" .....	1 10	55	" .....
George Langlois .....	" .....	" .....	1 10	59	" .....
Joseph Leclerc .....	" .....	" .....	1 10	68	" .....
C. Labricque .....	" .....	" .....	1 10	45	" .....
F. X. Lafrance .....	" .....	" .....	1 10	43	" .....
E. Tardiff .....	Yardman .....	" .....	1 65	68	" .....
C. E. Delisle .....	Constable .....	" .....	1 25	59	" .....
C. Laflamme .....	Watchman .....	" .....	1 00	"	" .....
B. W. Mason .....	Baggage master .....	" .....	50 00	34	Drinking and not paying bills
William Fontaine .....	Car foreman .....	Chaudière .....	47 00	45	Not acceptable to Dept .....
Theo. Fontaine .....	Car repairer .....	" .....	0 13	42	" .....
Cyril Fortier .....	" .....	" .....	0 12	30	" .....
Jos. Fontaine .....	" .....	" .....	0 12	66	" .....
L. Therriault .....	" .....	" .....	0 12	41	" .....
L. Lemieux .....	" .....	" .....	0 12	45	" .....
W. G. Robinson .....	East. freight and pass. agent.....	Montreal.....	150 00	68	" .....
J. T. McDonnell .....	D. C. conductor .....	" .....	60 00	47	Drunkenness.....
Wm. Appleton .....	Driver .....	Halifax .....	2 75	39	Intoxicated on duty .....
Edw. Duggan .....	Brass finisher .....	" .....	0 17½	28	Unsatisfactory, and absent- ing himself without leave.
Ed. Tobin .....	Fitter .....	" .....	0 14	59	Drunkenness.....
N. S. McKay .....	Dining car waiter.....	" .....	20 00	"	" .....
Wm. Purcell .....	2nd cook .....	" .....	25 00	"	" .....
Geo. Livingston .....	Shunter .....	Truro .....	1 30	21	Inattention to duty .....
J. L. McNutt .....	Fuelman .....	" .....	30 00	43	Coal handled by contract.....
James Frizzell .....	" .....	" .....	30 00	45	" .....
C. G. McNutt .....	" .....	" .....	30 00	30	" .....
Henry Wright .....	" .....	" .....	30 00	33	" .....
Wm. McKinnon .....	" .....	" .....	30 00	"	" .....
J. T. McIntosh .....	Trackman .....	Ross Road .....	1 15	49	Incompetency .....
Malcolm McDonald .....	Agent .....	Pugwash Junction.....	30 00	22	Short in cash .....
J. B. Cameron .....	Fireman .....	Stellarton .....	1 30	29	Drunkenness.....
Isaac Freeland .....	Brakeman .....	" .....	1 60	34	Collision at Acadia Siding...
Wm. F. Smith .....	" .....	" .....	1 25	23	" .....
Alex. McLeod .....	Conductor .....	" .....	2 00	34	" .....
H. A. Wilson .....	Acting agent .....	Westville .....	30 00	23	" .....
Robert Cameron .....	Cleaner .....	Stellarton .....	0 11	20	Absenting himself when leave was required.
George A. Ward .....	Car inspector.....	Pictou .....	47 00	49	Incompetency.....
D. R. McDonald .....	Agent .....	Tracadie .....	25 00	31	Short in cash .....
Alexander Gillis .....	Trackman .....	W. Bay Road.....	1 15	47	Not acceptable to Dept.....

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

## RAILWAY—Continued.

since April 9, 1897, have been removed from office by dismissal, &amp;c.—Continued.

When Dismissed.	Amount of Superannuation or Gratuity.	PERSONS APPOINTED.			
		Name.	Occupation.	Salary.	Age.
				\$	cts.
July 1897.		D. L. Pelletier	Porter	1 00	30
Sept., 1897.		M. Grant	Agent	1 60	34
March, 1898.		J. Remillard	Foreman	1 60	27
April, 1897.		F. O. Bouchard	Operator	33 33	36
" 1897.					
May, 1897.		A. Rheume	Agent	35 00	35
July, 1897.		C. F. Coleman	Fore. porter	1 25	43
" 1897.		M. Emond	Watchman	1 20	..
" 1897.					
" 1897.		Jos. Dagman	Porter	1 10	29
" 1897.		C. Morneau	"	1 10	27
" 1897.		T. Verutte	"	1 10	54
" 1897.					
" 1897.		P. Morineau	Crossing watchman	1 00	47
Nov., 1897.		Oct. Couture	Freight clerk	41 66	42
July, 1897.		A. Lamontagne	"	41 66	22
" 1897.		E. Lavallière	Porter	1 10	49
" 1897.		A. Bolduc	"	1 10	47
" 1897.		A. Couture	"	1 10	59
" 1897.		P. Gagne	"	1 10	37
" 1897.		P. Lemieux	"	1 10	42
" 1897.		Jos. Beaulieu	"	1 10	45
" 1897.		Jos. Maurice	"	1 10	36
June, 1897.		George Murray	Yardman	1 65	31
July, 1897.		George Begin	Constable	1 25	61
" 1897.		Walter Moore	Watchman	1 00	38
Aug., 1897.		L. J. Furois	Baggage master	1 60	34
May, 1897.		S. Malouin	Car foreman	47 00	37
July, 1897.		R. Lafrenes	Car repairer	0 12	47
" 1897.		P. Demers	"	0 12	33
" 1897.		B. Lemieux	"	0 12	43
May, 1897.		Simon Côté	"	0 12	25
" 1897.		Alf. Couture	"	0 12	57
Aug., 1897.	2 months' salary.	*W. H. Olive	East. freight & pass. agt.	133 33	62
May, 1898.		E. Cameron	D. C. conductor	60 00	25
July, 1898.					
Sept., 1898.		George Nauffts	Brass finisher	0 17½	33
July, 1898.		Fred. Miller	Fitter	0 14	39
Sept., 1898.					
March, 1899.		George Took	2nd cook	20 00	22
Sept., 1898.		A. H. McKenzie	Shunter	1 30	25
Jan., 1899.					
" 1899.					
" 1899.					
" 1899.					
" 1899.					
March, 1899.		M. Seaman	Trackman	1 15	..
" 1899.		H. R. Findlay	Acting agent	30 00	19
Aug., 1898.					
Oct., 1898.					
" 1898.					
" 1898.					
" 1898.					
" 1898.		C. H. Pemberton	Cleaner	0 11	24
Nov., 1898.		Mason Smith	Car inspector	47 00	49
March, 1899.		C. H. Cameron	Acting agent	25 00	20
Sept., 1898.		Allan McDonald	Trackman	1 15	31

\* Office abolished Dec. 1, 1897; re-employed travelling agent December, 1898, at \$100 per month.

## INTERCOLONIAL

RETURN showing the Names, Ages, Offices and Salaries of all employees who

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.	Salary.	Age.	Why Dismissed.
			\$ cts.		
James Matheson	Foreman	McKinnon Harb'r.	1 60	49	Not acceptable to Dept.
Edw. Fader	Trackman	Leitche's Creek	1 15	37	" " "
Rory McNeil	Foreman	Beaver Cove	1 60	32	" " "
Rory McIsaac	Agent	Boisdale	30 00	28	Drunkness
J. H. Walker	Trackman	McKinnon Harb'r.	1 15	28	Not acceptable to Dept.
D. C. McNeil	Foreman	Grand Narrows	1 60	37	" " "
John Campbell	Trackman	Boisdale	1 15	44	" " "
Grant Hall	Gen. loco. foreman	Moncton	125 00	35	" " "
B. Freeze	Tankman	Petitcodiac	1 50	62	" " "
J. McCready	Agent	Morton	40 00	69	Services unsatisfactory
J. F. Desmond	Operator	M. & St. F. Dist.	1 00	21	No work
J. P. Swift	"	" " "	1 00	22	" " "
T. G. Cronin	Porter	St. John	1 20	33	Drunkness
T. W. Hay	Agent	Bartibogue	33 33	25	Inattention to duty and short in cash.
E. Tardiff	Brakeman	St. Flavie	1 25	40	No work
Felix Saindon	Trackman	St. Arsene	1 15	53	Not acceptable to Dept.
Wm. Earl	Yardmaster	Rivière du Loup	1 75	32	Liquor stolen at Riv. du Loup
Cyrel Roberge	Brakeman	" " "	1 60	27	" " "
Alfred Wright	"	" " "	1 60	39	" " "
P. Courtrow	"	" " "	1 60	"	" " "
A. Gagné	Porter	" " "	1 20	"	" " "
Joseph LeBel	Brakeman	" " "	1 25	"	Drunkness
J. V. Côté	Agent	Isle Verte	1 00	"	Drunkness and fighting on station.
J. O. Chamberland	"	Cacouna	35 00	33	Not attending to railway business.
Frs. Berube	Porter	"	1 00	50	" " "
Camille Caron	Brakeman	Rivière du Loup	1 60	40	Stealing fowls
H. Robitaille	Clerk	" " "	30 00	19	Incompetency
Frs. Michaud	Cleaner	" " "	0 11	49	Drunkness
A. Roberge	Brakeman	" " "	1 25	38	"
Lazare Morin	Trackman	Ste. Helène	1 25	43	Not acceptable to Dept.
C. Bouillard	Fuelman	St. Charles	33 00	61	Coal handled by contract
Jos. Couture	"	" " "	1 00	49	" " "
Frs. Gosselin	"	" " "	1 00	56	" " "
Damase Girard	"	" " "	1 00	38	" " "
Charles Levesque	Pullman conductor	Quebec	50 00	28	Drunkness
A. H. Harris	Gen. traffic m'gr.	Montreal	416 66	44	Office abolished
T. H. Underwood	Chief clerk	"	100 00	39	"
Q. B. O'Dell	Secretary	"	50 00	27	"
J. A. Ryan	Messenger	"	10 00	17	"
D. Arbuckle	Chef	"	60 00	28	Too expensive a cook
C. R. Budd	Brakeman	Moncton	1 25	25	No work
W. D. King	"	" " "	1 25	22	"
B. Hachey	"	" " "	1 25	20	"
N. Lutz	"	" " "	1 25	20	"
Frank Lemieux	Agent	St. Michel	20 00	"	Short in cash
J. B. Lavigne	"	St. Luce	35 00	35	Carrying on a trading business
Alex. McIntyre	Baggage master	Sydney	1 30	47	Baggage irregularities
O. Rousselle	Brakeman	St. Flavie	1 60	35	Drunkness
J. A. Damours	Operator	Mitchell	1 00	27	"
A. Oullette	Superintendent	Rivière du Loup	133 33	42	Not acceptable to Dept.

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

RAILWAY—*Concluded.*since April 9, 1897, have been removed from office by dismissal, &c.—*Concluded.*

When Dismissed.	Amount of Superannuation or Gratuity.	PERSONS APPOINTED.			
		Name.	Occupation.	Salary.	Age.
				\$ cts.	
Oct., 1898.		M. A. Gillis	Foreman	1 60	28
" 1898.		Ingram Ball	Trackman	1 15	31
" 1898.		Alten Steele	Foreman	1 60	31
Oct., 1898.		Peter McKenzie	Agent	25 00	25
Jan., 1899.		Neil McKinnon	Trackman	1 15	40
Nov., 1898.		Rory McKenzie	Foreman	1 60	39
Sept., 1898.		D. A. McIntyre	Trackman	1 15	46
July, 1898.	2 months' salary	F. G. Hunter	Gen. locomotive foreman	100 00	49
" 1898.		James Nelson	Tankman	1 50	67
" 1898.		J. E. McCreedy	Agent	35 00	31
Aug., 1898.					
" 1898.					
March, 1899.		R. D. Smith	Acting agent	33 33	25
Feb., 1899.					
Dec., 1898.		Aug. Morneau	Trackman	1 15	29
Aug., 1898.		D. Laplante	Yardmaster	1 75	34
Sept., 1898.					
" 1898.					
" 1898.					
" 1898.		Jos. April	Porter	1 20	25
" 1898.					
" 1898.		P. Voyer	Agent	33 33	33
Oct., 1898.		J. C. Roy	"	33 33	29
" 1898.					
Jan., 1899.					
Oct., 1898.		F. H. Primeau	Clerk	50 00	29
" 1898.					
Feb., 1899.					
Dec., 1898.		V. Desjardins	Trackman	1 15	20
Feb., 1899.					
" 1899.					
" 1899.					
" 1899.					
March, 1899.					
July, 1898.	6 months' salary				
" 1898.	2 " "				
" 1898.					
" 1898.					
Dec., 1898.		A. W. Eaton	Chef	45 00	30
May, 1899.					
" 1899.					
" 1899.					
" 1899.					
March, 1899.		J. B. Paradis	Acting agent	1 00	
April, 1899.		J. A. Picard	Agent	33 33	29
" 1899.		C. Downing	Acting baggage master	1 30	32
" 1899.					
May, 1899.					
March, 1899.		W. A. Dubé	Superintendent	133 33	

## MARINE AND FISHERIES

STATEMENT giving the Names, Ages, Offices and Salaries, Cause of Dismissal since 9th

Name.	Age.	Office.	Salary.	Inside or Outside.	Temporary or Permanent.
H. B. Short	33	Wharfinger, Digby, N.S.	25 p.c. tolls.	Outside.	Permanent.
Robert Ramsborrow	32	Lightkeeper, Lower Fox I'd, Miramachee Bay	\$200 p.a.	"	"
John A. Gowan	51	Harbour master, Shelbourne, N.S.	200	"	"
A. D. Case	36	Lightkeeper, Hendry's Point, N.B.	80	"	"
Francis, Cahill	38	Lightkeeper, Sandy I'd., Casauinpec	200	"	"
Joseph Bouffard	32	Wharfinger, Berthier.	25 p.c. tolls.	"	"
B. R. Palmer	46	Lightkeeper, Palmer's Point, N.B.	\$ 80 p.a.	"	"
R. C. Williams	53	" Williams' Wharf, N.B.	80	"	"
Thos. Judson Downie	53	Wharfinger, Margaretville.	25 p.c. tolls.	"	"
Joseph Livingstone	64	Harbour master, Cardigan River.	d \$100 p.a.	"	"
William D. White	49	" Alberton, P.E.I.	d 200	"	"
Paul Salvail, jr.	27	Lightkeeper, Isle a la Pierre	220	"	"
Don. Fraser Macdonnell		Harbour master, Port William	d 400	"	"
James Cousins	64	" Digby, N.S.	d 200	"	"
Nelson Turnbull	33	Lightkeeper, Digby Pier.	100	"	"
Jos. R. Healey	39	" Shafner's Point, N.S.	150	"	"
Augustine, Hackett	54	" North Cape, P.E.I.	300	"	"
Morris, Scovil	37	" Noman's Friend, N.B.	80	"	"
Alex. Beaton	42	Harbour master, Weymouth, N.S.	d 200	"	"
Don. Fraser Macdonnell		" Port Arthur.	d 200	"	"
Samuel Hagan		Wharfinger, Thes-alon, Ont.	25 p.c. tolls.	"	"
H. F. Devean	47	" Meteghan Cove, N.S.	"	"	"
W. M. B. Dakin	48	" Centreville, N.S.	"	"	"
A. A. Lawson	37	Lightkeeper, Red Rock, Parry Sound.	\$450 p.a.	"	"
L. S. Nickerson	57	Keeper light ship at Barrington.	500	"	"
Alex. Fraser	44	Lightkeeper, Pictou Harbour.	150	"	"
Andrew Jones	34	" Port Dover.	200	"	"
Harding E. Graves	40	Harbour master, Harvey, N.B.	d100	"	"
Angus Campbell	51	Lightkeeper, Bird Island, N.S.	400	"	"
John Nickerson	59	Harbour master, Port La Tour.	d200	"	"
Alphonse Blondin	40	Lightkeeper, Lachine Pier.	200	"	"
Thomas Pack	49	Eng. fog alarm, Cranberry Head, N.S.	500	"	"
John Beck	68	Lightkeeper, Cape Cove, Que.	400	"	"
John McDonald	45	" Seatarie I'd, N.S.	800	"	"
Lewis Hudgins	88	" Salmon Point, Ont.	300	"	"
James McKinnon	68	" Negro I'd, N.S.	300	"	"
† Alex. M. Willis		Pilotage Commissioner, Pugwash.	"	"	"
Thomas Hayes	61	Lightkeeper, Herring Cove, N.S.	\$100 p.a.	"	"
James Day	57	Wharfinger, Crapaud, P.E.I.	25 p.c. tolls.	"	"
C. L. dit Raymond	53	Lightkeeper, Pointe aux Anglaise.	\$200 p.a.	"	"
† John P. Brennen		Pilotage Commissioner, Alberton, P.E.I.	"	"	"
† W. P. Reid		" " "	"	"	"
† James E. Birch		" " "	"	"	"
James Grady		Harbour master, Summerside.	d \$200 p.a.	"	"
Wm. B. Welsh	38	Wharfinger, Cape Tormentine.	25 p.c. tolls.	"	"
Nerre Morash		" Cascades, Que.	"	"	"
Albert Leblanc	36	Keeper light ship, No. 2, Lake St. Louis.	\$300 p.a.	"	"
J. P. Dillon	58	Lightkeeper, Whitehead I'd, N.S.	510	"	"
John Mountain	53	Keeper range lights, Alberton.	80	"	"
A. B. Richard	48	Lightkeeper, Folly Point, N.B.	175	"	"
W. W. Wrayton	40	" Bon Portage, N.S.	350	"	"
Jos. E. McNeil	54	" Jerome Point, N.S.	250	"	"
† York Barrington	45	Port Warden, Vic. Pier, Sydney Harbour.	Fees of office	"	"
York Barrington	45	Harbour master, Sydney Harbour	d200 p.a.	"	"
Norman Matheson	57	" Little Narrows, N.S.	d100	"	"
Daniel Sutherland		Harbour, Com., Pictou Harbour	"	"	"
Allan A. Ferguson		" " "	"	"	"
Donald Grant		" " "	"	"	"

a Declined appointment. b Not required to give age. c Temporary. d Of fees.

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

—MARINE BRANCH.

of all Employees in the Inside or Outside Service Removed from Office April, 1897.

How removed.	On Report of Commissioner or Otherwise.	Grounds of Dismissal.	Amount of Superannuation or Gratuity.	Name of New Appointee.	Age.	Salary.
			\$ cts.			
Dismissed by O.C.	Report of Com'r	Offensive partisanship.		W. W. Hayden.	35	25 p.c. tolls.
Superannuated		Old age.	\$100 p.a.	George Mills	34	\$200 p. a.
Dismissed by O.C.	Report of Com'r	Irregularities in office.		John C. Morrison.	41	d100 "
"	Agent	Moved from locality without permission.		E. M. Hendry.	54	60 "
"	"	Neglect of duty.		Jas. C. Tuplin.	26	200 "
"	"	"		aD. Larochele		25 p.c. tolls.
"	Com'r	Political partisanship.		R. E. Pickett	52	\$ 80 p. a.
"	"	"		Forest Williams	47	80 "
"	"	"		C. S. McLean	70	25 p.c. tolls.
"	"	Careless att'n't'n to duty		Donald Stewart.		d\$100 p. a.
"	"	Political partisanship.		John McKay	66	d 200 "
"	"	Inefficiency, etc.		Omer Salvail		220 "
"	Report of Com'r	Political partisanship.		T. E. Oakley	29	d 400 "
"	"	"		Israel Horsey	67	d 200 "
"	"	"		Edwin Beaman	51	100 "
"	"	"		J. V. Roblee	49	150 "
"	"	"		James Phee	40	300 "
"	"	Improperly selling Govt. property, &c.		David Purvis	67	80 "
"	"	Political partisanship.		Randolph Payson.	49	200 "
"	"	Inefficiency.		Basil Guerard	70	d 200 "
"	"	Neglect of duty.		F. Leighfield	48	25 p.c. tolls.
"	Report of Com'r	Political partisanship.		H. F. Robichau.	69	25 "
"	"	"		Alfred Ward	60	25 "
"	"	Absent from duty		J. McConachie	42	\$450 p. a.
"	Report of Insp'r	Gross negligence, &c		John W. Lyons		500 "
"	Report of Com'r	Political partisanship.		David Lowden	35	150 "
"	"	"		S. L. Butler.	35	260 "
"	"	"		J. E. Bishop	50	d100 "
"	"	"		W. H. Dunlop	40	400 "
"	"	"		J. K. Snow		d200 "
"	"	"		Thos. Leger	32	200 "
"	"	"		aC. A. Burchell		500 "
6	"	"		Chas. Bourget		400 "
"	"	"		J. T. Martell	41	800 "
"	"	Old age.	138 00	Amos McDonald	36	300 "
"	"	Age, bodily infirmities.	150 00	Byron Nickerson	36	250 "
"	"	Unable to attend duties		Alex. Hollis		
"	Report of Com'r	Political partisanship.		Wm. Brackett.	47	\$100 p. a.
"	"	"		E. McKinnon.	46	25 p.c. tolls.
"	"	Violating regulations		L. H. Masson		\$200 p. a.
"	Report of Com'r	Political partisanship.		Jas. S. Gordon		
"	"	"		James F. White		
"	"	"		Charles Morrison		
"	"	Inattentive to duty.		Wm. Stymest.	61	d\$200 p. a.
"	Report of Com'r	Political partisanship.		E. T. Allan		25 p.c. tolls.
"	Insp'r	Living too far away		Moise Leroux		25 "
"	"	Inattentive to duty.		Daniel Daoust	36	\$300 p. a.
"	Com'r	Political partisanship.		James Wells		510 "
"	"	"		Wm. Champion		80 "
"	"	Disposing of Govt. prop'y		P. T. Belleveau.	34	175 "
"	Insp'r	Gross negligence.		Leslie Hopkins	25	350 "
"	Com'r	Political partisanship.		cJames McAskill	53	250 "
"	"	"		Nelson Townsend		Fees of office
"	"	"		Ernest Richardson	27	d\$200 p. a.
"	"	"		Ken'th McLennan	46	d 100 "
"	"	Doesn'thg in int. of Har		Henry G. Ives		
"	"	"		Fred. W. Fraser		
"	"	"		Edward Doherty		

d Of fees.

**MARINE AND FISHERIES**  
**STATEMENT giving the Names, Ages, Offices and Salaries,**

Name.	Age.	Office.	Salary.	Inside or Outside.	Temporary or Permanent.
Thomas Cantley		Harbour Com., Pictou Harbour		Outside.	Permanent.
Thomas Farmer		" " "		"	"
Martin Phoran		Harbour Com., North Sydney		"	"
Geo. H. Dobson		" " "		"	"
Horace E. Moore		" " "		"	"
H. H. Hamilton	63	Lightkeeper, Whitehead	\$350 p. a.	"	"
Jas. F. Burke	44	" Louisbourg, N.S.	350 "	"	"
John Ehlor	44	" Guysboro, N.S.	300 "	"	"
Angus Beaton	73	" Pugwash, N.S.	300 "	"	"
Murdock McLeod	69	" Saugeen River, Ont.	80 "	"	"
O. H. Feltmate	43	Harbour master, Fox Bay	d200 "	"	"
E. A. McNeil	48	Lightkeeper, Piper's Cove, N.S.	120 "	"	"
P. E. McNeil	37	" Gillis Point, N.S.	120 "	"	"
Wm. Peters	60	" Narrow Island, Ont.	200 "	"	"
Abraham Daly	71	" Birch Point, P.E.I.	50 "	"	"
J. W. Kirkpatrick	35	Engineer fog alarm, Cape D'Or.	500 "	"	"
J. C. McFarlane	34	Lightkeeper, Margaret Island, N.S.	400 "	"	"
Thos. Miller	59	Shipping master, Bear River, N.S.	Fees.	"	"
Wm. Purvis		Pilotage authority, Sydney, N.S.		"	"
Alex. Hamilton		" " "		"	"
John Lorway		" " "		"	"
Thomas Routledge		" " "		"	"
David Rudderham		" " "		"	"
W. W. Cunnabell	50	Shipping master, Parsboro, N.S.	Fees.	"	"
Wm. Purvis	63	Lightkeeper, Great Dutch Island, Ont.	\$500 p. a.	"	"
T. F. Mader		Harbour master, Mahone Bay	200 "	"	"
Chas. E. Kerr	63	" Wallace, N.S.	d100 "	"	"
M. A. Smith	23	Lightkeeper, Ingonish I'd, N.S.	300 "	"	"
Malcoln Macfarlane	77	Harbour master, Sheethead	d200 "	"	"
James McKillop	54	" St. Annis, N.S.	d100 "	"	"
Geo. E. Smith	78	Keeper of light and fog alarm, Cross I'd, N.S.	800 "	"	"
Theo. Verville	60	Lightkeeper, Isle au Basin	240 "	"	"
Edmond Biron	44	Keeper Light-ship No. 3, Lake St. Peter, Que.	400 "	"	"
Boaz Gross		Harbour master, Hillsboro.	d100 "	"	"
John Galna	49	" Parry Sound	d200 "	"	"
David Desjardins	72	Lightkeeper, Pilgrims, Lower St. Lawrence.	340 "	"	"
Henry Ancoin	54	Keeper range lights, Cheticamp	150 "	"	"
James Walsh	68	Lightkeeper, Indian Point, P.E.I.	350 "	"	"
Flavien Arcand	67	" Seven Island	500 "	"	"
W. A. Gallant	54	Engineer fog alarm, Point Lebreaux	450 "	"	"
J. P. Mosher	44	Lightkeeper, Burnt Coat, N.S.	260 "	"	"
Hugh Macdonald	65	" Cape St. George, N.S.	450 "	"	"
R. B. Little	45	" Grant's Tomb, Ont.	250 "	"	"
Alex. Ford		Harbour master, Sackville	d200 "	"	"
T. Piercy	60	Lightkeeper, Yellow Island, B.C.	500 "	"	"
E. A. McNeil		Wharfinger, Grand Narrows, N.S.	25 p.c. tolls.	"	"
Louis Dickson		Harbour master, Louisbourg	d\$200 p. a.	"	"
W. D. McMillan	27	Lightkeeper, Wood Islands, P.E.I.	250 "	"	"
Wm. Young	74	Shipping master, Lunenburg	Fees.	"	"
John Prinyer	79	Lightkeeper, Point Pleasant, Ont.	\$300 p. a.	"	"
John McGrath		Harbour master, St. Peter's Harbour	d200 "	"	"
Charles Latimer	68	Lightkeeper, Cape La Ronde	300 "	"	"
Wm. Orser	53	Keeper range lights, Wellers' Bay	150 "	"	"
Jas. S. Webster	51	First class clerk	1,450 "	Inside	"
F. C. Brewer	32	Harbour master, Ingonish South Bay	d100 "	Outside	"
David Stevenson	51	Wharfinger, Point Brule	25 p.c. tolls.	"	"
Thos. Marcheldon	50	Lightkeeper, Hope Island, Ont.	\$450 p. a.	"	"

b Not required to give age. d Of Fees.



SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

—MARINE BRANCH—Continued.

Cause of Dismissal of all Employees, &amp;c.—Continued.

How removed.	On Report of Commissioner or Otherwise.	Grounds of Dismissal.	Amount of Superannuation or Gratuity.	Name of New Appointee.	Salary.
			\$ cts.		Age.
Dismissed by O.C.		Does n'thg in int. of Har		Thos. Cantley	
" "		Disregard of orders.		John G. Read	
" "		" "		James W. Gordon	
" "		" "		Wm. Hackett	
" "		" "		Peter McDonald	
Superannuated.		Ill health.	\$154 p. a.	Chas. A. Amiro	43 \$200 p. a.
Dismissed by O.C.	Report of Com'r	Intemperance.		Philip Price	44 350 "
" "	" "	Political partisanship.		D. S. Hensby	36 300 "
Superannuated.	" "	Old age.	\$114 p. a.	M. McLeod	29 250 "
Dismissed by O.C.	Report of Insp'r	Insubordination		Donald McAulay	65 80 "
" "	Report of Com'r	Political partisanship.		Andrew Haley	55 \$200 "
" "	" "	" "		John C. McNeil	39 120 "
" "	" "	" "		Hector McLean	39 120 "
" "	" Insp'r	Inattention to duty		A. B. Boyter	22 200 "
" "	Agent	" "		Lemuel McLeod	21 50 "
" "	" Mr. Logan	" "			
" "	" M. P.	Political partisanship.		F. H. P. Dewis	43 500 "
" "	" Mem. P't	" "		Roderick McRae	27 400 "
" "	" Commiss'r	" "		Albert Harris	68 Fees.
" "		Defy'g author'y of Dept		Anthony Gannon	
" "		" "		Daniel McLean	
" "		" "		Daniel McGillivray	
" "		" "		James Ratchford	
" "		" "		John Lorway	
Superannuated.	Rep't Mem P't	Political partisanship.		D. K. Holmes	Fees.
Dismissed by O.C.		Age, bodily infirmity.	\$210 p. a.	John Purvis	31 \$500 p. a.
" "		Resides outsid limits of Harbour		Lewis Knaut	d200 "
" "		Inattention to duty		James Patton	d100 "
" "	Report of Com'r	Political partisanship.		David Jackson	54 300 "
" "	" "	Age.		Henry Hall	d200 "
" "	Report of Com'r	Inattention to duty		George Fader	52 d100 "
Superannuated.		Age.		W. H. Wynacht	40 800 "
Dismissed by O.C.		Advanced age.	\$239.20 p a	Louis Boucher	34 240 "
" "		Inattention to duty		D. Heroux	49 400 "
" "		Unsatisfactory service.		J. O'Shaughnessey	d100 "
" "	Report of Com'r	Political partisanship.		Frank Strain	d200 "
Superannuated.		Old age.	115 60	Hypolite Morin	34 340 "
Dismissed by O.C.		Political partisanship.		Philip Bourgeois	37 150 "
Superannuated.		Age.	119 00	J. S. Allen	37 350 "
" "		" "	176 00	A. Arcand	38 324 "
Dismissed by O.C.		Neglect of duty.		Frank Frawley	32 400 "
" "	Report of Com'r	Political partisanship.		W. Y. Faulkner	39 260 "
" "	" Mem. P't	" "		A. L. McEacher	55 450 "
" "	" Sup. Light	" "		A. H. Griffith	40 250 "
" "	" "	" "		John Bowser	35 d200 "
" "	Report of Com'r	Absent from station.		Wm. McDonagh	33 500 "
" "	" "	Political partisanship.		Neil McNeil	25 p.c. tolls.
" "	" "	Neglect of duty		H. C. V. Lavatte	40 d\$200 p. a.
" "	Report of Com'r	Political partisanship.		John McKay	40 250 "
" "	" "	" "		A. G. Heisler	60 Fees.
Superannuated.		Age.	192 00	Frank Connors	\$200 p. a.
Dismissed by O.C.		Not in public interest.		Albert Anderson	d200 "
Superannuated.		Ill health.	144 00	John J. Manger	300 "
Dismissed by O.C.	Report of Com'r	Political partisanship.		Harry J. Chase	26 150 "
Superannuated.		Abolition of office.	547 83		
Dismissed by O.C.	Report of Com'r	Political partisanship.		Jno. Jas. Donovan	d100 "
" "	Agent	Dishonesty.		Alex. Craig	25 p.c. tolls.
" "	" Inspector	Political partisanship.		Chas. Valee	22 \$450 p. a.

d Of Fees.

64b-4

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—*Continued.*

## RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

STATEMENT issued by the Department of Railways and Canals, dated July 9, 1900, showing the number of officials dismissed or retired on account of political partisanship since July 1, 1896.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Name.	Occupation.	Cause of Dismissal.	How Dismissed.	Remarks.
P. S. Archibald.	Chief Engineer, I.C.R., Moncton.	Offensive political partisanship.	Report of Commissioner.	Official investigation.
C. T. Hillson...	Not given .....	" " ..	" ..	" "
M. R. Densmore	" .....	" " ..	" ..	" "
A. LeBel.....	" .....	" " ..	" ..	" "
Jos. Huard.....	" .....	" " ..	" ..	" "
J. H. Clarke.....	" .....	" " ..	" ..	" "
J. H. McKeen...	" .....	" " ..	" ..	" "
W. S. Willett ..	" .....	" " ..	" ..	" "
R. Peeples.....	" .....	" " ..	" ..	" "
Jas. Clarke.....	" .....	" " ..	" ..	" "
F. Castanguay ..	" .....	" " ..	" ..	" "
A. P. LeBel....	Agent .....	" " ..	" ..	" "
Thos. Foreman..	Carillon and Grenville Canal.	" " ..	" ..	" "
Alex. Predham..	" " ..	" " ..	" ..	" "
Wm. Crevier....	Ste. Anne's Locks.....	" " ..	" ..	" "
F. T. Walton...	Welland Canal.....	.....	.....	.....

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT issued by the Finance Department, dated April 11, 1900, showing the number of officials dismissed or retired on account of political partisanship since July 1, 1896.

Name.	Occupation.	Cause of Dismissal.	How Dismissed.	Remarks.
C. B. Deacon...	Clerk in office of Assistant Receiver General, Win- nipeg.	Political partisanship..	Dismissed by O.C.	No investigation.
John Cameron..	Govt. Savings Bank Agent, New Glasgow, N.S.	" " ..	" ..	No formal investiga- tion.
W. M. de Blois.	Govt. Savings Bank Agent, Annapolis, N.S.	" " ..	" ..	" "
A. S. Townsend.	Govt. Savings Bank Agent, Parrsboro', N.S.	" " ..	" ..	" "

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

STATEMENT issued by the Department of Agriculture, dated April 27, 1900, showing the number of dismissals in the department since July 1, 1896.

Name.	Occupation.	Cause of Dismissal.	How Dismissed.	Remarks.
Not given . . . . .	Not given . . . . .	Political partisanship.	Not given. . . . .	One employee; no investigation.

## PRINTING BUREAU.

STATEMENT issued by the Queen's Printer, dated April 2, 1900, giving the number of dismissals from that department for political partisanship since July 1, 1896.

Name.	Occupation.	Cause of Dismissal.	How Dismissed.	Remarks.
Nil . . . . .	Nil . . . . .	Nil . . . . .	Nil . . . . .	No dismissals.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

STATEMENT from the Deputy Head, dated April 3, 1900, giving the number of employees dismissed or retired on account of political partisanship since July 1, 1896.

Name.	Occupation.	Cause of Dismissal.	How Dismissed.	Remarks.
Nil . . . . .	Nil . . . . .	Nil . . . . .	Nil . . . . .	No dismissals or retirement.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, dated April 2, 1900, giving the number of employees dismissed or retired on account of political partisanship since July 1, 1896.

Name.	Occupation.	Cause of Dismissal.	How Dismissed.	Remarks.
Nil .....	Nil .....	Nil .....	Nil .....	No dismissals or retirement.

## AUDITOR GENERAL.

STATEMENT issued by the Auditor General, dated April 2, 1900, referring to employees dismissed or retired on account of political partisanship since July 1, 1896.

Name.	Occupation.	Cause of Dismissal.	How Dismissed.	Remarks.
Nil .....	Nil .....	Nil .....	Nil .....	No dismissals or retirement.

## MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

STATEMENT issued by the department, dated April 6, 1900, respecting employees dismissed or retired on account of political partisanship since July 1, 1896.

Name.	Occupation.	Cause of Dismissal.	How Dismissed.	Remarks.
Charles Roy....	Cartridge maker, Quebec Cartridge Factory.	Political partisanship..	.....	Taking an active part in the elections held in 1896 in favour of Mr. Angers.

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

## PUBLIC WORKS.

STATEMENT by the department, dated May 15, 1900, respecting the dismissal or retirement of employees for political partisanship since July 1, 1896.

Name.	Occupation.	Cause of Dismissal.	How Dismissed.	Remarks.
Nil .....	Nil .....	Nil .....	Nil .....	No dismissals or retirement.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT issued by the Department of the Interior, dated March 28, 1900, showing the number of employees dismissed on account of political partisanship since July 1, 1896.

Name.	Occupation.	Cause of Dismissal.	How Dismissed.	Remarks.
Not given.....	Not given .....	.....	.....	Six employees dismissed for political partisanship from outside service. No official investigation

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—Continued.  
 STATEMENT of Commissioners appointed to investigate Commissions of Inquiry since July 1, 1899.

Date of Commission	Name of Commissioner.	Occupation.	Subject matter of Commission.	Residence.	Allowance.	—
1899.					\$ cts.	
Aug. 2	Alexander McLeod Raoul Rinfret W. F. Povah	Barrister, &c. Prov. Land Surveyor Stenographer	Re claims of applicants for patents to lands in Yukon Territory.	Morden, Man. Montreal, P. Q. Winnipeg, Man.	10 per diem 7.50 100 per men	Services—Commission July 15 to Nov. '99. \$1,130 00 " " July 18 to Oct. 28, '99. 772 50 " " July 29 to Sept. 30, '99. 209 68 \$2,112 18 Travelling and living expenses of Com. and Asst. 2,213 26 \$1,325 44 49 46 \$4,374 90
Oct. 7	His Honor Judge Senkler (since deceased) Chairman. W. F. Sirrett Wm. Lothian Chas. C. Castle Charles A. Bell His Honour Judge Richards.	Farmer " " " " Secy. of Con. Judge Chairman	To inquire re matters relating to shipping and transportation of grain by Ry. Co.'s in Manitoba and N. W. Ter.	St. Catharines, O. Glendale, Man. Pipestone, Man. Foxton, Man. Winnipeg, Man. " "	10 per diem 10 " " " " " " 25 " "	Printing and Stationery " " " " " " " " " " " "
Nov. 17	Roger Conger Clute.		Remines and mine-owners in Prov. B.C.		40	The other expenses of the Commission have not been made out.
1900.						
Feb. 13	Hon. Alfred E. Richards (in room and stead of Judge Senkler, deceased.)		Re shipping of grain, &c.	Winnipeg, Man.	25	The work of the commission is not finally completed, the payments so far have been as above shown.

SESSIONAL PAPERS Nos. 64b, c, g, j, k, n and 66

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—*Continued.*

The following departments report that in so far as they are concerned there has been no dismissals for alleged political partisanship since July 1, 1899, viz.:—

Department of Public Works.

Privy Council.

Mounted Police.

Secretary of State.

Queen's Printer.

# RETURN

(73)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated February 12, 1900, for copies of Orders in Council, reports and correspondence relating to the coasting laws of the Pacific Coast of Canada and the United States not already brought down.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,  
OTTAWA, February 24, 1898.

FRANK OLIVER, Esq., M.P.,  
House of Commons,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant to the Hon. the Minister of Customs, in regard to the necessity for customs arrangements on the Porcupine River, Yukon Territory, at a point at which it enters United States territory.

I am directed to state that the matter is under consideration, and a conclusion will be reached as soon as practicable. Meanwhile, however, instructions have been sent to the collector of customs at Fort Cudahy, for the free entry of Canadian goods arriving at that port via the Porcupine River upon proof the goods have been purchased in Canada.

Under the United States Treasury Regulations of February 2, 1898, as per copy enclosed, it is provided that:

'A vessel descending the Yukon or Porcupine rivers from ports or places in British Columbia, in ballast or with cargo or passengers, or both, shall come to at Circle City or such other port near the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia as may hereafter be designated, and shall there report in compliance with the provisions of section 2772 of the revised statutes.'

When a Canadian boat or steamer from the Porcupine River reports at the United States Custom-house at Circle City, it is assumed that permits will then be given them to proceed to destination up the Yukon River via Fort Cudahy, without undue restrictions, as the navigation is free by treaty.

You will observe that under the United States regulations a British vessel clearing at St. Michael in the manner provided by law, may proceed to her place of destination in the Yukon District. There does not appear to be any intimation in these regulations that customs supervision in United States waters will be necessary after the vessels leave Circle City, except when touching 'at places in Alaska for the purchase of fuel or supplies or in distress.'

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner.



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

OTTAWA, March 2, 1898.

Hon. WM. PATERSON,  
Minister of Customs,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of a letter received from the Commissioner of Customs dated February 24, in which he gives certain particulars as to the passing of goods going down the Porcupine River, and intended for the Upper Yukon, through the United States Customs. From the routine which he sketches it would appear that there is no necessity for any trouble arising; but at the same time, I would respectfully suggest that measures be taken by your department forthwith to settle any points of dispute that may arise before they actually arise, so that instructions can be sent to the United States Customs officer at Circle City in time for the opening of the season's trade by way of the Porcupine. It is not hard to imagine that when a new condition arises which is distinctly unfavourable to United States trade, unless the matter has been arranged beforehand, the United States Customs officials will take advantage of their isolation and distance from head-quarters to block our business. Allow me to say that it is in the highest degree important in the interests of Canada's trade that there should be a thorough understanding as to the passage of goods through United States territory from the Porcupine to the Yukon before the season opens. The regulations to which the Commissioner alludes in his letter appear to refer to steamers, and not directly to row-boats, such as would be used in the trade of which you speak. The Commissioner says it does not appear that Customs supervision will be necessary in United States waters except when touching at places in Alaska for the purchase of fuel or supplies or in distress. You can well understand that it would be absolutely impossible for row-boats to be taken up the Yukon without touching, practically all the way, as they would have to be towed up by hand. This certainly would not be permitted except with a United States Customs officer in charge under the present regulations. I think there should be a definite readjustment of the regulations, with a view of the class of trade which will seek that route.

I would be glad to discuss the matter personally with you at your convenience. I beg to again assure you of its great importance.

Yours,

FRANK OLIVER.

OTTAWA, March 7, 1898.

FRANK OLIVER, Esq., M.P.,  
House of Commons,  
Ottawa.

DEAR MR. OLIVER,—I have your letter of the 2nd instant in reference to the passing through the United States Customs of goods going down the Porcupine River and intended for the Upper Yukon.

I will be glad to discuss the matter personally with you if you will call upon me at my office in the Western Block any morning this week.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM PATERSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19, 1898.

Dominion Government,  
Ottawa, Canada.

My DEAR SIR,—As attorney for the California Yukon Trading Company (a corporation) I write you for information regarding the Dominion laws as to transporting

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

passengers and freight up the Yukon River into the North-west Territory. I have understood that some kind of a license is required to transact such business and we would be pleased to know just what these conditions are, so that the arrangements could be made before we send our boats up the river.

We will be under many obligations for any such information.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. H. KINGORE,

Attorney for Company.

Acknowledged and transferred to the Department of Customs, March 25, 1898.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, March 28, 1898.

M. H. KINGORE, Esq.,  
Rooms 427-428 Farrott Building,  
San Francisco, Cal.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 19th instant, addressed to the Dominion Government, Ottawa, asking on behalf of the California Yukon Trading Company for information regarding the Dominion laws as to transporting passengers and freight up the Yukon River into the North-west Territory:—

I beg to send you herewith one copy of each of the following regulations, viz.:—

1. Memo. No. 966 B., *re* entry of goods into Yukon and Stickine.
2. Temporary regulations *re* entry of Canadian goods into Yukon District during season of 1898, when carried in foreign vessels via St. Michael.
3. Regulations *re* foreign trading vessels.
4. Coasting regulations.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner.

(Telegram.)

VICTORIA, B.C., April 28, 1898.

The Commissioner of Customs,  
Ottawa.

Have bought duty paid goods Victoria. Can we forward to Glenora in American bottom without transshipment Wrangel by paying Canadian duties again?

CASSIAR CENTRAL RY. CO.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, April 29, 1898.

Cassiar Central Ry. Co.,  
Victoria, B.C.

Coasting laws prohibit American vessels from carrying goods from one port in Canada and landing same at another port in Canada.

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner of Customs.

68 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Extract from Order in Council of April 29, 1898.

That goods purchased in Canada, duty paid or free, and goods the produce of Canada, which are carried through Alaska free of United States Customs duties, may be admitted into the North-west Territories of Canada free of Canadian Customs duties when transported by water from ports in Canada under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs, provided that the identity of the goods shall be established to the satisfaction of the collector of customs at the port of entry.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, April 30, 1898.

Collectors of Customs.

Further Regulations *re* Entry of Goods into the Yukon District via Alaska.

Referring to memorandum No. 966 B., dated February 9, 1898,—you are now instructed:—

‘That goods purchased in Canada, duty paid or free, and goods the produce of Canada, which are carried through Alaska free of United States customs duties, may be admitted into the North-west Territories of Canada free of Canadian customs duties when transported by water from ports in Canada, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs: provided, that the identity of the goods shall be established to the satisfaction of the collector of customs at the port of entry.’

The following regulations and conditions are prescribed for the transportation of the goods aforementioned when carried by water from ports in Canada:—

(a) A manifest or invoice containing a description of the goods and their value, with the numbers and marks of the packages, shall be presented to the customs officer at the Canadian frontier port in the Yukon District or Stickine.

(b) The certificate of a Canadian customs officer is required to be endorsed on the manifest or invoice to the effect that the goods described therein have been ‘shipped duty free from a port in Canada.’

(c) The certificate above mentioned may be granted when the shipment by water from a Canadian port is made by any vessel authorized to engage in such transportation.

Under the regulations respecting foreign trading vessels, at present in force, vessels of the United States may engage in transporting goods from a port in Canada to a port in Alaska and vice versa.

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, May 17, 1898.

WILLIAM T. STEEN,

Secretary, Board of Trade,

Vancouver, B.C.

SIR,—Referring to your enquiry as to regulations governing the navigation of the Stickine River and the transferring of goods at Wrangel, I have the honour to forward to you herewith a copy of the regulations recently issued by the United States Treasury and published in the Treasury decisions.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, May 6, 1898.

A. R. MILNE, Esq., C.M.G.,  
Collector of Customs,  
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I wired and wrote you on February 28, 1898, respecting the transhipment of Canadian goods at Wrangel, intending thereby not to do more than intimate to you that the department was not aware of any special regulations made by the United States authorities respecting traffic at Wrangel, as it was represented that the United States Treasury regulations of February 2, 1898, were not intended to cover such transhipment.

If such transhipment at Wrangel is effected under other authority or regulations, it will of course be in the interests of Canadian trade, and I am not aware of any difficulty actually experienced so far at Wrangel in the transit of Canadian goods destined for Glenora.

Under the 'Further regulations *re* entry of goods into the Yukon district via Alaska,' issued April 30, 1898, Canadian goods may be carried in American bottoms from British Columbia ports to Wrangel, and if under these circumstances, you consider the presence of a Canadian customs officer at Wrangel of advantage to Canadian trade, or desirable in the interest of the customs service, you may wire the department on receipt of this letter.

The department has not received any further information as to United States customs regulations at Wrangel.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner.

(Telegram.)

VICTORIA, B.C., May 4, 1898.

Hon. W. PATERSON,  
Minister of Customs,  
Ottawa.

Cannot you advise collector here *re* transhipment of Canadian goods at Wrangel? Present state of affairs most serious, and stopping all business in coast cities and driving same to Seattle. Large contracts being held back hoping for speedy settlement, otherwise will go American cities. Please wire immediately how matters stand and what hopes for favourable outcome.

E. G. PRIOR.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, May 5, 1898.

Collector of Customs,  
Victoria, B.C.

Have you information regarding United States customs requirements on Canadian goods for Glenora transhipped at Wrangel and if any new demands? Wire reply.

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

(Telegram.)

VICTORIA, B.C., May 6, 1898.

Commissioner of Customs,  
Ottawa.

Present nothing further, river about opened, no boats yet gone up. Am clearing Canadian goods here with certificate to be carried to Glenora wholly in Canadian vessels. No new demands yet known. Instructed officer at Glenora that all goods arriving from Wrangel on American vessels must pay duty.

A. R. MILNE,  
Collector.

(Telegram.)

MONTREAL, May 6, 1898.

Hon. WM. PATERSON,  
Ottawa.

In case that you have not already been advised, there is difficulty about the transshipment of Canadian goods at Fort Wrangel when manifested through to Glenora. As considerable traffic commencing to move that way could not Collector Milne be instructed to send an officer to Wrangel to supervise transfer of Canadian freight manifested through? Our steamer *Athenian* leaves to-day.

T. G. SHAUGHNESSY.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, May 6, 1898.

T. G. SHAUGHNESSY,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Please explain nature of difficulty about transshipment Canadian goods at Fort Wrangel when manifested through to Glenora.

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner.

(Telegram.)

MONTREAL, QUE., May 6, 1898.

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner of Customs,  
Ottawa.

I have two messages from Vancouver, one of which says it is reported that American Customs officers at Wrangel are collecting duty on Canadian goods shipped to Glenora and that this has only been done since the opening of navigation of the Stickine River. A second message from our general freight agent at Vancouver states that to prevent trouble at Wrangel it is necessary to have a Canadian Customs officer appointed there immediately to supervise transfer of Canadian freight manifested through to Glenora. I have wired Vancouver asking for source of information.

T. G. SHAUGHNESSY.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

*(Telegram.)*

MONTREAL, QUE., May 8, 1898.

HON. WM. PATERSON,  
Minister of Customs,  
Ottawa.

From other telegrams received this morning imagine that rumour about United States authorities collecting duty on Canadian goods is not correct, but that trouble is because of exorbitant fees at Wrangel in making entries and arranging customs bond on goods while in American territory.

T. G. SHAUGHNESSY.

*(Telegram.)*

MONTREAL, Que., May 9, 1898.

JOHN McDUGALD,  
Commissioner of Customs,  
Ottawa.

Following message sent yesterday should have addressed to you:—From other telegrams received this morning imagine that rumour about United States authorities collecting duty on Canadian goods is not correct, but that trouble is because of exorbitant fees at Wrangel in making entries and arranging customs bond on goods while in American territory.

T. G. SHAUGHNESSY.

*(Telegram.)*

OTTAWA, May 16, 1898.

Collector of Customs,  
Vancouver, B.C., and Victoria, B.C.

United States regulations for navigation of Stikine published and mailed.  
Regulations for transfer at Wrangel same as at St. Michael, vide memorandum 966 B.

JOHN McDUGALD,  
Commissioner of Customs.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.  
MANAGER'S OFFICE,

VICTORIA, B.C., May 9, 1898.

Minister of Customs,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—There will be a number of Canadian steamers on the Upper Yukon this summer.

The information I desire to know is whether you are going to put the customs coasting laws into effect on the Yukon, to not allow American steamers to do coasting trade between ports and places.

An early answer will oblige.

Yours faithfully,  
JNO. IRVING,  
Manager.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

*(Telegram.)*

VICTORIA, B.C., May 17, 1898.

Commissioner of Customs,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Is privilege of warehousing Canadian goods at St. Michael provided for in new regulations?

M. R. MILNE,  
Collector.*(Telegram.)*

OTTAWA, May 18, 1898.

Collector of Customs,  
Victoria, B. C.

New regulations provide only for same privilege at Wrangel as granted at St. Michel under old regulations without any reference to warehousing.

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, May 20, 1898.

JOHN IRVING, Esq.,  
Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Ltd.,  
P. O. Box K, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, respecting the enforcement of the coasting laws on the Upper Yukon.

In reply, I beg to state that customs officers in the Yukon District have been instructed that the regulations respecting foreign trading vessels, of November 10, 1886, (as per copy enclosed herewith) apply to American vessels navigating the Yukon River.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner.SPECIAL MEMORANDUM, *RE* COASTING REGULATIONS ON YUKON RIVER.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 20, 1898.

Collector of Customs,  
Yukon District.

Enquiries having been made of this department as to the enforcement of the Canadian coasting regulations with respect to vessels on the Upper Yukon, you are hereby advised that the regulations respecting foreign trading vessels, of November 10, 1886 (as per copy enclosed) apply to American vessels navigating the Yukon River.

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner.

Copies sent to collectors at Fort Cudahy and Victoria, also to Major Walsh.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

MARINE AND FISHERIES, CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 21, 1898.

JOHN McDUGALD, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Customs.

SIR,—I have the honour to transfer herewith letter addressed by Mr. G. A. Piles, General Counsel Pacific Coast Steamship Company, to the Secretary of the Minister of the Interior, and transferred to this department, asking for certain information regarding the navigation of the Yukon River, as it appears to be a matter of trading or coasting.

I have the honour to be, sir,

F. GOURDEAU,

Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, May 11, 1898.

To the Honourable

The Secretary of the Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Dominion of Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly send me a copy, if issued and printed, of the laws and regulations of the Dominion of Canada governing the free navigation of the Yukon River in the Territories of Alaska and the British North-west Territory of Canada, as provided for under article 26 of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concluded May 8, 1871, and proclaimed July 4, 1871.

If the rules and regulations are not printed, will you be kind enough to advise me if an American steamboat owned by American citizens may be operated on that river between the mouth and Dawson City, and between Dawson City and the head of navigation without infringing any of your laws or rules relating to the subject matter.

Yours very truly,

G. H. PILES,

General Counsel Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, May 25, 1898.

G. H. PILES, Esq.,  
Pacific Coast Steamship Company,  
Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, addressed to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior and transferred to this department, in regard to the laws and regulations governing the navigation of the Yukon River.

A copy of the Canadian regulations is herewith enclosed. Also a copy of the United States regulations respecting the navigation of the Yukon (Memo. 966 B).

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDUGALD,

Commissioner.



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

THE BRACKMAN AND KER MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NATIONAL MILLS, VICTORIA, B.C., May 20, 1898.

Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,  
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—We have been endeavouring to secure the orders for supplying the Alaska Commercial Co., of San Francisco, with what grain they may require for their trading posts in the British Yukon.

They write us under date 14th instant, stating that they are unable to make their purchases in Victoria on account of sufficient freight having already been contracted for to fill the river boats on the first trip, and as no arrangement has been made with the American government for warehousing Canadian goods at St. Michael, and that they are, therefore, prevented from making any further purchases in Canada at present.

This you will readily see is an important matter and hits a blow at the interests of Canadian commerce.

We took the matter up with Collector Milne a few days ago and he at once wired to Ottawa, and in reply he was advised that no warehousing privileges for Canadian goods in bond were provided for in the regulations entered into with the American government.

We, therefore, considered it of such importance as to immediately call your attention to it.

Without these privileges at St. Michael it appears to us that very little Canadian freight can be expected to go forward by that route, as the enormous expense of retaining a British boat at the mouth of the river sufficiently long to connect with any particular line of river boats would be such as to practically make the rates they would have to charge prohibitory.

Trusting it is not too late to have this difficulty yet overcome and hoping to hear from you, we are,

Yours truly,

THE BRACKMAN AND KER MILLING CO., LTD.

D. B. KER,  
General Manager.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, June 1, 1898.

D. B. KER, Esq.,  
The Brackman and Ker Milling Co.,  
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 20th ultimo to the Hon. Clifford Sifton, transferred to this department for reply, with respect to bonded warehouses at St. Michael, I beg to forward herewith memoranda Nos. 966 B and 989 B, containing United States regulations in regard to the navigation of the Yukon and the entry of goods for the Yukon District, and the navigation of the Stickine.

My telegram to Collector Milne was to the effect that the new regulations (Memo. 989 B) provided only for same privileges at Wrangel as granted at St. Michael under old regulations, without any reference to warehousing.

Since that telegram was sent, a copy of the Alaska Bill, No. 95, approved at Washington, May 14, 1898, has been received. Section 14 thereof (as per copy inclosed) appears to provide for bonded warehouses, when the proclamation referred to is issued. I cannot inform you as to the procedure for establishing bonded warehouses, but you can probably obtain the information through the United States consul.

It may be that under the United States regulations of February 2, 1898 (Memo. 966 B) goods in transit from British Columbia for the Klondike would be permitted to

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

lay over at St. Michael in sufferance warehouse, at importer's expense for United States customs supervision.

Further inquiries are being made with regard to bonded warehouses at St. Michael, and you will be advised when definite information is received.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.,  
MANAGER'S OFFICE,

VICTORIA, B.C., June 10, 1898.

Minister of Customs,  
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I would call your attention to the fact that as it is at present at Fort Wrangel, no business can be conducted with the custom house except through customs brokers, who make a charge of at least \$6 on every miner's outfit going up the Stickine River. A miner having only 600 lbs. of freight having to pay as much as a merchant with six or ten tons.

The same thing is going to occur at St. Michael, as I have received letters from brokers leaving San Francisco and Seattle, who are going to St. Michael with a view of fleecing British vessels. Why should not the same restrictions be placed upon American vessels after they cross the boundary line as we have to undergo at the American side? For every steamer we send to Alaska an American inspector is placed on board when we are going up the Stickine River or going along the coast. On the Canadian side no inspectors are put on board to watch them, but the American vessels are allowed to do as they please. Herewith is a copy of a letter I received from a friend from the American side. It reads as follows:—

'I was told to-day that spotters were to be put on the route between Skagway and other Alaska ports and Wrangel, the object being to find out if any English ships were carrying passengers from one port of America to another, in other words "coasting." The line is a very-serious one and besides a great deal of expense and detention. I therefore wired you about this as I heard it privately to-day and would like you to be in a position to avoid any chance of being caught unawares. I have no doubt it has been done perhaps unintentionally, but nevertheless the consequences would be just as serious.'

I am aware of the fact that the Canadian customs officers on the Stickine River allowed American boats to do a coasting trade on that river. In the meantime we have to put up bonds at St. Michael that Canadian goods will go through. They first make us put up bonds, and then treat us like a thief, putting some one on to see that we carry out the bond.

On the Yukon River, unless Canadian inspectors are placed upon American steamers, there will be nothing to prevent them doing a coasting business along the river. Your penalties are also much lighter and very much less than the United States penalties. In fact, to a stranger, it would appear that the Canadian Government are playing entirely into the hands of the American steamboat companies.

I think, in the interest of Canada and Canadians, that business of this kind should be above suspicion and that both should have equal rights. So far I have received only a copy of the Act governing the navigation, but have not yet heard whether the government are going to see that their law is carried out, and I should be in a position to know.

Under the present circumstances it would be far better for a person wishing to do business in that part of the country to invest with American ship owners and to be a part and parcel of the country than to try to profit by the Canadian commerce.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

I do not wish to be considered a kicker, but we are not being fairly treated on either the Stickine or Yukon rivers up to date.

Yours truly,

JNO. IRVING,  
Manager.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, June 22, 1898.

JOHN IRVING, Esq.,  
Manager, Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.,  
P. O. Box K, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, referring to the United States and Canadian customs regulations governing traffic on the Yukon and Stickine rivers.

In reply, I beg to state that the Minister of Customs will give your representations his early consideration.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDUGALD,  
Commissioner.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 18, 1898.

JOHN McDUGALD, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Customs,  
Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Last season, as you know by information given to you by me, we shipped all our Canadian goods in bond, *ex* rail to San Francisco, thence by our vessels to St. Michael in transit to Dawson City.

We contemplate shipping all our Canadian purchases, as well as British and continental goods, direct from Vancouver this season, and would like to ask you as to whether there will be any objection or any violation of the coasting laws in the carriage of these goods by American bottoms to St. Michael in transit for Dawson.

It is our intention, the same as it was last season, to purchase everything possible that is produced in Canada, and in this year's business the goods will be transported over the Canadian Pacific Railway instead of over the American lines.

It is impossible for us to get sailing vessels of British register on this coast of the size that are best adapted and which will be required by us for handling our cargo. There are very few of this style of craft in use in the Canadian ports on the Pacific coast.

An early reply will be much esteemed, as we desire to work harmoniously and without any conflict of rules and regulations, and furthermore, feeling that your Government, and especially your department, will consider all the facts in making a ruling on this question, we beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY,

Per L. A. PHILLIPS.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, December 3, 1898.

The Alaska Exploration Company  
139 Post Street,  
San Francisco, Cal.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, in reference to the shipping of Canadian, British and Continental goods, in United States vessels, from Vancouver to St. Michael in transit to Dawson City.

The matter is being considered by the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and his decision will be communicated to you in a short time.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner.

Extract from Order in Council of March 1, 1898.

'That under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, goods purchased in Canada (duty paid or the produce of Canada), be admitted free of duty, into the Yukon Provisional District, when carried by water via St. Michael and the Yukon River from a port in Canada or the United States, notwithstanding that the transportation by water is partly or wholly by a foreign vessel; provided, however, that the Department of Customs be satisfied as to the identity of the goods.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, December 9, 1898.

The Alaska Exploration Company,  
159 Post Street,  
San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

GENTLEMEN,—With further reference to your letter of the 18th ultimo, I have the honour to hand you herewith two copies of temporary regulations governing the entry of Canadian goods into the Yukon district during the year 1899, when carried in foreign vessels via St. Michael and the Yukon River.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner.

## MEMORANDUM.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, December 9, 1898.

Temporary regulations *re* entry of Canadian goods into Yukon District during the year 1899, when carried in foreign vessels via St. Michael.

1. Referring to memorandum No. 966 B, dated February 9, 1898, *re* entry of goods into Yukon District and Stickine,—Collectors of customs in the Yukon provisional district are hereby instructed that goods purchased in Canada (duty paid or the pro-

duce of Canada) may be admitted free of duty into the said district during the year 1899 unless otherwise ordered, when carried by St. Michael and the Yukon River from a port of Canada or of the United States, notwithstanding that the transportation by water is partly or wholly by a foreign vessel, subject, however, to the following regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs :—

(a) A manifest or invoice, duly certified and containing a particular description of the merchandise by packages, marks, numbers and contents, shall be presented to the customs officer at the Canadian port of entry in the Yukon district.

(b) When the goods are shipped from a port in British Columbia, the certificate of a Canadian customs officer may be endorsed on the manifest or invoice, to the effect that the goods described have been shipped duty free from a port in British Columbia (the same as in section 5 (a) of memo. 966 B).

(c) When goods purchased in Canada as afore-said are forwarded through the United States, it is directed that the manifest or invoice shall have thereon a certificate of the Canadian exporter or his agent, attested before a customs officer in Canada, as near as may be in the form and to the effect set forth hereafter in schedule (Form 1, 6).

(d) The identity of the goods shall be established to the satisfaction of the customs officer at the port of entry in the Yukon District, and shall be attested by the oath of the importer or his agent.

2. Although one invoice only is required for Canadian customs purposes, it will be advisable for parties purchasing goods in Canada to provide themselves with invoices in duplicate, duly certified, so as to avoid trouble and delay in passing entries, in case of lost or stray invoices.

3. Customs officers in the Yukon District are required to examine the marks and numbers on the packages landed, comparing the same carefully with the invoices, and opening such packages as may be necessary for examination.

4. The foregoing regulations are temporary, applying only to the entry of Canadian goods via St. Michael and the Yukon River.

JOHN McDUGALD,  
Commissioner of Customs.

Copies sent to Collectors at  
Victoria, Vancouver, Dawson,  
Commissioner Ogilvie,  
Asst. Inspector McMartin.

CERTIFICATE (from Canadian exporter or his agent) for the Yukon trade via St. Michael. During 1899.

I, ..... do solemnly declare and certify the foregoing to be the true and correct invoice of goods, duty paid or the produce of Canada, with the marks and numbers of the packages in which shipped per ..... to ..... and as sold by the said ..... on account of .....

The said invoice being dated at ..... and amounting to ..... dollars.

(Signature) .....

Sworn to at ..... this ..... day of ..... 1899,  
Before me,

.....  
Customs officer. (Customs stamp).

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8, 1898.

JOHN McDUGALD, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Cu-toms,  
Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—We wrote you on November 18 relative to shipments of our merchandise for this season and suppose owing to rush of business you have been unable to reply. We would also ask a reply to the following query?

Will the certificate form 'I.C.' copy of which we enclose, be satisfactory for use the coming season?

You will understand it takes some little time to prepare our documents and orders and trust that without violating on your good-nature, we will be favoured with an early reply.

Yours respectfully,

THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY,  
per L. A. PHILLIPS.

Answered December 15, 1898,

Form returned, marked 'approved,'  
J. M. D.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.,  
MANAGER'S OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., December 3, 1898.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Customs,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the following facts:—

Under the United States law no British vessel can carry American merchandise from an American port to a Canadian port for shipment over a railway through Canada into the United States without American merchandise being liable to either paying duty as foreign freight or being confiscated.

For instance, a shipment of goods from San Francisco consigned to a merchant in Boston via the Canadian Pacific Railway, cannot be shipped on a British bottom between San Francisco and Vancouver. The same law applies when carried by a Canadian railway from an American port to a Canadian terminus to be transhipped by water to another American port.

The Canadian law reads on the same lines with the object, I presume, of protecting Canadian shipowners or bringing about a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

This law may be carried out conscientiously on the great lakes or on the eastern Canadian coast, but it is a dead letter, much to the detriment and loss of all shipowners, on the Pacific coast. Upon what grounds or for what reason I cannot imagine. I can only see the results, which are as follows:—

There are four or more American lines running from Puget Sound in the State of Washington, to Alaska and Skagway. They have all the local trade between the Sound and Alaskan ports, while the Canadian shipowner's business is limited to the merchandise shipped from Vancouver or Victoria to the North-west Territories or British Columbia in bond through the narrow strip of land claimed by the United States, from Skagway to the Summit. The result is, the American shipowners and companies can combine upon rates from Puget Sound to Skagway, as the Canadian Government is allowing them to take Canadian merchandise from Victoria or Vancouver to be shipped in bond over this strip of land back into Canadian territory, although it is against the Canadian law to do so.

Even admitting it was not law, is it just or right that such should be the case unless the United States gave reciprocal advantages on this coast? I may add that

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

allowing the American shipowners this privilege, they get practically all the business they should have from Puget Sound, but in order to force the Canadian shipowners off the route, they are in a position to quote lower rates from the Canadian points in order to drive us from the trade.

The result is, that at the beginning of the season 1898, there were 12 Canadian British registered vessels on this route. They have all been driven from the trade at the present time with the exception of two, the *Danube*, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd, of Victoria, B.C., and the *Cutch*, belonging to the Union Steamship Co., of Vancouver, while on the American side nine large steamships on this route are striving to drive the last two of the Canadian vessels off.

We think we should not only ask but demand that the law should be carried out in favour of the Canadian companies and shipowners. Hitherto, of course, the only means of transportation from Skagway over the Summit was by pack-horses and wagons or sleighs. There is now a railway from Skagway to the Summit, and with all bonding privileges from the United States to allow it to carry Canadian goods in bond from Skagway to the Summit, so that we are practically now in the same position with this railway as the American steamers are with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

I trust that you will see your way clear to give us justice, and that speedily, either by reciprocal treaty with the United States or by prohibiting American vessels in carrying Canadian goods consigned to British Columbia or the North-west Territories via Skagway.

Yours respectfully,

JNO. IRVING.

N.B.—Letter from the Bennett Lake & Klondike Navigation Co., Ltd., dated December 12, and signed by MacD. Potts, Manager, in precisely similar terms also received.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, December 17, 1898.

JOHN IRVING, Esq.,

Manager, Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.,  
P.O. Box K., Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant to the Hon. the Minister of Customs, respecting the transportation in British bottoms only of Canadian goods in transit from one part of Canada and destined for another part of Canada.

In reply I beg to state that the Hon. Minister of Customs has noted the representations which you have made in this matter.

This is one of the questions which comes under review by the Anglo-American Commissioners at Washington. The present Canadian laws on this subject are not so stringent as those of the United States. It may, however, be considered advisable to await the outcome of the conference before further legislation in this regard is undertaken.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY,  
159 POST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, December 10, 1898.

JOHN McDUGALD, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Customs,  
Customs Department,  
Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of yours of December 3, advising us that the questions propounded had been referred to the Honourable the Minister of Customs, and we now await further communication from your department.

Yours very respectfully,

THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY,

Per L. A. PHILLIPS.

THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY,  
159 POST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, December 14, 1898.

JOHN McDUGALD, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Customs,  
Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Beg to acknowledge receipt of your valuable favour of December 9, enclosing two copies 'Temporary regulations governing entry Canadian goods into Yukon District during the year 1899 and carried in foreign vessels while in St. Michael and Yukon River.'

Thanking you for your prompt attention and reply,

We have the honour to remain,

Yours very truly,

THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY,

Per L. A. PHILLIPS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.,  
MANAGER'S OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., December 13, 1898.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Customs,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—Referring to my communication of December 5, I forgot to mention therein the fact that if the law had been strictly adhered to, British vessels would have been in a position to earn enough to keep them on the route, in which case Canada and Canadian merchants and manufacturers would have had the benefit of all supplies and repairs which they would have required, and which would have been purchased and made in Canada.

The officers' and crews' salaries would be paid and spent in Canadian ports, and their families would live in Canadian ports.

On the other hand, the American vessels which have equal rights with Canadian boats, as the law is now interpreted, purchase supplies, repair and pay off in the United States ports, and Canada derives no advantage in any way.

In bringing these matters before you we only seek to show that we are not getting our just rights, which is all we ask for.

The American boats have a decided advantage over Canadians in shipping to Alaska, which advantage is not given to Canadians seeking to trade from American



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

ports. In fact, Canadian vessels are absolutely prohibited from trading or doing business in any way, from American ports, and have to compete on equal terms with American boats in their own ports.

Yours respectfully,  
JNO. IRVING.

(See answer to letter of December 3, 1898.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, December 29, 1898.

Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Co., Limited,  
Victoria, B.C.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, respecting the transportation of Canadian goods in vessels of the United States, when the shipment originates in Canada and the goods are destined for another part of the Dominion.

I may say that the Canadian laws in respect to this matter are not the same as the laws of the United States, and that the subject is one of those now under review by the Anglo-American Commissioners at Washington.

Your representations will be carefully considered by the Honourable Minister of Customs, but until the conference is ended, no further legislation on the subject is likely to be proposed.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner.

N.B.—The letter to which this is a reply is in precisely similar terms to that of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Limited.

OTTAWA, CANADA, October 13, 1899.

To the Honourable WILLIAM PATERSON,  
Minister of Customs, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose a petition from the two chief steamship companies operating between British Columbian ports and the Yukon Territory via Alaska praying for the revocation of the regulations of your department which permits foreign vessels to carry Canadian goods in bond to that territory, on the ground that the regulation is operating very injuriously to the shipping interests of British Columbia, which during the period has fallen from 26,000 tons to 3,000 tons.

I am requested to ask your early consideration of the matter.

Yours truly,  
J. A. GEMMILL.

To the Honourable  
The Minister of Customs.

We, the undersigned, owners of British ships registered in British Columbia ports and engaged in the Yukon and Alaskan trade, beg to call your attention to a regulation of the Customs Department which is working injury to our interests and to a large number of Canadian seamen employed by us.

The Canadian customs law requires Canadian goods in bond from one Canadian port to another to be carried in British bottoms, and in consequence of the discovery of gold-fields in the Yukon Territory and elsewhere, a large amount of Canadian capital

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

has been invested in purchasing and fitting out British vessels for this trade from British Columbia ports.

On April 30, 1898, the Dominion Customs Department issued a regulation allowing foreign vessels to carry Canadian goods from Canadian ports to the Yukon Territory via Alaska. It is understood that this regulation was intended to apply only to St. Michael and the Yukon River.

Our grievance is that it has been applied to Lynn Canal points to our detriment.

It is difficult to see what object the department has in view in suspending in the Pacific a law which is enforced on the Atlantic and the great lakes.

The carrying capacity of British vessels on this coast is far in excess of the quantity of goods shipped in bond from British Columbia ports to the Yukon.

There would seem to be no necessity for inviting the competition of foreign vessels or of conferring upon American ships privileges which they deny to Canadians.

We would, therefore, respectfully ask you to revoke the regulation issued by your department permitting foreign vessels to carry Canadian goods in bond from British Columbia ports via Alaska to the Yukon Territory.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED,  
J. W. VINCENT, Manager.

UNION STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., OF B. C.,  
GORDON S. LEGGE, President.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, October 31, 1899.

J. A. GEMMILL, Esq.,  
Barrister,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant to the Hon. Minister of Customs, enclosing petition from the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, and the Union Steamship Company, Limited, praying for the revocation of the regulations which permit foreign vessels to carry Canadian goods in bond to the Yukon Territory.

In reply, I beg to state that the subject is still under the Minister's consideration.

Copies of the Canadian coasting laws and regulations were delivered to you personally, when you handed in the petition.

I now enclose copy of United States Treasury Decisions,—Synopsis 19,011 and 19,782—respecting U. S. coasting laws; and also Canadian customs regulations of 30th April, 1898.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner.

## UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISIONS.

(Synopsis 18,859.)

Foreign vessels not to engage in coastwise trade.

Merchandise from the United States to Alaska cannot be legally carried there from Victoria in a foreign vessel, although brought to Victoria from Seattle in an American vessel.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 24, 1898.

Collector of Customs,  
Sitka, Alaska.

SIR,—Your attention is invited to the following provisions of section 4347 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Act of February 15, 1893 :—

No merchandise shall be transported under penalty of forfeiture thereof, from one port of the United States to another port of the United States in a vessel belonging wholly or in part to a subject of any foreign power ; and the transportation of merchandise in any such vessel or vessels from one port of the United States to another port of the United States via any foreign port shall be deemed a violation of the foregoing provisions.

Your attention is also invited to a letter from the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, enclosing a communication from the Manager of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company at Victoria, B.C., asking the question whether steamers owned by that company, being Canadian vessels, can, without violating our laws, take American freight from Victoria, B.C., consigned from Seattle through to Skagway or Dyea, Alaska, transported from Seattle to Victoria, B.C., on the American steamer *City of Kingston*. The collector has been advised that in the opinion of the department such proceedings would be in violation of section 4347 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of February 15, 1893, quoted above.

You will govern yourself accordingly.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Acting Secretary.

### UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISION.

(Synopsis 19,011.)

VESSELS PROCEEDING COASTWISE.

(Circular No. 39.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 26, 1898.

To Collectors of Customs :

Your attention is invited to the following Act approved February 17, 1898, "to amend the laws relating to navigation" :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no merchandise shall be transported by water under penalty of forfeiture thereof, from one port of the United States to another port of the United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the voyage, in any other vessel than a vessel of the United States. But this section shall not be construed to prohibit the sailing of any foreign vessel from one to another port of the United States ; provided, that no merchandise other than that imported in such vessel from some foreign port which shall not have been unladen shall be carried from one port or place in the United States to another.

Sec. 2. That section eight of "An Act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen, owners of vessels, and for other purposes," approved June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, is hereby amend to read :

"Sec. 8. No foreign vessel shall transport passengers between ports or places in the United States, either directly or by way of a foreign port, under a penalty of two hundred dollars for each passenger so transported and landed."

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

Sec. 3. Whenever any merchandise is imported into the United States by sea for immediate exportation to a foreign port by sea or by a river, the right to ascend or descend which for the purposes of navigation is secured by treaty to the citizens of the United States and the subjects of a foreign power, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prescribe regulations for the transshipment and transportation of such merchandise.

Sec. 4. That section thirty-one hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read :—

“Sec. 3109. The master of any foreign vessel, laden or in ballast, arriving, whether by sea or otherwise, in the waters of the United States from any foreign territory adjacent to the northern, north-eastern or north-western frontiers of the United States, shall report at the office of any collector or deputy collector of the customs which shall be nearest to the point at which such vessel may enter such waters ; and such vessel shall not transfer her cargo or passengers to another vessel or proceed further inland, either to unlade or take in cargo, without a special permit from such collector or deputy collector, issued under and in accordance with such general or special regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, from time to time prescribe. This section shall also apply to trade with or through Alaska. For any violation of this section such vessel shall be seized and forfeited.”

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect one month after its passage.

E. T. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Commissioner of Navigation.

Approved : L. J. GAGE,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

COPY FROM TREASURY DECISIONS, VOL. 2, No. 5, WASHINGTON, August 4, 1898.

(Synopsis 19,782)

SHIPMENTS TO ALASKA.

(Telegram).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1898.

Seattle & Yukon Transportation Company,  
Seattle, Wash.

American goods may be shipped by rail to Vancouver, thence via a British steamer to St. Michael, without violating coasting law.

O. L. SPAULDING,  
Acting Secretary.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, April 30, 1898.

To Collectors of Customs :

FURTHER REGULATIONS *re* entry of goods into the Yukon District via Alaska.

Referring to Memorandum No. 966 B., dated February 9, 1898, you are now instructed,—

That goods purchased in Canada, duty paid or free, and goods the produce of Canada, which are carried through Alaska free of United States customs duties, may be admitted into the North-west Territories of Canada free of Canadian customs duties when transported by water from ports in Canada under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs : Provided, that the identity of the goods shall be established to satisfaction of the collector of customs at the port of entry.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

The following regulations and conditions are prescribed for the transportation of the goods aforementioned when carried by water from ports in Canada :—

(a.) A manifest or invoice containing a description of the goods and their value, with the numbers and marks of the packages, shall be presented to the customs officer at the Canadian frontier port in the Yukon District or Stickine.

(b.) The certificate of a Canadian customs officer is required to be endorsed on the manifest or invoice to the effect that the goods described therein have been 'shipped duty free from a port in Canada.'

(c.) The certificate above mentioned may be granted when the shipment by water from a Canadian port is made by any vessel authorized to engage in such transportation.

Under the regulations respecting foreign trading vessels, at present in force, vessels of the United States may engage in transporting goods from a port in Canada to a port in Alaska and *vice versa*.

JOHN McDUGALD,  
Commissioner of Customs.

THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY,  
159 POST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, January 12, 1900.

JOHN McDUGALD, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Customs,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—As the time is fast approaching when we shall proceed to make our annual purchases for shipment to Yukon territory, would respectfully ask you to issue us an order similar to that of two years past, 'Temporary regulations *re* entry of Canadian goods into Yukon District during the year 1900, when carried in foreign vessels via St. Michael, &c.'

The writer expects to leave here within the next week or ten days for Canada and will take pleasure in calling upon you when in Ottawa.

Yours respectfully,

THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY,  
Per L. A. PHILLIPS.

(Memorandum).

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT CANADA,  
OTTAWA, February 7, 1900.

TEMPORARY regulations *re* entry of Canadian goods into Yukon district during the year 1900, when carried in foreign vessels via St. Michael.

1. Referring to Memorandum No. 966 B., dated February, 9, 1898, *re* entry of goods into Yukon District and Stickine, collectors of customs in the Yukon provisional district are hereby instructed that goods purchased in Canada (duty paid or the produce of Canada) may be admitted free of duty into the said district during the year 1900 unless otherwise ordered, when carried by St. Michael and the Yukon River from a port of Canada or of the United States, notwithstanding that the transportation by water is partly or wholly by a foreign vessel, subject, however, to the following regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs :—

(a.) A manifest or invoice, duly certified, and containing a particular description of the merchandise, by packages, marks, numbers and contents, shall be presented to the customs officer at the Canadian port of entry in the Yukon District.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

(b.) When the goods are shipped from a port in British Columbia, the certificate of a Canadian customs officer may be endorsed on the manifest or invoice, to the effect that the goods described have been shipped duty free from a port in British Columbia (the same as in section 5 (a) of Memo. 966 B).

(c.) When goods purchased in Canada as aforesaid are forwarded through the United States, it is directed that the manifest or invoice shall have thereon a certificate of a Canadian exporter or his agent, attested before a customs officer in Canada, as near as may be in the form and to the effect set forth hereafter in Schedule (Form I.C.).

(d.) The identity of the goods shall be established to the satisfaction of the customs officer at the port of entry in the Yukon District, and shall be attested by the oath of the importer or his agent.

2. Although one invoice only is required for Canadian customs purposes, it will be advisable for parties purchasing goods in Canada to provide themselves with invoices in duplicate, duly certified, so as to avoid trouble and delay in passing entries, in case of lost or stray invoices.

3. Customs officers in the Yukon District are required to examine the marks and numbers on the packages landed, comparing the same carefully with the invoices, and opening such packages as may be necessary for examination.

4. The foregoing regulations are temporary, applying only to the entry of Canadian goods via St. Michael and the Yukon River.

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner of Customs.

Copy to collectors at Victoria, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C.; Dawson; Inspector Clute;

Commissioner W. Ogilvie.

Certificate (from Canadian exporter or his agent) for the Yukon trade via St. Michael. During 1900.

I, ..... do solemnly declare and certify the foregoing to be the true and correct invoice of goods, duty paid or the produce of Canada, with the marks and numbers of the packages in which shipped per..... to..... and as sold by the said..... on account of.....

The said invoice being dated at.....and amounting to.....dollars.

(Signature) .....

Sworn to at.....this.....day of.....1900.

Before me,

.....  
Customs officer.

(Customs stamp.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, February 7, 1900.

L. H. PHILLIPS, Esq.,  
The Alaska Exploration Company,  
159 Post Street,  
San Francisco, Cal.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, respecting the shipment of Canadian goods into the Yukon territory via St. Michael in 1900.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

In reply, I beg to state that the same instructions will be issued for 1900 as for the previous year, and the papers will be handed to you when you call this way. The reply has been delayed expecting to see you personally here.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD.

Commissioner.

THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY,  
159 POST STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13, 1900.

JOHN McDOUGALD, Esq.,  
Customs Department,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favour of the 7th instant, and in reply will say that our Mr. L. A. Phillips is now en route to Canada and will call on you when in Ottawa, at which time he will receive the papers referred to in your communication.

Thanking you for your attention to the matter, we beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

THE ALASKA EXPLORATION COMPANY,

Per GEORGE LIEBES.

(Telegram.)

VANCOUVER, B.C., February 14, 1900.

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner of Customs,  
Ottawa.

Kindly advise collector customs, Vancouver, whether regulations of eighteen ninety-eight and ninety-nine permitting transportation of Canadian goods for Dawson in American bottoms will be effective for nineteen hundred. See our correspondence January ninety-nine.

SEATTLE YUKON TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

(Telegram.)

Collector of Customs,  
Vancouver, B.C.

Canadian goods destined for Dawson via St. Michael may be forwarded this year under same regulations as last year.

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, February 15, 1900.

Seattle Yukon Transportation Company,  
Vancouver, B.C.

Collector at Vancouver instructed that Canadian goods destined for Dawson via St. Michael may be forwarded this year under same regulations as last year.

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, February 16, 1900.

L. H. PHILLIPS, Esq.,  
The Alaska Exploration Company,  
159 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SIR,—With further reference to your letter of the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the temporary regulations *re* entry of Canadian goods into the Yukon District during the year 1900, when carried in foreign vessels via St. Michael.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner.

(Memorandum.)

No. 966 B.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 9th February, 1898.

To Collectors of Customs :

**RE ENTRY OF GOODS INTO YUKON DISTRICT AND STICKINE.**

The following instructions are issued for the information of Collectors of Customs and other persons concerned :—

1. Goods purchased in Canada, duty paid or the produce of Canada may be admitted into the Yukon District or Stickine free of duty, when the transportation of such goods by water, from any port in British Columbia, direct or via a foreign port is *wholly in vessels* entitled to participate in the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada : Provided, however, that the goods are identified to the satisfaction of the customs officer at the port of entry in the Yukon or Stickine and that the regulations and conditions prescribed for the transportation of the goods from ports in British Columbia are duly observed.

2. Except as above provided, all goods arriving in the Yukon District or Stickine, from or through Alaska, or via the Yukon or Stickine rivers, will be treated as to liability to duty as ordinary importations.

3. Goods imported into the Klondike region, Yukon District or Stickine, are subject to the same duties and exemptions as if imported into any other part of Canada, and duties are to be levied under the provisions of sections 58 and 59 of the Customs Act, as to market values of goods at the time and place whence exported directly to Canada.

4. Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects of persons arriving in Canada may be passed free, without entry at Customs, as travellers' baggage, under the provisions of the Customs Tariff, but this provision shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons for the immediate purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale.

5. Goods purchased in Canada, duty paid or the produce of Canada, admitted free of duty into the Yukon District or Stickine, shall be subject to the following regulations and conditions for the transportation thereof, from ports in British Columbia :—

(a.) A manifest or invoice containing a description of the goods and their value, with the numbers and marks of the packages, shall be presented to the Customs officer at the Canadian frontier port in the Yukon District or Stickine.

(b.) The certificate of a Canadian Customs officer is required to be endorsed on the manifest or invoice, to the effect that the goods described therein have been 'shipped duty free from a port in British Columbia.'



(c.) Customs officers shall not grant the certificate above mentioned when the shipment from a port in British Columbia is not made by a vessel entitled to engage in the Canadian coasting trade.

(d.) The said certificate may be signed by special officers of the Canadian Customs when stationed at Dyea, Skagway or Wrangel, but in all such cases the transfer from the importing vessel must be made in the presence of such officer who must satisfy himself by an inspection of the vessel's manifest and clearance that the goods have not been exported from British Columbia *in bond*.

(e.) The certificate of a Canadian Customs officer (if any) stationed at Wrangel, may be accepted as to the origin and exemption from duty of goods shipped from ports in British Columbia in transit via Wrangel to the Stickine when transferred at Wrangel to a river steamer in the presence of a Canadian Customs officer.

6. The following regulations issued by the United States Treasury Department are appended hereto, viz:—

*Circular 23*, being—Regulations governing the entry and transportation of merchandise destined for the Klondike Region and North-west Territory of British Columbia, via the United States sub-ports of Juneau, Dyea and Skagway, or other Customs port in Alaska.

*Circular 24*, being—Regulations concerning the navigation of the Yukon and Porcupine rivers and their tributaries.

7. It may be advisable for parties purchasing goods in Canada for the Yukon District to provide themselves with invoices *in duplicate*.—their attention being directed to the following requirement of the *United States Customs Regulations* in regard to goods passing in transit to the Yukon District through Alaska, via Dyea or Skagway:—

'Sec. 3. A manifest and duplicate copy of the entry containing a description of the merchandise, with the numbers and marks of the packages, shall be presented to the collector at the subport at which entry is made, and said manifest and entry, after being duly certified, shall accompany the merchandise on its route through United States territory, and shall be delivered with the duplicate copy of the entry, to the deputy collector at the frontier for verification by comparison with the merchandise covered thereby.'

8. The following regulation issued by the Customs Department of Canada is also appended, viz:—

'Regulations for carrying goods of the United States and other foreign goods in transit through Canada, from Juneau, Alaska, to Circle City or other points in Alaska, United States, via Chilkoot or White Pass.'

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner of Customs.

REGULATIONS governing the entry and transportation of Merchandise destined for the Klondike region and North-west territory of British Columbia via the United States subports of Juneau, Dyea and Skagway, or other Customs port in Alaska.

1889.

Department Circular No.

Division of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 2, 1898.

To Collectors of Customs and others interested:

The following regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

1. Imported merchandise arriving at Juneau, Dyea and Skagway, or any other Customs port in Alaska, for transportation to the Klondike region unless immediately entered under warehouse, transportation and exportation entry, will be taken possession

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

sion of by the chief Customs officer at the port, and stored at the expense of the owners.

2. Such merchandise may, after proper entry has been made, proceed under warehouse, transportation and exportation entry, without payment of duty, in charge of a Customs officer, the cost of whose transportation and maintenance must be paid by the importer or upon the filing of a bond by the importer with satisfactory securities, for its due exportation; said bond to be in amount equal to the duties and charges on the goods and to be cancelled upon proper evidence of exportation. Whenever the owner shall prefer to deposit with the deputy collector an amount of money equal to the duties and customs charges on the goods, the filing of a bond may be waived, and such deposit will be refunded by the deputy collector receiving it, as hereinafter provided; but in view of the prohibition of the landing of intoxicating liquors within the territory of Alaska, any package containing such spirits intended for immediate exportation shall be transported in custody and under the supervision of a Customs officer, as above provided.

3. A manifest and duplicate copy of the entry containing a description of the merchandise, with the numbers and marks of the packages, shall be presented to the collector at the sub-port at which the entry is made; and said manifest and entry, after being duly certified, shall accompany the merchandise on its route through United States territory, and shall be delivered with the duplicate copy of the entry, to the deputy collector at the frontier for verification by comparison with the merchandise covered thereby.

4. A deputy collector shall be stationed at the frontier line on the route used for such transportation, and it shall be his duty to identify the merchandise by comparison with the description thereof contained in the entry and certified manifest.

5. If the merchandise corresponds with the description, and shall pass into British territory, the deputy collector at the frontier shall so certify in the manifest, which shall then be transmitted by him to the collector at the port of entry, and he shall also give the owner a certificate stating that the conditions of the bond have been fulfilled, or if the duty shall have been deposited with the collector at the port of entry, the deputy collector shall furnish the owner with a certificate of exportation, which certificate, duly endorsed by the owner shall, whenever presented to the deputy collector by whom the deposit was received, be accepted by him as full authority for the refund of the amount due on such deposit, and such refund shall be paid by him to the original owner or to the person designated by the owner's endorsement on the certificate.

6. If any of the merchandise included in the manifest shall have been consumed or abandoned on the route or shall otherwise fail to appear at the frontier, duty shall be collected on the same by the deputy collector at the frontier, before he shall furnish a voucher for the cancellation of the bond; if the duties shall have been deposited at the port of entry, the deputy collector shall deduct the duty on the missing goods from the amount so deposited, and shall give his voucher for the balance remaining due to the owner of the goods.

7. All imported animals or merchandise abandoned or sold on the route through United States territory shall be seized by the Customs officers and forfeited to the Government unless duty shall be paid thereon.

8. Whenever the collector at the port of entry shall receive from the deputy at the frontier a report that the conditions of any bond have been fulfilled, he shall cancel such bonds, and whenever he shall receive the certified statement of exportation above provided for and a voucher for the duty remaining due the owner, he shall pay over such duties, or so much of the same as shall have been found due, to the owner of the goods or the person duly designated by the endorsement of the owner.

9. The Customs officers at the ports affected by these regulations are hereby authorized to require, wherever they shall deem it expedient to do so, the landing under customs supervision of all imported goods at such wharf or warehouse as shall be duly designated by them, there to be held in customs custody, until the issuance of permit for their removal.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

10. All articles carried by passengers on the above routes, which are in use and which consist of wearing apparel and personal effects necessary for the present comfort and convenience of such passengers, are exempt from duty.

11. Any person engaged in an attempt to evade the United States revenue laws under these regulations, will be arrested and, on conviction, will be subject to the extreme penalty of the law in such cases provided, and any merchandise introduced into the United States in violation of the revenue laws will be confiscated by the Government.

## NAVIGATION OF THE YUKON AND PORCUPINE RIVERS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES.

1898.

Department Circular No.  
Bureau of Navigation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D.C., February 2, 1898.

*To Collectors of Customs and others :*

The attention of Collectors of Customs and others is directed to the following regulations concerning the navigation of the Yukon and Porcupine rivers and their tributaries :—

### A.

#### TRANSFER OF CARGOES AND PASSENGERS AT ST. MICHAEL.

(a) The transfer of cargo or passengers from a sea-going vessel from any port in the United States (except another port or place in Alaska) or from any foreign port, to a vessel destined by way of the mouth of the Yukon River to any port or place on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers and their tributaries, and

(b) The transfer of cargo or passengers from a river vessel, destined by way of the mouth of the Yukon River from any port or place on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers or their tributaries to any American port or place (except to another port or place in Alaska) or any foreign port,

Shall be permitted only at the port of St. Michael under the supervision of officers of the Customs.

(2.) Officers of the Customs at St. Michael, when they deem it necessary, shall board any vessel bound to the United States within four leagues of the coast of the United States for the purpose of demanding its manifest and enforcing the laws and regulations of the United States.

(3.) Vessels entitled by law to engage in the coasting trade of the United States, may proceed from one port or place in Alaska to another port in Alaska in the manner prescribed by law for the entry and clearance of vessels within the same customs district.

### B.

#### ENTRY AND CLEARANCE AT ST. MICHAEL.

##### AMERICAN VESSELS.

(1.) Any vessel, entitled by law to engage in the coasting trade of the United States, in ballast, or with passengers or cargo or both, that are destined from a port or place in the United States (elsewhere than in Alaska), or from a foreign port for any port or place on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers or their tributaries, shall enter at St. Michael in the manner prescribed by law.

Such vessel may then

(a) Proceed to her place of destination, or

(b) Transfer her cargo and passengers, if destined for a port or place in Alaska, to another American vessel which may proceed according to laws governing the entry and clearance of vessels in the same customs districts ; or

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

(c) Transfer her cargo and passengers, if destined to a port or place in British Columbia, to an American or British vessel, which shall clear from St. Michael in the manner provided by law.

(2.) Any vessel, in ballast or with passengers or cargo or both that are destined from a foreign port or place to a port or place on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers or their tributaries, shall enter at St. Michael in the manner prescribed by law.

A British vessel may then

(a) Proceed to her place of destination ; or

(b) Transfer her cargo and passengers, if destined to a port or place in Alaska, to an American vessel which may proceed according to the laws governing the entry and clearance of vessels in the same customs district ; or

(c) Transfer her cargo or passengers, if destined to a port or place in British Columbia, to an American or British vessel, which shall clear from St. Michael in the manner prescribed by law.

(3.) Article XXVI of the treaty of 1871 between the United States and Great Britain, so far as applicable to the Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine Rivers, provides :

'The navigation of the rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine ascending and descending, from, to, and into the sea, shall for ever remain free and open for the purpose of commerce to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.'

This article creates a reserve privilege for a reciprocal equivalent and the general favoured nation clause of treaties, which covers only gratuitous favours, does not, therefore, apply. The navigation privileges, reserved by Article XXVI of the treaty to American citizens and British subjects, are not extended to the citizens and vessels of other nations.

## C.

## ARRIVAL OF VESSELS AT CIRCLE CITY FROM PORTS OR PLACES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(1.) A vessel descending the Yukon or Porcupine rivers from ports or places in British Columbia, in ballast or with cargo or passengers, or both shall come to at Circle City or such other port near the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia as may hereafter be designated, and shall there report in compliance with the provisions of section 2772 of the Revised Statutes.

## AMERICAN VESSELS.

## BRITISH VESSELS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>(2.) A vessel entitled by law to engage in the coasting trade of the United States, may then</p> <p>(a) proceed on her voyage in compliance with the laws governing the coasting trade of the United States ; or</p> <p>(b) enter at St. Michael and there transfer her cargo and passengers, if destined to a port or place in the United States, to an American vessel, as transfers are provided for in section A of these regulations ; or</p> <p>(c) enter at St. Michael and there transfer her cargo and passengers, if destined to a foreign port or place, to an American or foreign vessel.</p> | <p>(3.) A British vessel may then enter at St. Michael and there transfer her cargo and passengers, as such transfers are provided for in section A of these regulations ;</p> <p>(a) if destined to an American port, to an American vessel ; or</p> <p>(b) if destined to a foreign port, to an American or foreign vessel.</p> |
|--|---|

## D.

SUPERVISION OF VESSELS ASCENDING AND DESCENDING THE  
YUKON, PORCUPINE OR THEIR TRIBUTARIES.

The Collector of Customs of Alaska, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, from time to time, station deputy collectors and inspectors of Customs at such places on the Yukon and Porcupine rivers and their tributaries as he may deem necessary for the enforcement of the laws of the United States. Such officers shall be compensated at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

## E.

## PRIVILEGES.

British vessels plying on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers, or their tributaries, between St. Michael and ports and places in British Columbia, may touch at places in Alaska on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers or their tributaries, for the purchase of fuel or supplies or in distress, under the supervision of an officer of the Customs.

Said officer of the Customs may, in his discretion, issue permits for the temporary landing of passengers, but if any passenger fails to return to a vessel before her departure, the vessel shall become liable to the penalty prescribed by law.

No merchandise shall be landed at such places under penalty of forfeiture provided by R. S. 4347 as amended by the Act of February 15, 1893.

No liquor shall be sold or used on such vessel at such places, under the penalties prescribed by R.S. 1955 and section 14 of Chapter 53 of the laws of 1884.

*Secretary.*

*REGULATIONS for carrying goods of the United States and other foreign goods in transit through Canada, from Juneau, Alaska to Circle City or other points in Alaska, United States, via Chilkoot or White Pass.*

1. Imported goods in transit as above described, shall be reported at the Canadian Custom House, Lake Tagish, and may be entered for exportation there, on the usual form *in transitu*, in duplicate.

2. The goods may then be delivered without payment of duty, to be carried to their destination out of Canada by any transportation company which has duty executed a bond in the form prescribed by the Minister of Customs, for the due and faithful delivery of all packages carried by such company and for the general compliance with the Customs laws and regulations governing such traffic.

A duplicate of the entry *in transitu*, duly signed and marked with the proper Customs stamp, shall accompany each shipment of goods conveyed by a bonded carrier, so that the same may be returned to the Custom House at Fort Cudahy, with a certificate thereon as to the landing of the goods in the United States or of their being passed outwards from Canada within six months from date of entry.

3. If the goods when entered *in transitu* for exportation are not delivered to be forwarded by a bonded carrier, as provided in the last preceding section, the duty thereon is to be deposited with the Customs officer at Lake Tagish, subject to a refund of same at port of Fort Cudahy when the goods pass outwards thereat, or upon the certificate of an officer of the United States or of the Canadian Customs that the said goods have been landed in the United States within six months from the date of the *in transitu* entry.

The duty deposited in such case is to be endorsed on the entry and certified by the Customs officer in charge, and the duplicate of the entry duly certified and marked with the Customs stamp, is to be delivered to the person making the deposit of duty.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

4. A report of each entry *in transitu* shall be forwarded by mail without delay, by the Customs officer at the sending port to the Collector of Customs at Fort Cudahy, for the collection of duties on the goods entered *in transitu* and not duly exported.

5. The articles usually classed as travellers' baggage are to be passed free, without entry.

OTTAWA, December 17, 1897.

N.B.—The foregoing regulation applies to goods *in transitu* via Chilkoot and White Pass, as above, and also via Stickine River and Dalton trail, when duly reported inwards at the Canadian frontier port on the Stickine or on the Dalton trail or on the Chilkoot or White Pass.

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner of Customs.

### COASTING TRADE—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,  
The 25th day of July 25, 1888.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, entitled 'The Customs Act.'

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulations respecting the coasting trade of Canada :

#### COASTING REGULATIONS.

##### *British Registered Vessels.*

Sec. 1. Vessels and boats employed in the transport of goods or passengers from one port or place to another port or place within the limits of the Dominion of Canada, shall be deemed to be engaged in the coasting trade, and shall be subject to the regulations governing the same.

Sec. 2. None but British registered vessels and boats wholly owned by British subjects, and such other vessels or boats as may be owned by the subjects of countries included in any treaty with Great Britain by which the coasting trade is mutually conceded, can lawfully be engaged in the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada, and the names of such vessels or boats and the names of their port of registry shall be distinctly painted on the stern of the said vessels or boats.

Sec. 3. Such vessels and boats may, without being subject to entry or clearance, as required by law, for vessels trading between ports in the Dominion of Canada, as well as with foreign ports, carry goods the produce of Canada, or goods duty free, or goods duty paid, or passengers from any ports or places in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to any other ports or places in the said several provinces: provided always, that the owners or masters of such vessels or boats shall take out a license for the year or part of the year always terminable on June 30, for that purpose, from a collector of Customs in Canada, and that the owners or masters in taking out the said license shall enter into bonds of \$500 conditioned that such vessels or boats shall not be employed in the foreign trade, unless as hereinafter provided, and provided also that the master of every such vessel or boat shall report inwards and outwards on entering or leaving a port, on the forms hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 4. The master of any such vessel or boat shall produce his license to any officer of Customs, whenever the same shall be demanded, and answer all questions put to him, and such officer of Customs shall be at liberty to go on board any such coasting vessel when he may deem proper, and if he should find any dutiable goods therein

which have not been entered at the Customs, or any prohibited or smuggled goods, or if any goods had been unladen therefrom before the master had reported to a Customs officer, the goods and vessel shall be forfeited, and the master shall incur a penalty of \$100.

Sec. 5. Before any coasting vessel or boat shall depart from any port of lading in any one of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada for any other port in the said Dominion, a report with a duplicate thereof, in the form or to the effect following and signed by the master, shall be delivered to the collector or some officer of Customs who shall retain the duplicate and return the original report dated and signed by him; and such report shall be the clearance of the vessel or boat for the voyage, except for goods under bond, or goods liable to excise or internal revenue duty, which shall require the entries and warrants for landing to be signed by the proper officers as required by law; and if any report be false, the master who signed it shall forfeit the sum of \$100.

*Report Inwards.*

Coastwise for a registered coasting vessel or boat arriving at one port from another in the Dominion of Canada

Port of	Registered Tonnage	tons.
Name of Vessel,	Where from,	
Master's name,		
Port of Registry,		

I, the undersigned, master of the above described vessel, do solemnly declare that I have not touched at any foreign port, nor have I taken on board, nor landed, nor put off of said vessel any goods liable to customs duty, or other revenue impost, since leaving the above named port of departure.

, 18

*Collector of Customs.*

Master.

*Report Outwards.*

Coastwise for a registered coasting vessel or boat proceeding from one port to another in the Dominion of Canada.

Port of	Port of Registry,	
Name of Vessel,	Registered Tonnage,	tons.
Master's name,	Whither bound,	

I, the undersigned, master of the above named vessel, do solemnly swear that I am bound for, and will proceed directly to, the Port of \_\_\_\_\_, and that I will not, during said voyage, touch at any foreign port, nor take on board nor land, nor put off of said vessel any goods liable to Customs duty, or other revenue impost, before arriving at the above named port of destination.

day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18

*Collector of Customs.*

Master.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

Sec. 6. Vessels and boats employed in the coasting trade that shall not have taken up a license for carrying goods, shall report inwards and outwards at the nearest port to their place of arrival or destination, and require clearances whenever they depart from any port or place within the Dominion of Canada; and in default of their so reporting the vessel and cargo, the master shall in such cases be subject to the penalty of \$100 for departing and arriving without due entry inwards or outwards, as the case may be. Provided that when a vessel shall sail from any place where there is no Custom House or officer of Customs, it shall be sufficient for the carrying out of this regulation that the owner or master of such vessel do, as soon afterwards as possible, forward to the nearest Custom House a similar report in duplicate, or lodge the same at the first port at which he shall touch where there is a Custom House officer.

Sec. 7. Goods under a removal bond from one Canadian port to another may be carried in any British registered vessel or boat trading coastwise with a proper license, upon such goods being properly entered in the report outwards and clearance in duplicate,—the collector at the port from which such goods are removed being required to forward by mail to the Collector of the port for which the goods are destined all the particulars and description of the goods so forwarded, and the packages shall be properly marked in red as now provided; but no goods under bond shall be carried in any coasting vessel or boat without being so reported and cleared.

Sec. 8. No coasting vessel or boat shall touch at any foreign port unless forced by unavoidable circumstances, or thereunto authorized by a collector or proper officer of Customs; and the master of any coasting vessel or boat which has touched at any foreign port shall declare the same in writing under his own hand to the collector or proper officer of Customs at the port or place in Canada where his vessel or boat afterwards first arrives, under a penalty of \$100.

Sec. 9. If any goods are unshipped from any vessel or boat arriving coastwise, or unshipped or water borne to be shipped, to be carried coastwise, on Sundays or holidays or unless in the presence or with the authority of the proper officer of Customs, or unless at such times and places as shall be appointed and approved by him for that purpose,—the same shall be forfeited, and the master of the vessel or boat shall forfeit the sum of \$100.

Sec. 10. Officers of Customs may board any vessel or boat in any port or place, and at any period of the voyage search her and examine all goods on board, and demand all the documents which ought to be on board; and the Collector may require such documents to be brought to him for inspection.

Sec. 11. No fishing boat or boat used in ferrying under fifteen tons burthen shall, except by special license or permission, carry any goods from a foreign country, which are liable to duty, under pain of seizure, unless the same (in the case of ferry boats) be for the sole use of some passenger then on board.

Sec. 12. No goods shall be carried in any coasting vessel or boat, except such as are laden to be so carried at some port or place in Canada, and no goods shall be taken into or put out of any coasting vessel or boat while on her voyage by river, lake or sea.

Sec. 13. The reports inwards and outwards coastwise required by these regulations may, in the case of any steam vessel carrying a purser, be signed by such purser, with the like effect in all respects, and subject to the like penalty on the purser, and the like forfeiture of the goods, in case of any untrue statement, or violation of Customs law as if the report was signed by the master; and the word master, for the purposes of these regulations, shall be construed as including the purser of any steam vessel; but nothing herein contained shall preclude the collector or proper officer of Customs from calling upon the master of any steam vessel to answer all such questions concerning the vessel, passengers, cargo and crew, as might be lawfully demanded of him if the report had been made by him, or to exempt the master from the penalties imposed by these regulations for failure to answer any such questions or for answering untruly or to prevent the master from making such report, if he shall see fit so to do.

Sec. 14. The foregoing regulations are also to govern the coasting trade of the Province of British Columbia so far only as relates to vessels trading or making voyages between the several ports in that province.

O. C. April 17, 1883.



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

## COASTING TRADE—FOREIGN VESSELS.

Government House, Ottawa.

The 25th day of July, 1888.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled: 'An Act respecting the Coasting Trade of Canada,'

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to declare as follows:

## VESSELS OF ITALY.

Section 1. Whereas by the 2nd section of Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled, 'An Act respecting the Coasting Trade of Canada,' it is, amongst other things, enacted that no goods or passengers shall be carried by water from one port of Canada to another, except in British ships;

And whereas by the 5th section of the said Act it is further enacted that the Governor in Council may, from time to time, declare that the foregoing provisions of said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of any foreign country in which British ships are admitted to the coasting trade of that country, and permitted to carry goods and passengers from one port or place to another in such country.

Sec. 2. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of Italy on the same footing as the vessels of that kingdom,—

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare, that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of Italy, but that such vessels shall be, and they are hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels.

O.C. Oct. 13, 1873.

## VESSELS OF GERMANY.

Sec. 3. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of Germany on the same footing as the vessels of that Empire,—

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of Germany, but that such vessels shall be, and they are hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels.

O.C. May 14, 1874.

## VESSELS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Sec. 4. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of the Netherlands on the same footing as vessels of that country,—

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of the Netherlands, but that such vessels shall be, and they are hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels.

O. C. Nov. 5, 1874.

## VESSELS OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Sec. 5. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of Sweden and Norway on the same footing as the vessels of that country,—

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of Sweden and Norway, but that such vessels shall be, and they are hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels.

O. C. Nov. 5, 1874

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 73

## VESSELS OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Sec. 6. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of the Austro-Hungarian Empire on the same footing as the vessels of that country,—

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, but that such vessels shall be, and they are hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels.

O. C. June 1, 1876.

## VESSELS OF DENMARK.

Sec. 7. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of Denmark on the same footing as the vessels of that country,—

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of Denmark, but that such vessels shall be, and they are hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels.

O. C. Jan. 25, 1877.

## VESSELS OF BELGIUM.

Sec. 8. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of Belgium on the same footing as the vessels of that country,—

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of Belgium, but that such vessels shall be, and they are hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels.

O. C. Sep. 13, 1879.

## VESSELS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Sec. 9. And whereas British ships are allowed to participate in the coasting trade of the Argentine Republic on the same footing as the vessels of that country,—

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order and declare that the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to the ships or vessels of the Argentine Republic, but that such ships shall be, and they are hereby admitted to the coasting trade of the Dominion of Canada on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels.

O. C. May 10, 1881.

## FOREIGN TRADING VESSELS.

Government House, Ottawa,  
The 25th day of July, 1888.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled, 'The Customs Act,'

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulations, that is to say :

## FOREIGN VESSELS.

All foreign vessels trading on the coast and entering the harbours of Canada from sea or inland waters, are governed by the following rules:—

Section 1. Foreign vessels may transport cargo and passengers from a foreign port and land the same at two or more Canadian ports, clearing from each in succession until all of said cargo and passengers are landed.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Sec. 2. Foreign vessels may take cargo and passengers from two or more Canadian ports and transport the same to a foreign port, clearing from each in succession, but taking final clearance for such foreign port at the last Canadian port which they enter on such voyage.

Sec. 3. Foreign vessels shall not take freight or passengers at one Canadian port and land the same at another Canadian port, and the master or owner of any vessel found to have violated this rule shall be subject to a penalty of \$400 for each such offence, and the vessel may be detained until the same is paid.

Sec. 4. Foreign vessels bringing cargo or passengers from a foreign port may, after landing the same, be permitted to clear light to another Canadian port for the purpose of loading cargo for a foreign port, and may clear from port to port to complete such cargo, taking final clearance as above.

Sec. 5. Foreign vessels may tow other vessels or things from a foreign port to a Canadian port; but if they drop or part from any such vessel or thing in Canadian waters, they shall not again take such vessel or thing in tow for the purpose of moving the same further in Canadian waters.

#### FOREIGN TRADING VESSELS.

Sec. 6. Foreign vessels may tow other vessels or things from a Canadian port to a foreign port, but having parted from such vessels or things, or any of them, in Canadian waters, they cannot again take such vessels or things in tow to move them further in Canadian waters; but this and the preceding rule are not to apply to an accidental parting of such vessel by breaking hawser or other temporary damages.

Sec. 7. Foreign vessels shall be entitled to the foregoing privileges only on condition of strict compliance with the provisions of 'The Customs Act,' respecting reporting inwards and outwards on entering and leaving Canadian ports by the masters of such vessels.

Sec. 8. Where vessels bring cargo or passengers from a foreign port consigned to more than one Canadian port, the masters of such vessels must make a full report of the whole contents at the first port of entry, and distinguish therein the items to be there landed and the ports at which all other items are to be landed. Such report must be made in duplicate, with an additional copy for each succeeding port at which there are goods to be landed; and the collector or proper officer of Customs shall mark each item in such report with the entry number, if entered, and in case of any item landed and placed in sufferance warehouse without entry, it shall be marked with the letter 'L' in the said report; duplicate copies to be filed at said first port of entry, and the others to be carried with the vessel, and one to be filed at each succeeding port of entry.

Sec. 9. As required by section 112 of 'The Customs Act,' the fee to be exacted from all vessels navigating inland waters, when entering or clearing at any port above Montreal, shall be fifty cents for each report inwards, or clearance outwards, irrespective of the tonnage of the vessel, and that such fees shall be exacted from all vessels so entering or clearing, except vessels holding coasting licenses, and that all orders or regulations inconsistent herewith shall be rescinded.

O. C. May 22, 1889.

Memo. 295 B.

Sec. 10. For any violation of the requirements of these rules the master or owner of any such vessel shall be subject to a fine of \$400, or such other fine or penalty provided by the said Act as may be applicable to the case, and the vessel may be detained until such fine or penalty is paid.

Sec. 11. Vessels fitted for and engaged in the deep sea fisheries are not included in these rules.

O. C. Nov. 10, 1886.

# RETURN

[76]

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated February 7, 1900, for copies of all reports, Orders in Council, papers and correspondence relating to the admission of United States vessels to coasting privileges on the Canadian Lakes in the year 1899.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

*EXTRACT from a report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on October 16, 1899.*

On a report dated October 14, 1899, from the Minister of Finance stating that British and Canadian shipping on the lakes above Montreal appears to be insufficient at present time for moving the grain cargoes to be transported from Fort William to Ontario lake ports and thence by rail through Canada to tide-water.

That under the Coasting Laws, United States vessels are not at present permitted to engage in this traffic between two Canadian ports.

That for want of available British and Canadian tonnage a large portion of this grain traffic is likely to be carried from Fort William to Buffalo and thence by United States railways or vessels to the seaboard.

That it is desirable to promote the movement of the said traffic along Canadian routes to the seaboard, and to assist the building up of Canadian shipping on the lakes by encouraging the permanent movement of the grain traffic through Canadian channels.

The Minister therefore recommends, pending an increase in the lake shipping now entitled to participate in the coasting trade, that vessels of the United States be permitted to carry cargoes between Fort William or Port Arthur, in the Province of Ontario, and any other port in Canada, either way, during the remainder of the present year (1899) on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels,—forbearing to institute suits for penalties or forfeitures on account of the nationality of such vessels while so employed.

The committee submit the foregoing recommendation to Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*(Telegram.)*

OTTAWA, October 20, 1899.

*COPY of message sent to Collector of Customs, Fort William, and Sub-Collector of Customs, Depot Harbour, Ont.*

During remainder of this year United States vessels may carry cargo between Fort William or Port Arthur and any port in Canada, either way, under same conditions as Canadian vessels. Clearance may be granted accordingly.

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900.

(Memorandum.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, October 20, 1899.

To Collectors of Customs :—

*Cargoes Carried in United States Vessels.*

During the remainder of this year (1899), United States vessels may carry cargo between Fort William or Port Arthur and any port in Canada, either way, under the same conditions as Canadian vessels. Clearance may be granted accordingly.

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner of Customs.

Copies of above mailed on October 20, 1899, to Collectors of Customs at Toronto, Midland, Collingwood, Owen Sound, Sarnia, Windsor, Fort Erie, Kingston, Prescott, Port Arthur and Goderich.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, December 5, 1899.

To His Excellency,

The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned, Minister of Customs, has the honour to report that an application has been received from James Conmee, Esq., M.P.P., Toronto, Ontario, which reads as follows :—

“ I am engaged in the construction of the Algoma Central Railway, the line that is being constructed from Michipicoten Harbour to a point at or near Mossinovie on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The construction starts at Michipicoten Harbour and is being carried northerly from that point. Supplies for winter operations have to be put in before the close of navigation, and we find it impossible to get Canadian boats to freight hay. There is a large quantity of hay at Gore Bay on the Manitoulin Island, which could be readily landed at Michipicoten Harbour, if vessels could be had to carry it. The Booth Company of Sault Ste. Marie offer a vessel *City of Green Bay*, but as she is an American bottom she can not take a cargo from one Canadian port to another. I am writing you in hopes that you may grant a permit to this vessel to make one or two trips from Gore Bay to Michipicoten. It will not in any way interfere with any Canadian vessels, as none can be got at any price to carry hay—besides it will be a great benefit to the farmers and trades-people in the town and vicinity of Gore Bay. If the hay cannot be gotten away from there before the close of navigation, it will be practically a dead loss, and there is more than 1,500 tons awaiting shipment. In view of the necessity of supplying the work and of the advantage from a public standpoint, I trust this permission will be granted. The season is now late and if the vessel is to be permitted to make trips, it is necessary that the permit should be granted without delay.”

Departmental permission having been given, on the advice of the Hon. R. W. Scott, Acting Minister of Customs, to carry hay as above requested, the undersigned would respectfully recommend that, by Order in Council, vessels of the United States be permitted to carry hay between Manitoulin Island and Michipicoten Harbour, in the Province of Ontario, after November 13, 1899, during the remainder of the present season of navigation on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to Canadian vessels, forbearing to institute suits for penalties or forfeiture on account of the nationality of such vessels while so employed.

WM. PATERSON,

Minister of Customs.

The original letter referred to in the above recommendation cannot be found at present, but the substance of the letter is given above.

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner of Customs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 76

*(Telegram.)*

OTTAWA, November 13, 1899.

JAMES CONMEE, M.P.P.,  
Toronto, Ont.

Have wired Collector of Customs, Sault Ste. Marie, that United States steamers may carry hay from Manitoulin Island to Michipicoten until navigation closes without penalties being imposed under Customs Act.

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner.

*(Telegram.)*

OTTAWA, November 13, 1899.

Collector of Customs,  
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

United States steamers may carry hay from Manitoulin Island to Michipicoten until navigation closes without penalties being imposed under Customs laws. Inform Sub-Collectors and the Booth Company of Sault Ste Marie.

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner.

*(Telegram.)*

OTTAWA, March 16, 1900.

H. PLUMMER,  
Collector of Customs,  
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Please wire approximate quantity of hay carried last year in American vessels from Manitoulin Islands to mainland under permission given.

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner.

*(Telegram.)*

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., March 17, 1900.

Commissioner of Customs,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Permission not used. No hay carried in American vessels from Manitoulin Island to Main land.

HARRY PLUMMER.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,  
OTTAWA, February 27, 1900.

The following are copies of all papers on file in the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to the admission of United States vessels to coasting privileges on the Canadian lakes in the 1899.

JOHN HARDIE,  
for Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

## CONTENTS.

- |        |        |  |
|--------|--------|--|
| No. 1. | —      | Copy telegram dated November 17, 1899—Geo. H. Shaw to the Honourable Minister of Marine and Fisheries. |
| 2.     | "      | " 18, 1899—The Deputy Minister of Marine to Geo. H. Shaw.  |
| 3.     | "      | " 18, 1899—Geo. H. Shaw to the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.                                |
| 4.     | "      | " 20, 1899—The Deputy Minister of Marine to Geo. H. Shaw.  |
| 5.     | letter | January 2, 1900—The Deputy Minister of Marine to the Commissioner of Customs.                          |
| 6.     | "      | " 2, 1900—The Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries to Acton Burrows.                                |

## No. 1.

*(Telegram.)*

WINNIPEG, MAN., November 17, 1899.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

Please say if American bottoms, under recent Order, are permitted handle Canadian wheat from Fort William through Owen Sound for domestic consumption eastern Canada, or if Order confines shipment grain by American vessels for export only.

GEO. H. SHAW.

## No. 2.

*(Telegram.)*

OTTAWA, November 18, 1899.

GEO. H. SHAW,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Customs Department has permitted United States vessels for this season only to carry grain from Fort William to other Canadian ports. The permission is limited to Fort William only.

F. GOURDEAU,  
Deputy Minister.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 76

## No. 3.

*(Telegram.)*

WINNIPEG, MAN., November 18, 1899.

F. GOURDEAU,  
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

I understand from your message it is immaterial whether grain shipped from Fort William in American bottoms to Georgian Bay ports is for domestic consumption in eastern Canada or export to Europe. Confirm.

GEO. H. SHAW.

## No. 4.

*(Telegram.)*

OTTAWA, November 20, 1899.

GEO. H. SHAW,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Grain referred to in my telegram eighteenth may be for either export or domestic use.

F. GOURDEAU,  
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

## No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,  
OTTAWA, January 2, 1900.

JOHN MCDUGALD, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Customs.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith letters received from Mr. Acton Burrows, requesting to be furnished with copies of regulations permitting United States steamers to engage in the coasting trade, and also requesting a copy of Order in Council under which coasting regulations were suspended.

I have the honour, &c.,

F. GOURDEAU,  
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

## No. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,  
OTTAWA, January 2, 1900.

MR. ACTON BURROWS,  
33 Melinda Street,  
Toronto, Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letters of the 27th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with copies of regulations under which United States steamers were allowed to engage in the coasting trade, and also asking for a copy of Order in Council suspending coasting regulations; and in reply I beg to inform you that I have forwarded your letters to the Commissioner of Customs for the necessary action, as the matter is one relating to that department.

I am, &c.,

F. GOURDEAU,  
Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.





## SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

(76a)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated February 7, 1900, for copies of all reports, Orders in Council, papers and correspondence relating to the admission of United States vessels to coasting privileges on the Canadian Lakes in the year 1899.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
OTTAWA, October 16, 1899.

(*Memorandum.*)

To the Honourable the Privy Council—on Minute No. 2252 :

The undersigned has the honour, by direction of His Excellency the Governor General, to draw the attention of Ministers to Privy Council Minute No. 2252, and that His Excellency having consulted the Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, as to the legality of the above mentioned Minute, was informed that the Order is distinctly a nullity, and that it assumes a power, which it does not possess, to cancel an Act of Parliament. On the other hand the object of the Order in question is distinctly to assist public interests. There have been frequent precedents of Governments taking action which was undoubtedly illegal, when necessity was pressing and when the public good appeared to them to call for immediate action. The Government taking such action would, of course, rely upon the support of Parliament. The penalties in this case rest with the Government, and there would be, of course, no risk of any objection being taken to the course pursued, as long as the present Government remains in power, but the Statute lays down that penalties can be enforced within a period of three years, so that it is within the bounds of possibility that a succeeding Government, taking exception to the line now pursued, might claim to enforce a penalty ; but considering there have been precedents for the action in question and that public necessity undoubtedly at present calls for such action, it would appear to His Excellency that he need have no hesitation in signing the Privy Council Order in question.

By Command.

L. G. DRUMMOND, Major,  
Governor General's Secretary.

### MEETING OF THE MARINE SECTION OF THE TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE, HELD OCTOBER 20, 1899.

RESOLVED,—The marine section view with alarm and surprise the statement made in the public press that the coasting laws of Canada have been suspended and that American tonnage is to be admitted to trade between Canadian ports upon equal terms with British owned vessels.

No official notice has yet been received that any such change has been made creating as it would a confiscation of the shipping and shipbuilding interests of Canada, and one which is contrary to the coasting laws, which provide that 'no goods or passengers shall be carried by water from one port in Canada to another except on British ships,' and to which there is a further provision that the Government in Council may admit the ships

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

of any foreign country which admits British ships in the coasting trade of that country. It is possible however that no such action as has been reported has yet been taken, and the section would draw the attention of the Government to the following communications :—

TORONTO, May 25, 1899.

The Right Honourable  
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., P.C.,  
Premier of Canada,  
Ottawa, Ont.

RE THE LAKE CARRYING INTERESTS OF THE INLAND LAKES.

SIR,—By direction of the council of this board I beg to convey to you copy of a resolution unanimously concurred in with respect to the lake carrying interests of the inland lakes.

Trusting the same may receive your favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

EDGAR A. WILLS,  
Secretary.

*Enclosure.*

The following is the resolution referred to, viz.:—

That the council of the Board of Trade of Toronto, acting on behalf of the lake carrying interests of the inland lakes, protests against the action of the Montreal and Winnipeg Corn Exchanges in passing a resolution to the effect that American vessels should be permitted to engage in the coasting trade on the great lakes of this Dominion.

The council considers their action to be a menace to our marine interests, and while they do not believe that the Government of Canada would consent to the perpetration of such a confiscation of national rights, yet it has had a bad effect upon the present carrying trade and to the capital invested in shipping.

Further, it is very injurious to the shipbuilding industry of this country and to the efforts of vessel owners to increase their fleets, and, at a time when the country is engaged in improving the means of transit through Canadian channels, is a direct obstacle to the supplying of Canadian tonnage in readiness for the opening of the improved Canadian waterways.

Reply as follows was received, viz.:—

OTTAWA, May 26, 1899.

EDGAR A. WILLS, Esq.,  
Board of Trade, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of yesterday and of enclosed resolution of the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto, with respect to the lake carrying interests of the inland lakes, and to state that the matter will receive all due consideration.

Yours sincerely,

WILFRID LAURIER.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 76a

A further memorandum was unanimously adopted by the Toronto Board of Trade and forwarded to the Government on June 1, upon the 'Transportation Problem in Canadian Waters,' from which the following excerpts are taken :—

## COASTING LAWS.

(a) United States vessels may carry United States produce from Duluth, Chicago or other United States lake ports to Canadian ports on the Georgian Bay to Kingston or Prescott, such produce being for export via the St. Lawrence route or for local consumption in the Eastern States. Canadian vessels are not permitted to take on cargo at United States ports for Canadian ports, if such cargo is for local consumption in the Eastern States. They may participate in this traffic the same as United States vessels, provided the cargo is for export and is consigned via a Canadian port.

(b) The United States coasting laws do not permit Canadian vessels to participate in any traffic whatever (whether for export or for local consumption at Eastern United States points) between two United States ports ; for instance, a Canadian vessel cannot take United States cargo from Duluth or Chicago to Buffalo, either for export or for local consumption.

(c) Canadian laws regarding United States vessels are the same between two Canadian ports.

(d) The interchange of traffic may be more favourably carried on between Canada and the United States under the bonding system, as applied to railways, than is possible on traffic by vessels, owing to the existing coasting laws of both countries.

## DEMAND MADE UPON THE GOVERNMENT BY KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

The demand which has been made upon the Government is that United States vessels may participate temporarily, in carrying grain for export only, from Fort William to Canadian lake and river ports, it being supposed that this might prevent grain from being forced into the hands of United States transportation companies, and that our own people might perhaps benefit by handling the traffic after it is transferred from the United States vessels.

The question over which there appears to be a difference of opinion is whether this concession, if granted, would adversely and directly interfere with our shipping interests. The argument is advanced that the profit in handling the extra amount of grain which is now transferred through the United States channels would be of great benefit if it were transferred through Canadian channels, and especially through the St. Lawrence route, employing thereby the necessary facilities and labour along the various Canadian routes until it reaches the seaboard within the Dominion.

The Council is of the opinion that the concession should not be granted upon the basis of this argument.

In any case a decision could not be arrived at by endeavouring to balance those points. To grant the concession would, in the opinion of the Council, create conditions from which it would be difficult to recede and would likely lead to complications, and it would appear to be temporizing, if not trifling, with a matter which should receive the earnest attention of the Government with a view of its early solution.

It has been presumed by the marine interests that the principles enumerated had been accepted by the Government, and they cannot but believe that if any further action had been intended they would have been admitted to consultation.

In support of the proposed change it has been stated that there is an accumulation of 4,000,000 bushels of grain at Fort William. This is an absolute misstatement. By the official report of Saturday, October 14, there were in storage at Fort William 1,510,000 bushels. The receipts during that week had been 827,000, and the shipments 727,000.

On computing the carrying of the month it is found that the Canadian tonnage has a capacity of over 900,000 bushels per week, and is capable of carrying all that may offer. It is further to be mentioned that during the first half of October Canadian vessels have been obliged to go to Duluth to obtain cargoes and to fill up their capacity.

During the past season the Parry Sound Railway Company—the Booth road—have been exclusively employing five American vessels under charter in carrying on the upper lakes to and from their port of Parry Sound, having declined to use Canadian tonnage which was offered to them. It is stated that under the expectation of this order in council they have purchased two American vessels and have in contemplation the purchase of two others, American vessels, aggregating for the four a value of, it is said, \$1,200,000.

These American vessels they would propose to use between the two Canadian ports of Fort William and Parry Sound to the exclusion of the Canadian vessels which are prepared to and can carry the whole of the business which may be offered between Canadian ports. If the Booth-American vessels are so used they can carry the whole of the grain deliveries which the Canadian Pacific Railway is capable of making during each week of the balance of the season.

If these vessels are to be introduced into our Canadian trade it should only be upon condition of their becoming Canadian bottoms, and paying the usual customs duty required for such change of registry.

To introduce them as American vessels to this Canadian trade is not only to oust the Canadian vessels from their own proper Canadian business, but to make, by the remission of duties, a positive gift of about \$160,000 in cash to Mr. Booth, of Ottawa, their owner.

It is monstrous to suppose that the Canadian government in the first month in which the Canadian canals, after thirty years of work and waiting, have been for the first time open throughout with deep water to Montreal, would have struck such a blow at the Canadian ships and ship building interests, and for the advantage of the American sailors who only are permitted to sail on American ships.

We would draw particular attention to the statements made in the resolutions made by the Toronto Board of Trade in May last respecting the new Canadian tonnage that would be constructed for the Canadian waterways which were about to be completed. We are in a position to say that contracts have been made for new tonnage to the capacity of 300,000 bushels, and that other contracts for additional ships are now under negotiation.

We can say that in the face of such a proposition to suspend the Coasting Laws no further contracts will dare to be made.

We therefore protest against any suspension of the Coasting Laws, and submit that no such action should be taken.

1st. The Board of Trade have protested against any such action so long ago as the month of May.

2nd. Assurances of consideration have been received and no consultation has been had, nor intimation on the part of the government suggesting any such change, has been received.

3rd. There is no such accumulation of grain at the Upper Lake ports as by interested parties has been misrepresented to the government.

4th. The present Canadian vessels can and are prepared to carry the whole of the Canadian grain which has, or can be delivered, during this shipping season at the Canadian upper lake ports for carriage to Canadian ports.

5th. No one will invest money in Canadian ships, or Canadian ship yards, if their property is to be liable, at any moment without notice, to be confiscated and rendered of no value.

6th. The United States will not admit Canadian vessels to their American coasting trade upon any conditions; nor will they permit the purchase of Canadian built vessels, except after permission in each individual case by a special Act of Congress.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 76a

7th. The Coasting Laws are the property of Parliament and looked upon by all nations as the national heritage of their people, and not to be held liable to hasty and unauthorized changes.

Adopted unanimously.

BARLOW CUMBERLAND,  
Chairman Marine Section.

TORONTO, October 20, 1899.

EXTRACT from the Report of the Committee of Management of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association, 1899.

Carriage of grain between Canadian ports by United States vessels temporarily permitted.

*'In a report adopted for communication to the Premier by this Association at its annual meeting in 1897, made as a result of consideration of the fact that the bulk of the Manitoba grain crop was exported via United States ports, a suggestion was made as follows :—*

*'The Committee therefore suggests that the Government consider whether it would not be advisable, pending the increase of Canadian tonnage on the lakes, to permit United States vessels to carry grain from Fort William to Canadian ports strictly for export. This arrangement would leave the carriage of grain intended for home consumption entirely to the Canadian marine.'*

*This suggestion was not adopted at the time, but pressure from other quarters having been brought to bear upon the Government last autumn, it suspended for the remainder of the season the operation of the section of the coasting laws preventing the carriage of freight by United States vessels from one Canadian port to another. While this action took place too late in the season to permit of the suspension being largely availed of, a proportion of the Manitoba wheat crop was thereby diverted into the Canadian route.*

# RETURN

[81]

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 19th March, 1900, for copies of the Order in Council on which the Royal Commission on the shipment and transportation of grain was issued, of the Commission, and of the letter of the Minister of the Interior to the late Judge Senkler, the Chairman of said Commission, respecting its issuance.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 7th October, 1899.

On a Report, dated 2nd October, 1899, from the Minister of the Interior, stating with reference to the Bills which were introduced to Parliament by Mr. James M. Douglas, Member for East Assiniboia, during the last two Sessions, containing provisions to regulate the shipping and transportation of grain by railway companies in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the erection, maintenance and manner of using elevators, warehouses and grain chutes for storing and shipping grain, the erection and maintenance of side tracks or spurs from the main line of railway to any elevator, flat-warehouse, or grain chute where a side track or spur is necessary, and for otherwise controlling in the public interest, the grain trade of the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and checking irregularities which it is claimed now exist in connection with that trade, that the provisions of the Bills above referred to were discussed in the House of Commons, that those contained in the Bill which was introduced by Mr. Douglas at the last Session of Parliament were the subject of investigation by a Special Committee of that House, and that, as stated, the principal causes for the necessity of legislation being had in the nature of the provisions of that Bill were alleged to be as follows :—

*First*, that a vendor of grain is at present subjected to an unfair and excessive dockage of his grain at the time of sale ;

*Second*, that doubts exist as to the fairness of the weights allowed or used by owners of elevators ; and

*Third*, that the owners of elevators enjoy a monopoly in the purchase of grain by refusing to permit of the erection of flat warehouses where standard elevators are situated, and are able to keep the price of grain below its true market value to their own benefit and the disadvantage of others who are specially interested in the grain trade, and of the public generally.

The Minister further states that in the discussion which took place before the Special Committee above referred to, great difference of opinion was expressed respecting the actual facts of the case, and it appeared to the Minister to be impossible to reach a satisfactory decision as to the necessity of legislation, or should legislation be necessary, as to the scope and tenor of such legislation without a full and impartial investigation of the whole subject.

The Minister having given the subject careful consideration, is of the opinion that the subject is one in regard to which the public interest requires that there should be

full and accurate information in the possession of the Government, and to that end that an inquiry should be made under a Royal Commission in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

The Minister therefore recommends that His Honour Judge E. J. Senkler, of St. Catharines, Ontario; W. F. Sirett, of Glendale, in the Province of Manitoba, Farmer; William Lothian, of Pipestone, in the said Province, Farmer, and Charles C. Castle, of Foxton, in the said Province, Farmer, be appointed Commissioners under the provisions of the said Act to hold an inquiry under oath or by affirmation or statement or partly under oath or partly by affirmation and statement as the Commissioners may deem proper with regard to the subject hereof and all matters which are in any way connected therewith, and which it may appear to the Commissioners should be investigated in order to arrive at a thorough understanding of the questions referred to them, with instructions to report to Your Excellency the result of such enquiry and investigation; and further that there be conferred upon the said Commissioners and upon each of them all powers which Your Excellency in Council is authorized to confer under and by virtue of the provisions of the Act hereinbefore mentioned.

The Minister further recommends that His Honour Judge Senkler, be appointed Chairman of the said Commission, and that in view of the necessity of a deputy being appointed to act for His Honour in the performance of judicial duties, whose remuneration His Honour will be obliged to provide for, the remuneration of the Chairman of the Commission be fixed at \$25 per day, that the remuneration of the remaining members of the Commission and of the Secretary be fixed at \$10 per day; that all travelling and living expenses of the Commissioners from the time when each Commissioner, respectively, leaves his usual place of residence to engage in the work of the Commission be paid out of the funds appropriated for the purposes of the Commission, and that all other expenses necessarily and properly incurred by the Commissioners in the discharge of their duties be also paid upon being approved by the Minister of the Interior.

The Minister further recommends that Charles N. Bell, of the City of Winnipeg, be appointed Secretary of the said Commission, and also, that he, the Minister, be authorized to appoint and fix the remuneration of a stenographer, whose duty it shall be to record the evidence taken by the Commission, and to perform such other duties as the Chairman of the Commission may direct.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

#### COMMISSION APPOINTING HIS HONOUR E. J. SENKLER, *et al*

Commissioners to enquire into and report upon certain alleged irregularities, &c., which are claimed to exist in the shipping and transportation of grain from the Province of Manitoba and North-west Territories.

Dated October 7, 1899. Recorded October 12, 1899.

P. PELLETIER,  
Acting Dep. Registrar General of Canada.

#### MINTO, CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern. Greeting :—

Know ye, that, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, we do by these Presents nominate, constitute and appoint His Honour E. J. Senkler, of the city



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81

of St. Catharines, in the Province of Ontario, in Our Dominion of Canada, Judge of the County Court of the County of Lincoln, in the said province; W. F. Sirett, of Glendale, in the Province of Manitoba, in Our said Dominion, farmer; William Lothian, of Pipestone, in the said Province of Manitoba, farmer; and Charles C. Castle, of Foxton, in the said Province of Manitoba, farmer; to be Our Commissioners for the purpose of conducting an inquiry with regard to the certain matters referred to in a report of the Committee of our said Privy Council, approved by our Governor in Council on the 7th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, an extract of which report, setting forth so much thereof as relates to such matters, is appended to these presents, and is to be read as a part thereof, and with regard to all matters, which are in any manner connected with such matters or which it may appear to Our said Commissions should be investigated in order to arrive at a thorough understanding of the questions referred to them.

And we do hereby, under the authority of the Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 114, intituled 'An Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters,' confer upon our said Commissioners, the power of summoning before them any witnesses and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally, or in writing, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to produce such documents and things as Our said Commissioners shall deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are hereby appointed to examine, inquire into and investigate.

To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, place and trust unto them the said E. J. Senkler, W. F. Sirett, William Lothian and Charles C. Castle, together with the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the said office, place and trust, of right and by law appertaining during pleasure.

And we do hereby require and direct Our said Commissioners to report to Our Governor in Council the result of their investigation, together with the evidence taken before them and any opinion they may see fit to express thereon.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Murray-Kynnynmond, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our Dominion of Canada, this Seventh day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine-nine, and in the Sixty-third Year of Our Reign.

By Command.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,  
Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada.

P. PELLETIER,  
Acting Under Secretary of State.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OTTAWA, October 11, 1899.His Honour JUDGE SENKLER,  
St. Catharines, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a Commission under the Great Seal, appointing yourself, W. F. Sirett, Esquire, of Glendale, William Lothian, Esquire, of Pipestone, and Charles C. Castle, Esquire, of Foxton, all in the Province of Manitoba, Commissioners under Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes of Canada to inquire into and report upon questions which have arisen respecting the shipping and transportation of grain by railway companies in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

You have been appointed Chairman of the Commission; and it has been arranged that the first meeting will be held at the Leeland House in the City of Winnipeg on the evening of Saturday, the 14th instant. I am advising the other Commissioners by wire of their appointment, and asking them to report to you at Winnipeg in time for the first meeting.

I inclose for the information of the Commission a Bill to regulate the transit of grain in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, which was introduced by Mr. Douglas, M. P., in the House of Commons during the Session of 1898, a Bill to regulate the trade in grain in Manitoba and the North-west Territories introduced by the same gentleman in the Session of 1899, and a Bill to amend the Railway Act with respect to the shipment of grain, introduced by Mr. Richardson, M. P., in the Session of 1898, together with a report of the discussion which took place upon these Bills in the House. The Bills did not become law for the reason that the Government felt that before legislation should be had upon the subject the Government should have full and accurate information to place before Parliament. It is with the object of securing that full and accurate information that the present Commissioners have been appointed. The Commission itself, together with the Order in Council which is attached thereto, sets forth fully the nature of the inquiry to be made, and indicates its scope.

I have only to add that the Government desires that the amplest opportunity should be given for securing the fullest and most accurate information, so that the report of the Commissioners, with the evidence taken, may enable the Administration to recommend such legislation to Parliament on the subject as may be in the public interest.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,  
Minister of the Interior.

# RETURN

(IN PART)

[81a]

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated March 19, 1900, for a copy of the Report and Evidence of the Royal Commission on the shipment and transportation of grain.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

*To the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot Murray-Kynynmond, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, in Council.*

We, the undersigned, W. F. Sirett, William Lothian and Charles C. Castle, appointed by commission, dated the 7th day of October, 1899, and Albert Elswood Richards, appointed by supplementary commission, dated the 13th day of February, 1900, which commissions are herewith returned, to conduct an inquiry with regard to certain matters referred to in a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General in Council on the 7th day of October, 1899, an extract from which report is annexed to the said commission, dated the 7th day of October, 1899, beg respectfully to report as follows :—

The said W. F. Sirett, William Lothian and Charles C. Castle, and E. J. Senkler, one of the commissioners as originally named, held their first meeting at the city of Winnipeg, on the evening of the fourteenth day of October, 1899.

At the said meeting the said commissioners considered the best means of conducting the said inquiry and taking evidence upon the matters referred to them by said commission and as to the grievances complained of which led to said report and commission, the principal of which grievances are alleged to be as follows :—

First.—That a vendor of grain is at present subjected to an unfair and excessive dockage of his grain at the time of sale ;

Second.—That doubts exist as to fairness of the weights allowed or used by owners of elevators ;

Third.—That the owners of elevators enjoy a monopoly in the purchase of grain by refusing to permit the erection of flat warehouses where standard elevators are situated and are able to keep the prices of grain below its true value to their own benefit and the disadvantage of others who are specially interested in the grain trade, and of the public generally.

The commissioners considered that the best manner of taking evidence would be for them, the commissioners, to hold sittings at different places in Manitoba and the

North-west Territories of Canada, after giving due notice of same, so that parties desirous of giving evidence which would bear upon the matters in question would know the proper time for attending before the commissioners at such of the places so appointed as were convenient for them to give evidence at.

The commissioners, therefore, issued printed public notices or posters, one of which is herewith submitted as schedule 'A' to this report, and caused a number of copies of the same to be sent to and publicly posted in each of the places mentioned therein for the taking of evidence and places adjacent thereto.

In addition to the above, such posters were sent to all members of the House of Commons representing constituencies in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, to all members of the legislative assemblies of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, to the mayors of the towns where sittings were to be held, to the Reeves of the municipalities within which sittings were to be held, and to the postmasters and many merchants and others at the places of such sittings and adjacent places. At certain other places handbills stating the time and place of sittings were also distributed.

The commissioners further made every reasonable effort in their power to cause the times, places and purpose of their sittings to be publicly known in advance.

The commissioners subsequently attended at the different places mentioned in such notice (except Pipestone, the sitting at which was unavoidably cancelled) at the times mentioned in the said notice.

Afterwards, at the request of members of the government of the North-west Territories and others, the commissioners added other places for the taking of evidence, and after due notice similarly given of the times of taking evidence at said places, took evidence at Carnduff, one of said places. One of such notices is herewith submitted as schedule 'B.'

After the taking of evidence at Carnduff, the commissioners were requested by parties who wished to give evidence later on to postpone the time of their sittings at Regina till the early part of the year 1900.

In consequence of such requests and of the illness of his honour, Judge Senkler, then a member of the commission, and of his business appointments in connection with his work as a judge, the commission as then constituted, adjourned their sittings until January 11, 1900, when they met again and continued their inquiries and took further evidence, as follows:—

At Regina, on Friday, January 12, 1900; at Wolseley, on Saturday, January 13, 1900; at Winnipeg, on January 18, 19 and 20; at Fort William, on Tuesday, January 23, 1900; and at Winnipeg from January 24 to February 8, 1900, inclusive.

During the taking of evidence, the commissioners thought it advisable to inquire into the working of the laws affecting elevators, warehouses, grain storage and transportation in the states of Minnesota and North Dakota, and with that object in view, the said Charles C. Castle and Charles N. Bell, the secretary of the said commission, visited the cities of Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in said state of Minnesota, and carefully inquired into the working of said elevator system and grain storage and transportation in said states, and reported thereon to the other commissioners. Said reports are herewith submitted as schedules 'G' and 'H.'

At the different places where evidence was advertised to be taken, the commissioners attended and every person desirous of giving evidence was duly examined under oath as to the matters to be inquired into by the commissioners. Such witnesses as were suggested to the commissioners as able to give evidence and who were unable or unwilling to attend voluntarily were duly brought before the commissioners by subpoena.

At all of said meetings there were present parties interested on both sides of the question to be considered, and said parties were allowed freely to cross-examine all the witnesses, and every effort was made to get as full and complete evidence as possible bearing upon the matters in question.

As a fact, the witnesses were in nearly every case cross-examined by parties representing the different interests.

The witnesses examined and the places at which they were examined are set out in schedule 'C' to this report.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

The evidence of said witnesses is submitted herewith.

After considering the said evidence as so taken, we beg respectfully to submit certain facts which as shown by the evidence have given rise to most of the grievances complained of :—

As the elevator system is much referred to in this report, it seems to us advisable to give descriptions of the different classes of elevators and warehouses now or formerly used in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

'Standard elevators' as constructed according to regulation plan required by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, have steam or gasoline engines and a capacity of 25,000 bushels and upwards, and have also machinery for cleaning grain.

'Farmers' elevators' of standard size and construction, usually built by joint stock companies, the shareholders being almost all farmers. Such elevators have a large number of small bins and store grain solely, though individual grain buyers secure bin space and do business through these elevators. In these grain is generally cleaned before being weighed.

'Horse power elevators.' Generally old flat warehouses fitted up with elevating machinery but without cleaning apparatus, and chiefly owned and operated by milling companies for their own business.

'Flat warehouses.' Frame buildings of from 1,000 to 10,000 bushels capacity, with the floor on a level with car floor. Are entirely without machinery, and while divided into bins, the grain must be moved by hand or small truck on wheels when filling the bins from farmers' wagons or moving grain from bins to cars on track alongside the building.

Some elevators have machinery arranged to at once elevate, weigh, clean and re-weigh. Others elevate, clean, and then weigh the clean grain. Others weigh before cleaning and elevate to bins, and in such cases the dockage for dirt and seeds is determined by the judgment of the elevator operator or by use of a scale and sieve, called the 'dockage tester.'

In the earlier days of railroad building in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the elevators, or other facilities for the handling of grain, were few in number. The shortness of the season, allowed by the climate for harvesting and marketing the crop, made it necessary that as much as possible of the carrying trade in connection therewith should in each year be done within a short time in order to get the grain to lake ports in time for transportation in vessels before winter set in, and there was consequently (as there still is) always a rush to get grain marketed. As a result, the ordinary rolling stock of the railways was insufficient to cope with the needs for transportation during the period between the time that grain first became ready for shipment and the time when it would be too late for it to be shipped in vessels at lake ports. As a consequence, there was great difficulty in finding proper accommodation for storage of the grain, which was brought in at country points faster than it could be shipped out.

To obviate such difficulties and to encourage the erection of elevators to store, ship and handle grain, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company offered the following inducement to parties who would build elevators of a capacity of at least 25,000 bushels, driven by steam or gasoline engines, and equipped with machinery for cleaning grain. That is to say, that at points where such elevators were erected the railway company would not allow cars to be loaded with grain through flat warehouses, or direct from farmers' vehicles, or otherwise than through such elevators. Elevators of the capacity and equipment so proposed are, as hereinbefore stated, known as 'standard elevators.' Where in this report we refer to elevators in Manitoba or the North-west Territories we mean such standard elevators, except in the case of elevators operated by certain milling companies, in some of which the railway company did not insist on said standard.

When giving such inducement, the railway company imposed the condition that such elevator owners should furnish storage and shipping facilities for parties wishing to store or ship grain.

On the strength of said inducement, a number of elevators were erected at different points by different persons and corporations engaged in the business of milling and grain buying and exporting.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

After the year 1887, in which the crop was unexpectedly large, the number of elevators was greatly increased and they have gone on increasing in number since that time, being erected on the same terms as originally offered by the railway company.

We find that the grievances complained of have arisen largely from the above mentioned protection offered by the railway company to elevator owners to induce them to build elevators, which resulted in placing the shipping of grain at elevator points in the hands solely of the elevator owners. Owners of flat warehouses were not allowed to ship at points where elevators were erected and their warehouses were practically done away with. No one desiring to ship grain in bulk could get it on cars otherwise than by having it handled through elevators.

The evidence shows that a standard elevator operated at the price of one and one-half cents per bushel (the present rate charged for handling, cleaning and giving fifteen days' storage) and at which no grain bought by the owner is handled, would require to be filled three times in each season to make it a profitable investment to the party erecting and working it. There are too many standard country elevators in Manitoba and the North-west Territories to allow of each being so filled three times in a season. This will be apparent when it is stated that the total capacity of the country elevators in the Manitoba inspection district is 15,000,000 bushels or thereabouts. There are, therefore, more elevators than can be operated at a profit if they handle and store grain for other parties only.

This inability to make a profit without three fillings per season is partly owing to the great cost of building and operating such elevators as the railway company require to be erected. As a result of the above, a country elevator can, as a rule, only be operated at a profit in Manitoba and the North-west Territories when the owner, in addition to storing and handling the grain for others, is himself largely a buyer of grain and in that way makes a buyer's profit on grain handled by himself in addition to the profit on storing and handling.

The parties, therefore, who built the standard elevators were chiefly, if not entirely themselves grain dealers, whose interest it was to buy grain rather than simply handle it for others.

While they were obliged to handle and store grain for other shippers and to furnish separate bins when possible, the conditions on which they built did not compel them to guarantee grades of grain shipped through their elevators. Though shippers were entitled to separate bins when possible, it was found in practice that this was unsatisfactory. The elevator owners having sole control of such separate bins, shippers were often led by the grading of their grain at terminals to suspect that their own grain had not been shipped out for them or had not been kept separate from that of others. In many cases separate bins were not furnished, in which cases, grain stored in elevators for shippers became mixed with other grain and its identity got lost. The grain so mixed was, when shipped out for the shipper, often graded when it reached the terminals at a lower grade than that at which the same shipper's grain had been received into the elevator. This naturally led to a suspicion on the part of the shipper that the grain shipped out for him was of an inferior grade to that which had been received in for him, he knowing, where he had got a separate bin, that his grain had not been kept separate; but, having no guarantee as to grade, he had to be content with such terminal grading and with the price received for such lower grade. This has been a cause of much dissatisfaction.

The evidence has shown that where farmers' elevators have been erected, which do not buy, but only ship and store grain, complaints of the grain shipped out being of a lower grade than that furnished, have been very few.

As farmers' elevators, however, have to be standard elevators, the cost of their erection and management debars their use except in a few places.

As a consequence of the refusal to furnish cars to shippers for loading direct from the farmers' vehicles, shippers have had to pay one and one-half cents per bushel for cleaning and loading on cars (with storage for fifteen days if required); whereas if allowed themselves to load cars direct from their own vehicles, shippers could, prior to 1899, have had their grain cleaned and stored at terminals for fifteen days for three-

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

quarters of one cent per bushel. The direct loss, therefore, by shipping through the elevator was three-quarters of a cent per bushel, less such freight as would be paid on the cleanings contained in grain in addition to what would in any case have been paid on the weight of cleaned grain. In 1899, the terminal charges were reduced to one-half of one cent, which made the shipper's loss by shipment through elevators one cent per bushel instead of three-quarters of a cent, as was the case prior to 1899. By shipping through an elevator, the shipper saved the labour of loading; but many shippers preferred to give their labour for the sake of the saving in the elevator rate and of preserving the identity of their grain.

If a farmer, prior to 1898, did not ship through an elevator, his only alternative was to sell to some elevator operator for such prices as that operator offered and to submit to the weights and dockage which that operator allowed and imposed. Most elevators now guarantee grades and weights. But in our opinion, where the identity of a shipper's grain is not preserved, such guarantee should be made compulsory by law.

We do not desire in any way to censure elevator owners or employees as a body. But it is reasonable to believe that where there are so many elevators, there will be employees who will take advantage of the farmers if in their power to do so. It seems to us that, apart from any abuse of the power given by the elevator system, it is unfair to require a farmer to pay to have his grain passed through an elevator, so long as, either by loading direct on cars, or by the use of a flat warehouse such as recommended in this report he can save or decrease that expense.

We have reason to believe from the evidence that in cases where elevator employees appear to have dealt unfairly with farmers, the elevator owners have not profited thereby, as it has been shown that employees have in some instances not accounted to the owners of their elevators for all the grain taken in by them. There has been no evidence to show that any elevator owners have been consenting parties to any acts of extortion. In view of the above, however, we think it would improve matters very greatly if elevator and warehouse operators, as well as elevator and warehouse owners, were compelled to give security for the proper performance of their duties as such.

There were, and are, at most shipping points more than one elevator, so that a farmer could generally choose to which he would sell. The evidence, however, shows that in many cases there is little, if any, competition between elevators as to prices and that there is seldom any advance from other buyers on the offer made to a farmer by the first buyer he approaches. Of late years there have been combinations of elevator owners into large companies. This has resulted in fewer and larger elevator-owning corporations, which naturally tends to further decrease competition.

The evidence shows that there are now four hundred and forty-seven (447) elevators (exclusive of terminals) in the Manitoba inspection district, owned as follows:—

Three line elevator companies own . . . . .	206	elevators
The Lake of the Woods Milling Company own . . . . .	50	“
The Ogilvie Milling Company own . . . . .	45	“
Farmers' Elevator Companies own . . . . .	26	“
Individual millers and grain dealers own . . . . .	120	“
	447	“

Grain buyers, including elevator owners, testified before the commissioners that they were satisfied as buyers with a margin of three cents per bushel between 'street prices' at country points and 'Fort William' prices, less freight and floating charges. That three cent margin, after deducting the one and a half cents for elevator charges, and one-quarter of a cent for insurance, would leave one and a quarter cents as the buyer's gross profit.

As a result of the refusal of the railway companies to take grain from a flat warehouse (which resulted in driving many small buyers out of the market), and of their refusal until 1898, to furnish cars to farmers desirous of doing their own shipping, and of the consequent necessity of shipping through elevators, or of selling to the operators thereof, and of lack of competition between buyers, the elevator owners have had it in

their power to depress prices below what in our opinion farmers should realize for their grain. It would naturally be to their interest to so depress prices; and when buying, to dock as much as possible.

It may be advisable here to explain what is meant by 'dockage.' Owing to the large average acreage sown and the large average of grain grown by each farmer, and to the shortness of the season for harvesting and marketing same, and to the scarcity of harvest hands (which has always been a difficulty in farming in Manitoba and the North-west Territories) most farmers find it impossible to get time to clean their grain at home. As a result, the great bulk of the grain has to be shipped, or taken to the elevator, in the same condition in which it is received from the thresher, that is with more or less admixture of weed seeds and dirt. The grain has, therefore, to be cleaned at some elevator. The amount taken off the total weight of the grain for loss by such cleaning is known as 'dockage.' In some cases the dockage necessary is determined by the buyer estimating the percentage of dirt and seeds per bushel in any load of grain offered to him. In other cases the dockage is arrived at by first cleaning the grain in the elevator and weighing the balance of clean grain. In other cases again, the dockage is arrived at by the buyer weighing a pound of grain on a scale especially made for the purpose, and then cleaning this pound of grain by use of a sieve and re-weighing the cleaned product, the beam of the scale being constructed to show the percentage of loss. This percentage determines the dockage to be taken from the whole wagon load of grain.

The evidence shows that in cleaning grain it is impossible to remove all weed seeds without taking out a certain proportion of small, not fully developed, grain; and such proportion of small grain is included in the dockage.

The term 'shrinkage' which is mentioned in this report may also need explanation. 'Shrinkage' is a term used to describe a loss which is alleged to occur in grain between the time it is received in store at country elevators after dockage has been taken out and the time of its delivery out of terminal elevators. This alleged loss is said to accrue either from natural drying out of the grain in storage or in its handling in an elevator, loading on cars or unloading from cars. It has been customary at country elevators in the case of grain cleaned before weighing it, to further deduct from the gross weight of cleaned grain from half a pound to a pound per bushel for this alleged shrinkage.

By the law of Minnesota, a dockage or allowance for shrinkage may be made at terminals where such shrinkage actually occurs, but not to exceed 60 pounds per carload. There appears, however, to be in Minnesota a trade practice of averaging this shrinkage at 30 pounds per car at terminals irrespective of actual loss (if any) or of size of car. It is the practice of the Canadian Pacific Railway at their Fort William terminal elevators to deduct 60 pounds on a 40,000 pound car and 100 pounds on a 60,000 pound car.

There has been no evidence before the commissioners to show what percentage of the alleged shrinkage in grain actually occurs between the time of its receipt into the country elevators and the time of its delivery at terminals. It is impossible to compute from the shrinkage allowance taken at Fort William what would be a fair allowance to be taken at country elevators. While, therefore, we are of opinion that the allowance of one pound per bushel at country elevators is excessive, we see no way of suggesting what would be a fair allowance to be taken there, and recommend that power to deal with same be given to the warehouse commissioner hereinafter named.

In 1898 and 1899, the railway companies furnished farmers wishing to ship direct, with cars into which the farmers could do their own loading direct.

While the evidence taken leads us to believe that from a number of the causes above given, farmers have in many cases been overdocked and have realized less than they should have, it also shows that since the privilege has been extended to farmers to themselves load cars and ship direct, they have realized not only in that way, but from elevator operators better proportionate prices than they previously got.

The above privilege to farmers of getting cars for shipping has, however, only partially removed the evil, as only those farmers living within four or five miles of shipping points can draw their grain fast enough to load a car within the time reasonably



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

allowed by the railway company for such loading. This privilege of direct shipping has, therefore, given no practical relief to those living beyond that distance.

Farmers giving evidence have generally agreed that full freedom of the right to load direct on cars and through flat warehouses would remove most of the trouble.

We consider that proper relief from the possibility of being compelled to sell under value and of being unduly docked for cleaning, is only to be had by giving the fullest obtainable freedom in the way of shipping and selling grain. It is only in such a way that the great agitation and bitterness of feeling which has arisen can be ended. So long as any farmer is hampered in, or hindered from, himself shipping to terminal markets, he will be more or less at the mercy of elevator operators.

The discontent on this point is very serious; and, without further discussing the causes giving rise to same, this discontent seems to us an inevitable result of the restrictions under which farmers have been labouring as to the marketing of their grain. We consider that to remove this trouble, the law should require railroads to furnish cars to farmers for the shipping of their own grain and should allow the establishment at shipping points, if required, of flat warehouses under proper regulations, by means of which a farmer who cannot conveniently load on cars direct, can for a comparatively small sum, obtain for a limited number of days the use of a bin of the capacity of a carload. He can then transfer his grain to this bin until he accumulates a carload, to be then at once shipped. Though the furnishing of cars to farmers has been given as a privilege, they should, with proper restrictions, enjoy it as a legal right.

As a valuable accessory to the proper shipment of grain in carload lots by farmers, we recommend the erection at shipping points of loading platforms to be used by shippers free of charge.

We believe that the erection of flat warehouses will not in all instances be called for. The knowledge that farmers will have the right, under certain restrictions, to get the same erected, or to erect same, will lead to a desire on the part of elevator owners and employees to give fair prices for grain rather than to stir up feeling which will lead to the erection of those flat warehouses.

We further suggest that it be provided that, in cases where flat warehouses are now operated on any lines of railway, they should not be arbitrarily done away with or refused cars for shipping grain.

In our opinion, elevator and warehouse owners should be compelled by law, when shipping grain, the identity of which is not preserved by keeping it separate from other grain, to guarantee, as most of them now in fact do, the grade of such grain to the shipper and to give the shipper on each delivery of grain, written evidence of the gross weight, amount of dockage and net weight. When buying from anyone, there should be further given to the seller in writing, in addition to the above evidence, a statement of the price per bushel and of the total price of said delivery of grain. To accomplish the above, we suggest the adoption by law of uniform grain tickets to be furnished the farmer with each delivery at the elevator or warehouse.

While suggesting the above as to grain tickets, guarantee of grade, &c., we feel that this by itself will remove only a small portion of the trouble. Unless it is supplemented by the above suggested right to the farmer to load direct on cars, or through flat warehouses, he will not have adequate relief, as the tendency of elevator operators when obliged to guarantee grades and weights, would naturally be to guard themselves against loss by such careful grading or docking as would appear to the farmer to be undergrading or overdocking.

The system of docking by means of a sieve and scale is much used in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. We find that great dissatisfaction exists as to the nature of the sieve employed, and believe that unless regulated by law, this system may be much abused. Our opinion is that when such system is used, a sieve of wire-cloth ten meshes to the inch each way and of No. 28 standard gauge, hard tinned steel wire, such as is used by the inspection department in Minnesota, and which has been found to work satisfactorily there, is the proper one for use in such docking.

A grievance referred to in the evidence is the non-return to farmers of the small wheat taken out, with weed seeds and dirt in the dockage. This small wheat would be

valuable for feeding stock if it could be properly returned to the producer. Being included in the dockage, it is wholly lost to the farmer. This has been a considerable grievance to the farmers. If such small wheat could be separated completely from the seeds of noxious weeds which go through the cleaner with it, it should be returned to the parties from whose grain it was taken. But after considering the provisions of chapter 109 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, and chapter 22 of the Ordinances of the North-west Territories passed in 1899, both of which expressly prohibit the removal of cleanings containing seeds of noxious weeds, we are unable to suggest any remedy which will not conflict with the foregoing Acts.

The evidence shows that doubts have arisen as to the correctness of the weights given in some instances at the elevators in the weighing of grain. Recommendations as to the same are submitted with our suggestions as to legislation.

A cause that has depressed prices a great deal, has been the annual shortage of car supply during the months of October and November, during which months most of the wheat is marketed. As a result of this shortage, elevators have been offered wheat during said months faster than they could forward it to terminal points before the close of navigation. In case of a car shortage, therefore, or a threatened shortage, prices of grain have been depressed, owing to elevator owners having to consider, in buying same, that they would either have to pay all rail rates in shipping same, or the 'carrying charges' to the following May. This has, in our opinion, been a serious cause of depression in prices, which should be remedied as far as possible by increase of transportation facilities during these months.

There being no rules laid down for the regulation of the grain trade other than those made by the railway companies and the elevator owners, we think it of great importance that laws should be enacted and that rules should be made under power given by such laws, which will properly regulate the trade.

We have considered the laws regulating the grain trade in the state of Minnesota, and base our recommendations as to legislation largely on those laws.

We find that by the laws of Minnesota, regulations affecting the grain trade are made by the board of commissioners appointed by law to supervise the carrying out of the laws affecting that trade. It appears to us, that as the grain trade of the inspection district of Manitoba, as defined by the schedule to 62-3 Vic., cap. 25 (to which we presume that the operation or legislation will be confined), is of less volume than that of Minnesota, one commissioner could perform the duties required, outside of the promulgation of the rules and regulations. We therefore, suggest the creation of one commissioner only.

In order not to place the onus of making regulations on that one person, such as are necessary should, we submit, be from time to time made by Order in Council.

As changes in the detail working of the law may from time to time be necessary, we suggest that as much of the details as conveniently can, shall be left to enforcement by regulations to be made as the need for them arises.

To properly enforce penalties for infringements of the proposed Act or regulations, prosecutions should, when thought proper by the warehouse commissioner, be instituted and carried on by him at public expense. This would insure the enforcement of the law, and while creating confidence in the good faith of the Act, would prevent petty prosecutions or prosecutions in the nature of persecution.

Schedule 'D' submitted herewith, contains such of the laws of Minnesota as seem to us applicable to the circumstances of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, with such changes and amendments as it has seemed to us advisable to suggest.

Schedule 'E' herewith contains suggestions as to legislation which seem to us suitable in addition to those contained in schedule 'D.'

Owing to the illness and death of His Honour Judge E. J. Senkler, a member of the commission as originally constituted, your commissioners feel that they have suffered a great loss in being deprived of his assistance in making this report; and we ask leave here to pay our respects to the memory of the said Judge Senkler as one who became a valued friend of each of us, and who, by his great abilities, attainments,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

courtesy and conscientious carefulness in discharging his onerous duties, commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom the commission came in contact.

All of which your commissioners beg respectfully to submit.

A. E. RICHARDS, *Chairman*.  
 W. F. SIRETT,  
 WM. LOTHIAN,  
 CHARLES C. CASTLE, } *Commissioners*.

Dated at Winnipeg this        day of March, A. D. 1900.

CHAS. N. BELL, Secretary.

SCHEDULE A.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The members of the Royal Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to inquire into and report upon certain alleged irregularities which are claimed to exist in the shipping and transportation of grain from the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, hereby give notice that they will attend at the following places and times for the purpose of hearing evidence from all persons who wish to give evidence on the subject of such irregularities or any matter connected therewith:—

Edmonton, Saturday . . . . .	October 21, 10 a.m.
Moose Jaw, Wednesday . . . . .	" 25 "
Indian Head, Thursday . . . . .	" 26 "
Moosomin, Friday . . . . .	" 27 "
Virден, Saturday . . . . .	" 28 "
Morden, Tuesday . . . . .	" 31 3 p.m.
Cartwright, Thursday . . . . .	November 2, 10 a.m.
Boissevain, Friday . . . . .	" 3 "
Melita, Saturday . . . . .	" 4 "
Pipestone, Monday . . . . .	" 6, 1 p.m.
Methven, Tuesday . . . . .	" 7, 10 a.m.
Treherne, Wednesday . . . . .	" 8, 1 p.m.
Neepawa, Tuesday . . . . .	" 14, 2 p.m.
Portage la Prairie, Wednesday . . . . .	" 15 "
Brandon, Friday . . . . .	" 17, 10 a.m.
Forrest, Monday . . . . .	" 20, 9 a.m.
Baldur, Tuesday . . . . .	" 21, 1 p.m.
Emerson, Friday . . . . .	" 24, 9 a.m.

Sittings will be held at Dauphin, Winnipeg and Fort William subsequent to the above at dates to be announced.

The grievances particularly referred to in said commission as being said to exist are:—

*First*.—That the vendor of grain is at present subjected to unfair and excessive dockage of grain at the time of sale.

*Second*.—That doubts exist as to the fairness of the weights allowed, or used by owners of elevators.

*Third*.—That the owners of elevators enjoy a monopoly in the purchase of grain by refusing to permit the erection of flat warehouses where standard elevators are situated, and are able to keep the price of grain below its true market value, to their own benefit and to the disadvantage of others specially interested in the grain trade and the public generally.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

The members of the commission desire to hear evidence in reference to the existence of these grievances and the mode of remedying them, if found to exist, and upon any other grievances or subjects connected with the said grain trade, and for that purpose call upon all persons interested in said matters, and who have evidence to give in respect of them, to attend at the places and times above mentioned, where the fullest opportunity will be given to them to state what they know on the said subjects.

Dated the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1899.

E. J. SENKLER,

*Chairman of Commission.*

W. F. SIRETT,

WILLIAM LOTHIAN,

CHARLES C. CASTLE,

} *Commissioners.*

Please post this notice in a conspicuous place.

## SCHEDULE B.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

The members of the Royal Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to inquire into and report upon certain alleged irregularities which are claimed to exist in the shipping and transportation of grain from the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, hereby give notice that they will attend at the following places and times for the purpose of hearing evidence from all persons who wish to give evidence on the subject of such irregularities or any matter connected therewith (in addition to the places already advertised) :—

Carnduff, Tuesday, November 28, 1 p.m.

Regina, Friday, December 1, 10 a.m.

Sittings will be held at Dauphin, Winnipeg and Fort William subsequent to the above at dates to be announced.

The grievances particularly referred to in said commission as being said to exist are :

*First.*—That the vendor of grain is at present subjected to unfair and excessive dockage of grain at the time of sale.

*Second.*—That doubts exist as to the fairness of the weights allowed, or used by owners of elevators.

*Third.*—That the owners of elevators enjoy a monopoly in the purchase of grain by refusing to permit of the erection of flat warehouses where standard elevators are situated, and are able to keep the price of grain below its true market value, to their own benefit and to the disadvantage of others who are specially interested in the grain trade and the public generally.

The members of the commission desire to hear evidence in reference to the existence of these grievances and the mode of remedying them, if found to exist, and upon any other grievances or subjects connected with the said grain trade, and for that purpose call upon all persons interested in said matters, and who have evidence to give in respect of them, to attend at the places and times above mentioned, where the fullest opportunity will be given to them to state what they know on the said subjects.

Dated the twenty-eighth day of October, A.D. 1899.

E. J. SENKLER,

*Chairman of Commission.*

W. F. SIRETT,

WILLIAM LOTHIAN,

CHARLES C. CASTLE.

} *Commissioners.*

Please post this notice in a conspicuous place.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

SCHEDULE C.

List of witnesses who gave evidence before the commission, with the name of the place where such evidence was given :—

A.

Adamson, Robert, Virden, Man.  
Alexander, Robert, Regina, Assa.  
Anderson, Joseph, Melita, Man.

Anderson, Wm., Indian Head, Assa.  
Anderson, Wm., Forrest, Man.  
Atkinson, Arthur, Winnipeg, Man.

B.

Bradley, James, Regina, Assa.  
Banting, Thos. E. M., Methven, Man.  
Barron, Walter J., Treherne, Man.  
Bastedo, Lincoln, Moosejaw, Assa.  
Battell, Joseph, E., Moosejaw, Assa.  
Battell, Wm. J., Moosejaw, Assa.  
Beavis, Thos., Moosejaw, Assa.  
Beech, Samuel, Regina, Assa.  
Bell, Harry, Edmonton, Alta.  
Bennet, Isaac, Virden, Man.  
Bennett, Richard Benson, Wolseley, Assa.  
Biden, Charles, Wolseley, Assa.  
Black, Geo. R. Brandon, Man.  
Bogue, Richard, Moosejaw, Assa.

Booth, Jonathan, Indian Head, Assa.  
Bourchier, Wm. J., Edmonton, Alta.  
Bradley, Locke A., Portage la Prairie, Man.  
Bray, Frank E., Winnipeg, Man.  
Bready, T. T. W., Winnipeg, Man.  
Bready, T. T. W., (recalled), Winnipeg, Man.  
Brown, Frederick W., Portage la Prairie, Man.  
Brown, John S., Brandon, Man.  
Bulyea, Hon. Geo. H. V., Indian Head, Assa.  
Burke, Jacob Geo., Carnduff, Assa.  
Burritt, Arthur L., Morden, Man.  
Burton, Thomas, Forrest, Man.  
Burton, Geo., Forrest, Man.

C.

Callahan, Frank, Moosejaw, Assa.  
Cameron, Alex. J., Boissevain, Man.  
Cameron, Albert E., Melita, Man.  
Cameron, Archibald Wm., Regina, Assa.  
Carrol, George, Regina, Assa.  
Carruthers, Jas., Winnipeg, Man.  
Christie, George, Emerson, Man.  
Clarke, Andrew C., Cartwright, Man.  
Clarke, Andrew C. (recalled), Cartwright, Man.

Colter, S. S., Virden, Man.  
Connell, Jno. W., M.L.A., Carnduff, Assa.  
Cotton, Almon, J., Treherne, Man.  
Court, James, Indian Head, Assa.  
Craig, Wm., Virden, Man.  
Cumming Jas. A., Brandon, Man.  
Curran, Robert, Emerson, Man.  
Currie, Wm., Brandon, Man.

D.

Dale, Jas., Baldur, Man.  
Dean, Edward, Edmonton, Alta.  
Diehl, Charles, Portage la Prairie, Man.  
Dobbyn, Richard, Melita, Man.  
Donaldson, Thos., Neepawa, Man.  
Dorrell, Henry, Moosejaw, Assa.

Dougan, John, Regina, Assa.  
Douglas, Rev. James M., M.P., Winnipeg, Man.  
Downie, James, Methven, Man.  
Driver, Victor, Morden, Man.  
Drysdale, James W., Neepawa, Man.

E.

Elliott, Thos., Regina, Assa.

Elliott, John, Wolseley, Assa.

F.

Fairburn, Geo., Carnduff, Assa.  
Ferris, Robt. M., Treherne, Man.  
Forrest, Horatio F., Brandon, Man.

Fowler, Frank O., M.P.P., Methven, Man.  
Friend, Cecil E., Winnipeg, Man.

G.

Galbraith, Julius F., Morden, Man.  
George, James, Indian Head, Assa.  
Gibbins, W. T., Winnipeg, Man.  
Gibbs, James, Winnipeg, Man.  
Gibbs, Frank E. (grain insp'r.), Fort William, Ont.  
Gimby, John, Cartwright, Man.  
Gorrell, Frank, Carnduff, Assa.

Graham, Frank, Melita, Man.  
Graham, Wm. C., Winnipeg, Man.  
Green, Harry, Moosejaw, Assa.  
Green, Ernest, Wolseley, Assa.  
Greenwood, Thos. E., Brandon, Man.  
Guthrie, Wm., Virden, Man.

**H.**

Hartry, Robt., Melita, Man.  
 Hawes, George, Neepawa, Man.  
 Herrold, Jno., Edmonton, Alta.  
 Heron, Wm. A., Moosejaw, Assa.

Hope, Thos., Melita, Man.  
 Horn, D., Chief Grain Inspector, Winnipeg, Man.  
 Hunter, Arthur T., Regina, Assa.  
 Hurlburt, Asa. S., Moosejaw, Assa.

**I.**

Irwin, Jno. W., Emerson, Man.

**J.**

James, E., Moosomin, Assa.  
 James, E. (recalled), Moosomin, Assa.  
 Japp, Douglas, Neepawa, Man.

Johnson, James, M.P.P., Boissevain, Man.  
 Johnston, Wm. T., Methven, Man.  
 Jones, Evan, Baldur, Man.

**K.**

Kain, Jno., Melita, Man.  
 Kennedy, Jno., Edmonton, Alta.  
 Kennedy, Archibald, Forrest, Man.  
 Keys, Joseph, Regina, Assa.

King, Oliver, Methven, Man.  
 King, J. G., Fort William, Ont.  
 Knowles, Thos. W., Emerson, Man.

**L.**

Lamb, Wm., Methven, Man.  
 Latham, Mrs. Maria, Moosejaw, Assa.  
 Latimer, Wm., Edmonton, Alta.  
 Law, John, Neepawa, Man.  
 Lawrence, James, Morden, Man.  
 Lawrence, Joseph, Cartwright, Man.

Ledingham, Wm., Forrest, Man.  
 Lee, Robert, Edmonton, Alta.  
 Leech, R. E. A., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Leech, R. E. A. (recalled), Winnipeg, Man.  
 Lennox, Ignatius, Melita, Man.  
 Long, Wm., Boissevain, Man.

**M.**

Mackenrot, Wm. H., Fort William, Ont.  
 Mabon, Walter, Baldur, Ont.  
 Magness, Robt., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Magness, Robt. (recalled), Winnipeg, Man.  
 Maitland, James B., Carnduff, Assa.  
 Manning, Charles, Cartwright, Man.  
 Marshall, Ralph, Melita, Man.  
 Martin, Cornelius, Regina, Assa.  
 Martin, George, Wolseley, Assa.  
 Martin, Wm., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Martin, Wm. (recalled), Winnipeg, Man.  
 Massie, James, deputy grain insp'r., Emerson, Ont.

Merrell, Henry, Carnduff, Assa.  
 Milliken, Peter, Virden, Man.  
 Mitchell, Jno. A., Indian Head, Assa.  
 Mitchell, Alexander, Wolseley, Assa.  
 Moodie, Wm., Cartwright, Man.  
 Moore, Frederick, Cartwright, Man.  
 Moore, Robert, Moosejaw, Assa.  
 Moore, Robert, Regina, Assa.  
 Moore, E. D., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Motherwell, Wm. R., Indian Head, Assa.  
 Munro, James, Cartwright, Man.  
 Murie, Jno., Fort Willam, Ont.

**Mc.**

Macdonald, Wm., Indian Head, Assa.  
 Mackenzie, Roderick, Brandon, Man.  
 MacLennan, Wm., Winnipeg, Man.  
 McConnell, James, Melita, Man.  
 McClain, Robert H., Morden, Man.  
 McDiarmid, Jas., Edmonton, Alta.  
 McDonald, Donald, Melita, Man.  
 McDonald, Alex., Forrest, Man.  
 McDonald, Alex., Winnipeg, Man.  
 McGaw, S. A., Winnipeg, Man.  
 McGaw, S. A. (recalled), Winnipeg, Man.  
 McGee, Robert A., Wolseley, Assa.

McKay, Robert, Winnipeg, Man.  
 McKellar, John A., Brandon, Man.  
 McKelvey, James, Cartwright, Man.  
 McKenzie, Albert E., Brandon, Man.  
 McKinley, M., Edmonton, Alta.  
 McLane, Asa. M., Indian Head, Assa.  
 McLennan, J. K., Treherne, Man.  
 McPhail, Archibald, Forrest, Man.  
 McVicar, John, Winnipeg, Man.  
 McVicar, John (recalled), Winnipeg, Man.  
 McVicar, John (recalled), Winnipeg, Man.

**N.**

Naismith, Alexander, Methven, Man.  
 Neff, Oliver, Moosomin, Assa.  
 Neff, Oliver (recalled), Moosomin, Assa.  
 Nichol, Henry, Brandon, Man.

Nicholson, Robert, Moosomin, Assa.  
 Noble, Francis, Methven, Man.  
 Noble, Robert James, Carnduff, Assa.  
 Noble, Wm., Carnduff, Assa.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

Oliver, Frank, M.P., Edmonton, Alta.  
Oliver, Geo., Brandon, Man.

Paisley, Geo., Moosejaw, Assa.  
Palmer, Matthew, R., Treherne, Man.  
Parker, Francis J., Winnipeg, Man.  
Paterson, H. S. Winnipeg, Man.  
Percival, Spencer, Baldur, Man.  
Perley, Senator, Wm. D., Wolseley, Assa.  
Philips, James, Boissevain, Man.

Quigley, A., Indian Head, Assa.

Rathwell, Samuel K., Moosejaw, Assa.  
Reily, George, Regina, Assa.  
Richardson, Robert L., M.P., Winnipeg, Man.  
Robertson, Lawrence, Neepawa, Man.  
Roberts, Eli, Portage la Prairie, Man.  
Robinson, W. A., Winnipeg, Man.  
Robinson, W. A. (recalled), Winnipeg, Man.  
Roblin, Rodmond P., M.P.P., Winnipeg, Man.

Sanderson, Thomas, Treherne, Man.  
Seed, Jno. C., Regina, Assa.  
Sellers, M., Fort William, Ont.  
Shaw, Elmer, Indian Head, Assa.  
Shaw, Geo. H., C.P.Ry., Winnipeg, Man.  
Shouldice, Wm., Carnduff, Assa.  
Simpson, Walter, Regina, Assa.

Thompson, Jno. S., Melita, Man.  
Thompson, Jno. A., Winnipeg, Man.  
Thompson, Jno. A. (recalled), Winnipeg, Man.  
Thompson, Richard S., Portage la Prairie, Man.

Underhill, Wm. B., Melita, Man.

Vanderslice, George W., N.P.Ry., Winnipeg, Man.

Wayland, E. R., Fort William, Ont.  
Watts, Morris, Cartwright, Man.  
Webster, Jno., Cartwright, Man.  
Webster, Jno., Forrest, Man.  
Wenman, William, Brandon, Man.  
Williams, Jesse Jas., Cartwright, Man.

Young, Jno., Carnduff, Assa.

## O.

Orchard, James, Forrest, Man.

## P.

Picard, Jos. H., Edmonton, Alta.  
Pinkness, Frederick W., Moosomin, Assa.  
Porter, Wm. John, Baldur, Man.  
Price, James, Edmonton, Alta.  
Pummell, James, Melita, Man.  
Purdy, Russell E., Regina, Assa.  
Putnam, A. E., Edmonton, Alta.

## Q.

## R

Roblin, Rodmond P. (recalled), M.P.P., Winnipeg,  
Man.  
Robson, Jno., Cartwright, Man.  
Roe, Robert, Regina, Assa.  
Rogers, Issac, Methven, Man.  
Rorison, Hugh, Moosejaw, Assa.  
Ryan, Wm., Boissevain, Man.

## S

Simpson, Samuel S., Brandon, Man.  
Smith, Henry T., Indian Head, Assa.  
Snow, Matthew, Wolseley, Man.  
Stancombe, James, Cartwright, Man.  
Stewart, Duncan, Morden, Man.  
Sturgeon, Thos. D., Melita, Man.  
Swinford, Herbert, N.P.Ry., Winnipeg, Man.

## T

Townshend, Edward, Boissevain, Man.  
Trerice, Alex., Melita, Man.  
Truscott, Jno. O., Carnduff, Assa.

## U

## V

## W

Williamson, Lancelot, Baldur, Man.  
Wilson, Richard M., Baldur, Man.  
Wilson, James, Morden, Man.  
Winkler, Valentine, M.P.P., Morden, Man.  
Wright, Jno., Virden, Man.  
Whyte, Wm., Manager C.P.Ry., Winnipeg, Man.

## Y

## SCHEDULE D.

SECTIONS SUGGESTED AS APPLICABLE TO TERMINAL ELEVATORS,  
WAREHOUSES, &c.

Sec. 1. All elevators or warehouses located at any point within the Manitoba grain inspection division declared by the warehouse commissioner to be a terminal, in which grain is stored in bulk, and in which the grain of different owners is mixed together, or in which grain is stored in such a manner that the identity of the different lots or parcels cannot be accurately preserved, and doing business for a compensation, are hereby declared to be public terminal warehouses.

Sec. 2. The proprietor, lessee, or manager of any public terminal warehouse shall be required, before transacting any business, to procure from the warehouse commissioner a license, permitting such proprietor, lessee or manager to transact business as a public warehouseman under the law, which license shall be issued by the Warehouse commissioner upon written application, which shall set forth the location and name of such warehouse; and the individual name of each person interested as owner or principal in the management of the same; or, if the warehouse be owned or managed by a corporation, the name of the president, secretary and treasurer of such corporation shall be stated, and the said license shall give authority to carry on and conduct the business of public terminal warehouse in accordance with the law and shall be revocable by said commissioner upon a summary proceeding before the commissioner upon complaint of any person, in writing, under oath, setting forth the particular violation of law, and upon satisfactory proof, to be taken in such manner as may be directed by the commissioner.

Sec. 3. The person receiving license as herein provided shall file with the commissioner granting the same a bond to \_\_\_\_\_, with good and sufficient sureties to be approved by said commissioner in the penal sum of not more than fifty thousand (50,000) dollars, in the discretion of the warehouse commissioner, for each terminal warehouse licensed in the said district conditional for the faithful performance of his duties as a public terminal warehouseman and his full and unreserved compliance with all laws in relation thereto. An annual fee for the issuance of such license of two (2) dollars shall be paid by the person applying for the same; provided, that when any person or corporation procures a license for more than one warehouse, no more than one bond need be given.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall transact the business of a public terminal warehouseman without first procuring a license as herein provided, or who shall continue to transact any such business after such license has been revoked (save only that he may be permitted to deliver grain previously stored in such warehouse), shall on conviction by indictment be fined in a sum not less than \_\_\_\_\_ nor more than \_\_\_\_\_ for each and every day such business is carried on, and the warehouse commissioner may refuse to renew any license or grant a new one to any of the persons whose license has been revoked, within one (1) year from the time the same was revoked.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of every terminal public warehouseman to receive for storage any grain, dry and in a suitable condition for warehouseing, that may be tendered to him in the usual manner in which such warehouses are accustomed to receive the same in the ordinary and usual course of business, not making any discrimination between persons desiring to avail themselves of warehouse facilities, such grain to be in all cases inspected and graded by a duly authorized inspector, and to be stored with grain of a similar grade. And in no case shall grain of a different grade be mixed together while in store. Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to require the receipt of any

Note.—It is suggested that the foregoing penal clause be recast as per recommendation of commissioners and that a clause be put in providing for an appeal to the Minister of Inland Revenue against the decision of the warehouse commissioner in revoking the license.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

kind of grain into any warehouse in which there is not sufficient room to accommodate or store it properly, or in cases where such warehouse is necessarily closed.

Sec. 6. Upon the application of the owner or consignee of grain stored in a terminal public warehouse, the same being accompanied with evidence that all transportation charges other than those due (if any) to the owner of such warehouse, and all other charges which may be a lien upon the grain, including charges for inspection and weighing, have been paid, the warehouseman shall issue to the person entitled to receive it a warehouse receipt therefor, subject to the order of the owner or consignee, which receipt shall bear date corresponding with the receipt of the grain in store, and shall state upon its face the quantity and inspected grade of the grain, and that the grain mentioned on it has been received into store to be stored with grain of the same grade by inspection; and that it is deliverable upon the return of the receipt properly indorsed by the person to whose order it was issued, and the payment of proper charges for storage, and the payment of the transportation charges (if any) due to the owner of such warehouse. All warehouse receipts for grain issued by the same warehouse shall be consecutively numbered, and no two receipts bearing the same number shall be issued from the same warehouse during any one year, except in a case of a lost or destroyed receipt, in which case the new receipt shall bear the same date and number as the original and shall be plainly marked on its face 'duplicate.' If the grain was received from railroad cars, the number of each car shall be stated upon the receipt with the amount it contained; if from barges or other vessels, the name of such craft, if from team or by other means, the manner of its receipt shall be stated on its face.

Sec. 7. Upon the delivery of grain from store in any terminal warehouse upon any receipt, such receipt shall be plainly marked across its face with the word 'cancelled,' and with the name of the person cancelling the same, and shall thereafter be void, and shall not again be put in circulation, nor shall grain be delivered twice upon the same receipt. No terminal warehouse receipt shall be issued except upon actual delivery of grain into store in the warehouse from which it purports to be issued, and which is to be represented by the receipts. Nor shall any receipt be issued for a greater quantity of grain than was contained in the lot or parcel stated to have been received. Nor shall more than one receipt be issued for the same lot of grain except in cases where receipt for a part of a lot is desired, and then the aggregate receipt for a particular lot shall cover that lot and no more. In cases where a part of the grain represented by the receipt is delivered out of store, and the remainder is left, a new receipt may be issued for such remainder, but the new receipt shall bear the same date as the original, and shall state on the face that it is balance of receipt of the original number, and the receipt upon which a part has been delivered shall be cancelled in the same manner as if it had all been delivered. In case it be desirable to divide one receipt into two or more, or in case it be desirable to consolidate two or more receipts into one, and the warehouseman consents thereto, the original receipt shall be cancelled the same as if the grain had been delivered from store, and the new receipts shall express on their face that they are a part of another receipt or a consolidation of other receipts as the case may be; and the numbers of the original receipts shall also appear upon the new ones issued, as explanatory of the change; but no consolidation of receipts of dates differing more than ten (10) days shall be permitted, and all new receipts issued for old ones cancelled, as herein provided, shall bear the same date as those originally issued, as near as may be.

Sec. 8. No terminal warehouseman shall insert in any receipt issued by him any language in anywise limiting or modifying his liabilities or responsibility as imposed by law.

Sec. 9. On the return of any terminal warehouse receipt by him properly endorsed, and the tender of all proper charges upon grain represented by it, such grain shall be immediately deliverable to the holder of such receipt, and it shall not be subject to any further charges for storage after demand for such delivery shall have been made, and the grain represented by such receipt shall be delivered within twenty-four (24) hours after such demand shall have been made and the cars or vessels for the same shall have been furnished. The warehouseman, in default, shall be liable to the owner of such receipt for damages for such default in the sum of one (1) cent per bushel, and addition thereto

one (1) cent per bushel for each and every day such neglect or refusal to deliver: Provided, no warehouseman shall be held to be in default in delivery if the grain is delivered in the order demanded, and as rapidly as due diligence, care and prudence will justify.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of every owner, lessee and manager of every terminal public warehouse in the Manitoba inspection district to furnish in writing under oath, at such times as the warehouse commissioner shall require and prescribe, a statement concerning the condition and management of the business as such warehouse man.

Sec. 11. The warehouse man of every terminal public warehouse located in the Manitoba inspection district shall on each Tuesday morning render a statement made under oath, before some officer authorized by law to administer oaths, by one of the principal owners or operators thereof, or by the book-keeper thereof, having personal knowledge of the facts, to the warehouse commissioner of the amount of each kind and grade of grain in store in his warehouse at the close of the business on the previous Saturday.

Sec. 12. Every warehouseman of terminal public warehouse located in the Manitoba inspection district shall be required during the first (1st) week in September of each year to file with the warehouse commissioner a table or schedule of rates for the storage, cleaning and handling of grain in his warehouse during the ensuing year, which rates shall not be increased during the year, and such published rates, or any published reduction of them, shall apply to all grain received into such warehouse from any person or source, and no discrimination as to rates shall be made, directly or indirectly, by such warehouseman for the storage, cleaning or handling of grain. The maximum charge for storage, cleaning and handling of grain, including the cost of receiving and delivering shall be fixed by order in council.

Sec. 13. No public terminal warehouseman shall be held responsible for any loss or damage to grain by fire while in his custody, provided reasonable care and vigilance be exercised to protect and preserve the same.

Sec. 14. All persons owning grain or who may be interested in the same, in any public terminal warehouse, and all duly authorized inspectors of such grain, shall at all times during the ordinary business hours, be at full liberty to examine any and all grain stored in any such public warehouse. And all proper facilities shall be extended to such persons by the warehouseman, his agents and servants, for an examination, and all parts of the public terminal warehouses shall be free for examination and inspection by any person interested in any grain stored therein, or of any authorized inspector of such grain.

Sec. 15. The Governor General in Council may appoint a chief weighmaster whose duties and powers shall be defined by order in council, and may also in any place in the Manitoba inspection district where there is inspection of grain, appoint a government deputy weighmaster and such assistants as shall be necessary.

Sec. 16. Said government deputy weighmasters and assistants shall at all terminal places in the Manitoba inspection district under the direction of the chief weighmaster, supervise and have exclusive control of the weighing of grain which may be subject to inspection; and the action and certificates of such deputy weighmaster and his assistants in the discharge of their aforesaid duties shall be conclusive and binding upon all parties, either in interest or otherwise, as to the matters contained in said certificates.

Sec. 17. The Governor General in Council shall fix the fees to be paid for the weighing of grain, which fees shall be paid by the warehouseman and may be added to the charges for storage.

Sec. 18. Said government chief weighmaster, deputy weighmasters and assistants shall give such bonds conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties and shall receive such compensation as may be determined by the Governor General in Council.

Sec. 19. All deputy weighmasters or assistants provided for by this law shall be required to make true weights under the penalties in this Act provided, and in addition thereto keep a correct record of all weighing done by them at the places for which they are appointed, in which record shall be entered an accurate account of all grain weighed, or the weighing of which was supervised by them or their assistants, giving the amount

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

of each weight, the number of each car weighed, the initial letter of said car place where weighed, date of weighing and contents of car.

Sec. 20. Each said deputy weighmaster or assistant shall give upon demand to any person or persons having weighing done by him, a certificate under his hand and seal, showing the amount of each weight, number of each car weighed, the initial of said car, place where weighed, date of weighing and contents of car. And it is hereby provided that said deputy weighmaster's or assistant's certificate shall be admitted in all actions, either at law or in equity, as *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein contained, but the effect of such evidence may be rebutted by other competent testimony.

Sec. 21. The chief weighmaster shall adopt such rules and regulations for the weighing of grain as he shall deem proper.

Sec. 22. In case any person, warehouse or railroad corporation, or any of their agents or employees shall refuse or prevent any deputy weighmaster or any of his assistants from having access to their scales, in the regular performance of their duties in supervising the weighing of any grain in accordance with the tenor and meaning of this Act, they shall forfeit the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars for each offence, such penalty or forfeiture to be paid to the \_\_\_\_\_ for the benefit of the Manitoba grain inspection fund.

(NOTE.—It is suggested that the foregoing penal clause be recast as per recommendation of commissioners.)

Sec. 23. It shall be unlawful for any proprietor, lessee, or manager of any terminal public warehouse, to enter into any contract, agreement, understanding or combination with any railroad company or other corporation, or with any individual or individuals, by which the grain of any person is to be delivered to any public warehouse for storage or for any other purpose, contrary to the direction of the owner, his agent or consignee.

Sec. 24. It will be the duty of the warehouse commissioner to assume and exercise a constant supervision over the grain interests of the Manitoba inspection district, to supervise the handling and storage of grain, and to recommend to the Minister of Inland Revenue rules or regulations for the management of the public terminal warehouses of the Manitoba inspection district that may appear to him necessary to enforce the provisions of this Act; to investigate all complaints of fraud or oppression in the grain trade, and to correct the same as far as it may be in his power.

Sec. 25. The aforesaid rules and regulations not being contrary to the provisions of law, shall be posted by said warehouse commissioner in some conspicuous place in every licensed terminal elevator and warehouse.

Sec. 26. All moneys collected by weighmasters and other officers, as herein provided for, shall by them be paid into the Manitoba grain inspection fund.

Sec. 27. It shall be the duty of \_\_\_\_\_ of the Manitoba grain inspection fund to receive all moneys aforesaid and all fines and penalties collected by virtue of this Act, and to keep a separate account of the same and to pay the same on the order of \_\_\_\_\_ and not otherwise.

Sec. 28. Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any person from selling grain by sample, regardless of grades.

Sec. 29. The provisions of this Act shall not change the liability of warehousemen on grain now in store.

Sec. 30. The said warehouse commissioner shall keep on file for public inspection in his office in Winnipeg, publications showing the market price of grain in the markets of Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth.

Sec. 31. It shall be the duty of the chief inspector of grain, and of any deputies or officials serving under him, before opening the doors of any cars containing grain upon their arrival at any place designated by law as an inspection point for the purpose of inspecting the same, to first ascertain the condition of any such car or cars and determine whether any leakages have occurred while the said car or cars were in transit; also whether or not the end or side doors are properly secured and sealed, making a record of such facts in all cases.

After such examination shall have been duly made and recorded it shall be the duty of the said officials of the grain inspection department, above mentioned, to securely close and reseal such doors as have been opened by them, using a special seal of the said grain inspection department for the purpose. A record of all original seals broken by said officials and the time when broken, also a record of all seals substituted therefor and the time when such seals were substituted, together with a full description of said seals, with their numbers, shall be made by the said officials.

Sec. 32. Any person other than those duly charged by this Act with the cars of the property described herein who shall tamper with or break any seals placed upon such cars of grain, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than       dollars and not exceeding       dollars, or by imprisonment not less than ten days and not exceeding ninety days upon conviction.

(NOTE.—Above to be recast. It is suggested that there may already be provisions in the General Railway Act covering this section).

### SECTIONS SUGGESTED AS APPLICABLE TO COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES.

Sec. 1. All elevators and warehouses in which grain is received, stored, shipped or handled, and which are situated on the right of way of any railroad or on any siding or spur track connected therewith, depot grounds, or any lands acquired or reserved by any railroad company in the Manitoba inspection district to be used in connection with its line of railway at any station or siding in the said district, other than at terminal points, are hereby declared to be public elevators and shall be under the supervision and subject to the inspection of the warehouse commissioner, and shall, for the purposes of the following sections of this Act, be known and designated as public country elevators or country warehouses.

It shall be unlawful to receive, ship, store or handle any grain in any such elevator or warehouse unless the owner or owners thereof shall have procured a license therefor from the warehouse commissioner, which license shall be issued for the fee of two (2) dollars per year, and only upon written application under oath, specifying the location of such elevator or warehouse and the name of the person, firm or corporation owning and operating such elevator or warehouse, and the names of all the members of the firm, or the names of all the officers of the corporation owning and operating such elevator or warehouse, and all moneys received for such licenses shall be turned over to the Manitoba grain inspection fund. Such license shall confer upon the licensee full authority to operate such warehouse or elevator in accordance with law and the rules and regulations prescribed by said commission, and every person, company or corporation receiving such license shall be held to have accepted the provisions of this Act and thereby to have agreed to comply with the same.

If any elevator or warehouse is operated in violation or in disregard of law, its license shall, upon due proof of this fact, after proper hearing and notice to the licensee, be revoked by the said warehouse commissioner. Every such license shall expire on the thirty-first (31st) day of July of each year.

NOTE.—A clause to be inserted here providing for an appeal to the Minister of Inland Revenue against the decision of the warehouse commissioner in revoking the license. A further clause to be inserted providing for giving of bonds on same lines as in section 3 of the suggested legislation as to terminals, of these suggestions, and a clause empowering the Governor General in Council to pass regulations requiring every operator of warehouse or elevator to give security to his employer (to be approved by the warehouse commissioner) for the performance of his duties, all of such bonds to be filed with the warehouse commissioner.

Sec. 2. No person, firm or corporation shall in any manner operate such public country elevator or country warehouse without having a license as hereinbefore specified, and any attempts to operate such elevator or warehouse without such license shall be deemed a misdemeanour to be punished as hereinafter provided, and any attempts to operate such elevator or warehouse in violation of law and without having the license herein prescribed, may upon complaint of the party aggrieved, and upon complaint of

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

the warehouse commissioner be enjoined and restrained by temporary and permanent injunction, conformably to the procedure in civil actions in the court.

NOTE.—The above section to be recast in accordance with the commissioners' recommendations as to penalties.

Sec. 3. The Governor General in Council may before the first (1st) of August of each year, and as often as he shall deem proper, make and promulgate all suitable and necessary rules and regulations for the government and control of public country elevators and warehouses, including flat warehouses, and the receipt, storage, insurance, handling and shipment of grain therein and therefrom, and the maximum rates of charges therefor, in cases where such handling includes cleaning grain and also in cases where it does not include such cleaning, and such rules and regulations shall be binding and have the force and effect of law; and a printed copy of such rules and regulations and a copy of the provisions of law as to the classification of the various grades of grain, shall at all times be posted in a conspicuous place in each of the said elevators and warehouses for the free inspection of the public. It shall be the duty of the warehouse commissioner to submit from time to time to the Minister of Inland Revenue suggestions as to such changes in or additions to the rules and regulations mentioned in this section as he shall deem necessary.

Sec. 4. The party operating such country elevator or country warehouse shall keep a true and correct account in writing, in proper books, of all grain received, stored and shipped at such elevator or warehouse, stating the weight, grade and dockage for dirt or other cause on each lot of grain received in store for sale, storage or shipment, except as hereinafter provided, and shall upon the request of any person delivering grain for storage or shipment, receive the same without discrimination during reasonable and proper business hours, and shall insure the same against loss by fire while in his warehouse, and shall, upon request, deliver to such person or his principal, a warehouse receipt or receipts therefor in favour of such person or his order, dated the day the grain was received and specifying upon its face the gross and net weight of such grain, the dockage for dirt or other cause, and the grade of such grain when graded conformable to the grade fixed by law and in force at terminal points, and every such receipt shall also state upon its face that the grain mentioned in such receipt has been received into store and that, upon the return of said receipt or receipts, and upon payment or tender of payment of all lawful charges for receiving, storing, insuring, delivering or otherwise handling said grain, which charges may have accrued up to the time of the return of said receipt or receipts, such grain is deliverable to the person named therein, or his order, either from the elevator or warehouse where it was received for storage; or, if either party so desires, in quantities not less than carload lots on track at any terminal elevator in the Manitoba inspection district on the same line of railway or any line connecting therewith. Except that in the case of a country elevator on the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway line or any line of Railway operated therewith, if either party desires such grain to be shipped to terminal point, it shall be delivered on track at the proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth. Such grain when so delivered at terminals, to be subject to freight, weighing and inspection charges and all other charges (if any) lawful at such terminal point; and the party delivering shall be liable for the delivery of such grain as will on Canadian Government inspection and on weighing at such terminal point conform to the grade and weight mentioned in such receipt.

Nothing herein shall prevent the owner of such grain from, at any time before the same is so shipped to terminals, requiring the same to be shipped to any other terminal than as above provided.

On the return or presentation of such receipts by the lawful holder thereof, properly endorsed, at the elevator or warehouse where the grain represented therein is made deliverable, and upon the payment or tender of payment of all lawful charges, as hereinbefore provided, the grain shall be immediately delivered to the holder of such receipt, and it shall not be subject to any further charges for storage after demand for such delivery shall have been made, and cars are furnished by the railway company,

which the party operating the elevator or warehouse shall have called for promptly upon the request for shipment made by the holder of such receipt in the order of the date upon which receipts are surrendered for shipment. Provided that in any case where at least seven days prior to the expiry of any storage period for which storage charges are lawfully payable or have accrued the holder of the receipt shall in writing have required his grain to be shipped out, he, the said holder, shall not for any cause be thereafter liable for storage charges for any further period than the one during which he so required said grain to be shipped. The grain represented by such receipt shall be delivered within twenty-four (24) hours after such demand shall have been made and cars or other means of receiving the same from the elevator or warehouse shall have been furnished.

The operator of any country elevator may at any time forward any grain stored in his elevator to any terminal elevator in the Manitoba inspection district on the same line of railway, or on railways connecting therewith, and on so doing shall be liable for the delivery thereof to its owner at such terminal elevator in the same manner and to the same extent in all respects as if the same had been so forwarded at the request of the owner of such grain. Such country elevator operator on so forwarding same shall at once notify in writing the owner of such grain of such forwarding thereof.

Provided, however, that whenever the party operating any country elevator or warehouse, agrees with the owner of any grain to store the same in such a manner as to preserve its identity, it shall be stored in a special bin or bins and shall be called special binned grain, and in such case only the weights, insurance and preservation of the identity of such grain shall be guaranteed by the said operator, and the operator shall mark on the storage tickets given for same the words 'special bin' and the number or numbers by which such special bin or bins is or are known in such elevator or warehouse.

Provided, that in the case of the allotting of a special bin or bins by the owner or operator of any elevator or warehouse to any buyer of grain who effects a general insurance on all grain bought or stored by him, said buyer may by agreement with such owner or operator dispense with insurance by such owner or operator of such buyer's grain while in such bins. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as permitting the owner or operator of any flat warehouse to allow special bins beyond the time allowed by the provisions of this Act, or for purposes other than as stated in the provisions of this Act as to the flat warehouses, or shall require the owner of such flat warehouse to insure grain while in his warehouse.

If not delivered upon such demand within twenty-four (24) hours after such car, vessel or other means for receiving the same shall have been furnished, the warehouse in default shall be liable to the owner of such receipt for damages for such default in the sum of one (1) cent per bushel, and in addition thereto one (1) cent per bushel for each and every day of such neglect or refusal to deliver. Provided no warehouseman shall be held to be in default in delivering if the grain is delivered in the order demanded by holders of different receipts or terminal orders and as rapidly as due diligence, care and prudence will justify.

On the return of said receipts, if the shipment or delivery of the grain at the terminal point is requested by the owner thereof, the party receiving such grain shall deliver to said owner a certificate in evidence of his right to such shipment or delivery, stating upon its face the date and place of its issue, the name of the consignor and consignee and place of destination, and shall also specify upon the face of such certificate the kind of grain and the grade and net quantity, exclusive of dockage, to which said owner is entitled by his original warehouse receipts and by official inspection and weighing at such designated terminal point.

The grain represented by such certificate shall be subject only to such freight or transportation or other lawful charges as would accrue upon said grain from the date of the issue of said certificate to the date of actual delivery, within the meaning of this Act, at such terminal point.

All warehouse receipts issued for grain received and all certificates shall be consecutively numbered, and no two receipts of the same kind or certificates bearing the

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

same number shall be issued during the same year from the same warehouse, except when the same is lost or destroyed, in which case the new receipt or certificate shall bear the same date and number as the original and shall be plainly marked on its face, 'duplicate.' Warehouse receipts or certificates shall not be issued except upon grain which has actually been delivered in said country warehouse, nor shall such receipts or certificates be issued for a greater quantity of grain than was contained in the lot or parcel stated to have been received. No receipt or certificate shall contain language in anywise limiting or modifying the liability of the party issuing the same as imposed by law, and any such language, if inserted, shall be null and void.

Sec. 5. In case any country warehouseman shall discover that any portion of the specially binned grain in his warehouse is out of condition or becoming so and it is not in his power to preserve the same, he shall immediately give written notice thereof by registered letter to the warehouse commissioner and to the owner of the grain, when possible. He shall, when possible, state in such notice the kind and grade of the grain and the bin in which it is stored and the receipts outstanding upon which such grain will be delivered, giving the numbers, amounts and dates of each, the name of the party for whom such grain was stored, the date it was received, and the amount of it. He shall also at once post up a copy of such notice in some conspicuous place in his warehouse. Such grain shall be delivered upon the return and cancellation of the receipts. Nothing herein contained shall be held to relieve the said warehouseman from exercising proper care and vigilance in preserving such grain before or after such publication of its condition. But such grain shall be kept separate and apart from all direct contact with other grain and shall not be mixed with other grain while in store in such warehouse. Any warehouseman guilty of any act of neglect the effect of which is to depreciate property stored in the warehouse under his control, shall be held responsible at common law or upon the bond of such warehouseman and in addition thereto, the license of such warehouse may be revoked. In case the grain out of condition as in this section referred to, shall not be removed from store by the owner thereof within one month from the date of the notice of its being out of condition, it shall be lawful for the warehouseman where the grain is stored to sell the same at public auction for account of said owner after giving ten (10) days' public notice by advertisement in a newspaper (if there be such) published in the place where such warehouse is located, or, if no newspaper published in such place, then in the newspaper published nearest to such place, and also after posting up such notice in a conspicuous place in his warehouse for the ten (10) days immediately preceding such sale and after ten (10) days from the mailing of notice of the time and place of such sale to the owner by registered letter.

Sec. 6. In case there is a disagreement between the purchaser or the person in the immediate charge of and receiving the grain at such country elevator or warehouse, and the person delivering the grain to such elevator or warehouse for storage or shipment, at the time of such delivery, as to the proper grade or proper dockage for dirt or otherwise on any lot of grain delivered, an average sample of at least three (3) quarts of the grain in dispute may be taken by one or both parties and forwarded in a suitable sack, properly tied and sealed, express charges prepaid, to the chief inspector of grain, which shall be accompanied by the request, in writing, of either or both of the parties aforesaid, that the said chief inspector shall examine the same and report what grade or dockage or both the said grain is, in his opinion, entitled to and would receive if shipped to the terminal points and subjected to official inspection.

It shall be the duty of said chief inspector, as soon as practicable, to examine and inspect such sample of grain and to adjudge the proper grade or dockage, or both, to which said sample is (in his judgment) entitled, and which grain of like quality and character would receive if shipped to the terminal points in carload lots and subjected to official inspection.

As soon as said chief inspector has examined, inspected and adjudged the grade and dockage or either of them as aforesaid, he shall at once make out in writing and in triplicate, a statement of his judgment and finding in respect of the case under consideration, and shall transmit by mail to each of the parties to said disagreement, a copy of

said statement of his judgment and finding, preserving the original, together with the sample on file in his office.

The judgment and finding of said chief inspector shall be deemed conclusive as to the grade or dockage or both, of said sample submitted for his consideration, as herein provided, as well as conclusive evidence of the grade or dockage or both, that grain of the same quality and character would receive if shipped to the terminal points and subjected to official inspection.

Sec. 7. Whenever complaint is made, in writing under oath, to the warehouse commissioner by any person aggrieved, that the party operating any country elevator or country warehouse under this Act, fails to give just and fair weights or grades or is guilty of making unreasonable dockage for dirt or other cause, or fails in any manner to operate such elevator or warehouse fairly, justly and properly, or is guilty of any discrimination, then it shall be the duty of the warehouse commissioner to inquire into and investigate said complaint and the charge therein contained, and to this end and for this purpose, the commissioner shall have full authority to inspect and examine all the books, records and papers pertaining to the business of such elevator or warehouse and all the scales, machinery and fixtures and appliances used therein.

In case the said commissioner finds the complaint and charge therein contained, or any part thereof, true, he shall adjudge the same in writing, and shall at once serve a copy of such decision, with a notice to desist and abstain from the error and malpractice found, upon the party offending and against whom the complaint was made, and to afford prompt redress to the party injured, and if such party does not desist and abstain and does not give the proper redress and relief to the party injured, it shall be the duty of the said commissioner to make a special report of the facts found and ascertained upon the investigation of said complaint and charge therein contained, which report shall also include a copy of the decision by said commissioner made therein to the Minister of Inland Revenue, who may institute and carry on in the name of the complainant such actions, civil or otherwise, as may be necessary and appropriate to redress the wrongs complained of and to prevent their recurrence in the future.

Sec. 8. Any person, firm or corporation operating any country warehouse or country elevator under this Act shall at any and all times when requested by the warehouse commissioner, render and furnish in writing, under oath, to the said commissioner a report and itemized statement of all grain received and stored in or delivered or shipped from such elevator or warehouse during the year then last past; such statement shall specify the kind, grade, gross and net weight of all grain received or stored and all grain delivered or shipped, and shall particularly specify and account for all so-called overages or shortages that may have occurred during the year. Such statement and report shall be made upon blanks and forms furnished and prescribed by the warehouse commissioner.

The commissioner may inspect any warehouse and the business thereof, and the mode of conducting the same, at such time as the commissioner may order, and the property, books, records, accounts, papers and proceedings, so far as they relate to their condition, operation or management, shall at all times during business hours, be subject to the examination and inspection of such commissioner.

Sec. 9. Any person, firm or corporation who is guilty of any of the misdemeanours specified in this Act, or who is guilty of violating any of the provisions of this Act, shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \_\_\_\_\_ dollars and not more than \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, and in case any individual is so convicted, he may be imprisoned until the fine is paid or until discharged by due course of law; and in case a corporation is so convicted, the fine may be collected by execution, as judgments are collected in civil actions, or the property of the corporation may be sequestered and charged with the same in appropriate legal proceedings.

NOTE.—The foregoing section to be adapted to law of Canada.

Sec. 10. The following form of cash purchase tickets, warehouse storage receipts, storage receipts for special binned grain and flat warehouse receipts and no other shall be used by the owners of country elevators and warehouses.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

CASH TICKET.

No. ....

..... Station.

..... (Date).

Purchased from .....

Net ..... bushels ..... pounds ..... grade.

Kind of grain ..... (net weight in words).

Price per bushel \$ ..... total cash payable \$ ..... (total price in words)

..... Gross weight ..... bushels. ....

pounds ..... Dockage ..... bushels. .... pounds .....

Net weight ..... bushels ..... pounds.

By ..... Agent.

STORAGE RECEIPT.

No .....

..... Elevator (or warehouse) ....

..... Man. .... 1900.

Received into store from ..... bushels ..... pounds.

Grade ..... kind of grain ..... (weight and grade guaranteed by this warehouse) to be stored and insured against loss by fire under the following conditions:—

The charge for receiving, cleaning, insuring against loss by fire, handling, storing 15 days and shipping grain is ..... cents per bushel.

(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed ..... cents per bushel.)

Each succeeding 30 days or part thereof is ..... of a cent per bushel including insurance against loss by fire.

(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed ..... of a cent per bushel.)

Upon the return of this receipt and tender or payment of above named charges accruing up to the time of said return of this receipt, the above quantity, grade and kind of grain will be delivered within the time prescribed by law to the person above named or his order either from this elevator or warehouse or if either party desired in quantities of not less than carload lots at any terminal elevator in the Manitoba inspection district on same line of railway or any railway connecting therewith, subject to freight, weighing and inspection charges at such terminal point, the grade and weight of such grain to be delivered to be such as will conform to the grade and weight first above mentioned on government inspection and weighing thereof at such terminal point.

No storage charges shall accrue in this elevator or warehouse after seven days' notice has been given in writing by the owner of the grain to the warehouseman to ship from this elevator or warehouse.

Weight, gross..... bushels..... pounds. Dockage.....  
bushels..... pounds. Weight, net..... bushels..... pounds  
(Net weight in words).....

By..... Agent.

STORAGE RECEIPT FOR SPECIAL BINNED GRAIN.

No.....

..... Elevator (or warehouse).....

..... Man..... 1900

Received into store from..... bushels ..... pounds.

Kind of grain..... Bin No..... (weight and identity of grain  
guaranteed by this warehouse) to be stored and insured against loss by fire, under the  
following conditions:—

The charge for receiving, cleaning, insuring against loss by fire, handling, storing  
15 days and shipping grain is..... cents per bushel. (It is provided by  
law that this charge shall not exceed..... cents per bushel.)

Each succeeding 30 days or part thereof is..... of a cent per bushel including  
insurance against loss by fire.

(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed..... of a cent per  
bushel.)

Upon return of this receipt and tender or payment of above named charges accru-  
ing up to the time of the said return of this receipt the identical grain so received into  
store will be delivered within the time prescribed by law to the person above named or his  
order either from this elevator or warehouse, or if the owner so desires, in quantities of  
not less than carload lots at any terminal elevator in the Manitoba inspection district  
on same line of railway or any railway connecting therewith, subject to freight, weigh-  
ing and inspection charges at such terminal point. It is guaranteed that the weight  
of such grain to be delivered will conform to the weight first above mentioned on  
government weighing thereof at terminal point.

No storage charges shall accrue in this elevator or warehouse after seven days'  
notice has been given in writing by the owner of the grain to the warehouseman to ship  
from this elevator or warehouse.

Weight, gross..... bushels..... pounds. Dockage.....  
bushels..... pounds. Weight, net..... bushels..... pounds.  
(Net weight in words).....

By..... Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

FLAT WAREHOUSE RECEIPT.

No. ....

..... Flat Warehouse.

..... Man. .... 1900.

Received into bin No. .... of this warehouse from .....

..... bushels. .... pounds. ....

Kind of grain (weights and identity guaranteed by this warehouse) under the following conditions:—

The charge for use of such bin for five days (inclusive of one day for loading on car but exclusive of Sunday) and for weighing in and out is. .... of a cent per bushel.

(The maximum charge allowed by law therefor being. .... of a cent per bushel.)

This warehouse does not insure grain.

Upon return of this receipt and payment or tender of above charges, the owner of said grain will be entitled to have same weighed for him while the same is being taken out by him for shipping on car.

Such bin is furnished and such grain received on the understanding that the owner will within five days from the time such bin was furnished to him place therein and have ready for shipping and load on car, one carload of such grain. Provided, that if the owner is not furnished with car by the end of the fourth day of such period of five days, such period shall extend to twenty-four hours after car is furnished.

If a carload of such grain is not delivered in said bin and loaded on car within the time above provided, the grain then in said bin will be loaded on car by this warehouse at an additional charge of one-half of one cent per bushel and shipped to terminal elevator for the owner, subject to freight and weighing and inspection charges and all charges of this warehouse, including such additional half cent per bushel for loading on car.

By ..... Agent.

In the case of country elevators or warehouses not equipped with cleaning machinery, the word 'cleaning' may be omitted from the above forms of 'storage receipt' and 'storage receipt for special binned grain.'

Provided, that to meet the case of country elevators or warehouses on lines of railway whose terminals are outside of the Manitoba inspection district, the Governor General may by order in council vary the above form for use in such last named elevators or warehouses so as to allow of shipment to such mentioned terminals.

Provided, that the Governor General in Council may at any time make changes in said forms or any of them or substitute other forms therefor. The use of any other form than such as shall be in force by virtue of this Act or of order in council is expressly prohibited under penalty of forfeiture of license.

Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any person from buying or selling grain by sample regardless of grades.

## SCHEDULE E.

### CONTAINING RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO REMEDIAL LEGISLATION IN ADDITION TO THOSE CONTAINED IN SCHEDULE D.

#### WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONER.

That there should be a warehouse commissioner appointed under the Inland Revenue Department, or such department as may seem proper, with head office at Winnipeg, whose duties, amongst others, shall be,—

(a.) To require all elevators, warehouses and mills to take out an annual license, the fee being, say, \$2.

(b.) To fix the amount of bonds to be given by the different owners and operators of elevators, mills and flat warehouses within the inspection district of Manitoba, as defined by the schedule to the General Inspection Amendment Act of 1899, 62-3 Vic., Cap. 25 (this now proposed Act being confined in its scope to the said inspection district of Manitoba).

(c.) To require the parties so licensed to keep books in forms to be approved of by the warehouse commissioner or as may be thought proper by the Governor General in Council.

(d.) To have free access to all licensed buildings and all books during business hours.

(e.) To receive and investigate all complaints made in writing, under oath, of undue dockage, improper weights or grading, refusal or neglect to furnish cars within a reasonable time, all complaints of fraud or oppression by any person, firm or corporation, owning or operating any elevator, warehouse or mill or railroad.

(f.) To enforce rules and regulations laid down and to exercise such powers as given by this Act.

(g.) Generally to perform all duties and exercise all powers assigned to him by order in council in pursuance of the Act, including the instituting of prosecutions at the government expense whenever he considers a case proper for the same.

That such warehouse commissioner shall have the right at all times to travel on all or any trains or any railway within the Manitoba inspection district free of charge.

That such warehouse commissioner should not later than the 1st of August in each year ascertain from each railway company doing business in the Manitoba inspection district what number of cars, locomotives and other facilities will be available for handling that year's crop. The railway companies should be compelled by law within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Act, to make returns of such rolling stock and other facilities to the warehouse commissioner. The warehouse commissioner should then report to the railway commissioner (if any to be appointed under the amendments to the Railway Act,) or to such other officials as the Act may provide, as to the adequacy of such proposed accommodation for handling the then coming crop.

We are unable to suggest how the railway should be compelled to furnish the further facilities, if required by the warehouse commissioner, but we suggest that legislation to compel railways to give proper facilities might be worked out under the Railway Act.

That during such part in each year as the warehouse commissioner shall determine, there shall be daily posted at all shipping points in some conspicuous place the price of No. 1 hard wheat in cars or vessels at Fort William.

#### WAREHOUSES NOW EXISTING.

That where any warehouse or elevator has heretofore done business in the storing or shipping of grain at any point on the line of any railway in the Manitoba inspection district, such elevator or warehouse shall be allowed to continue to do business at such

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

point and shall not be removed or refused cars for the shipping of grain, notwithstanding that elevators of any greater or other capacity shall be erected at such point or for any other cause other than non-compliance with the law or as next hereinafter provided. But nothing in this section shall interfere with or render void any condition, agreement or contract made between the owner of or party who erected such elevator or warehouse and the railway company on the faith of which a site was leased or granted to such elevator or warehouse.

## FLAT WAREHOUSE.

That on a written application to the warehouse commissioner by any ten farmers residing within twenty miles of a shipping point, he, the warehouse commissioner, may give permission to any person or persons to erect, under the provisions of this Act, one flat warehouse of not less than 6,000 bushels capacity at such shipping point. Such flat warehouse to be erected on the railway company's premises after getting location of a siding, the railway company to be compelled to give such location with siding on their premises, in some place of convenient access, to be approved of by the warehouse commissioner, at a rental not greater than that charged to standard elevators. No owner or operator of any such flat warehouse to be allowed to store in or ship through such flat warehouse, grain purchased by or for himself.

Such warehouse to contain not less than six bins of 1,000 bushels capacity each and each bin to be numbered by a separate number.

The owner of any such warehouse shall on application of any farmer desirous of shipping a carload of grain, allot to such farmer a bin in said warehouse as soon as one shall be available. The allotment of bins to applicants to be made in order of applications for same, and without discrimination of any kind. No farmer to be allowed to hold more than one bin at any one time to the exclusion of other applicants. Applications for bins to be made in a form to be approved of by the warehouse commissioner and blank forms for such applications to be furnished to applicants by such flat warehouse operator.

The maximum charges for use of a bin and services of the warehouse operator in weighing the grain as the same is loaded into and out of the warehouse by the party to whom the bin is allotted, to be from time to time fixed by order in council.

The owner or operator of every flat warehouse to at once on every allotment of a bin apply in writing on a form approved of by the warehouse commissioner, but furnished by such warehouse operator, to the proper railway official to furnish a car to the party to whom such bin is allotted, stating in such application the time when the car will be required, such time to be not later than four days from allotment of bin.

The owner and operator of such flat warehouse to give bonds and be licensed in the same manner as elevator owners.

The shipper to be allowed for filling said bin and loading on car five clear days exclusive of Sundays, and as much longer time as may be necessary to get and load a car from such bin (twenty-four hours being allowed for such loading). In order to prevent delays in holding bins, we suggest that the Act provide that if a carload of grain is not delivered into said bin and loaded on car within the time above provided, it shall be the duty of the warehouse operator to load on car the grain then in such bin and to ship same for owner to terminal elevator subject to freight, inspection and weighing charges at terminal and all charges of such flat warehouse use, including an additional charge of one-half a cent per bushel for such loading.

## AS TO LOADING PLATFORMS.

On a written application to the warehouse commissioner by any ten farmers resident within 20 miles of any shipping point, and on approval of the warehouse commissioner, the railway company to be compelled to erect a loading platform suitable for the purpose of loading from vehicles direct into cars. Such platforms to be at least 10 feet wide, and of such length as shall in each case be determined by the commissioner, in

addition to the approaches at each end, and to have on the side farthest from the track a guard-rail not less than 3 feet high. The Act to provide that such platforms may be used for the loading or unloading of grain and all kinds of merchandise free of charge.

#### TIME ALLOWED FOR LOADING CARS.

That 24 hours be allowed for loading a car direct from vehicles or at a flat warehouse. Such 24 hours to count from the time when the car is placed at the shipper's disposal on siding.

That every operator of an elevator or warehouse shall, at the close of every day that such elevator or warehouse is open for business, furnish to the nearest station agent of the railway upon the line of which such elevator or warehouse is situate, a statement of the total quantity of grain that day taken into such elevator or warehouse and of the total quantity of grain in store in such elevator or warehouse at the end of such day.

#### PENALTIES.

Any person offering for sale or storage grain, the different qualities of which have been wilfully manipulated with intent to deceive the person to whom the same is so offered for sale or the person or persons receiving the same for warehousing, as to the true quality of such grain, to be liable to a penalty.

It is suggested here as to the above penalty and as to such penalties as are referred to in schedule 'D', that so far as possible, such penalties should be enforced by prosecution in a summary method, or by indictment rather than by a penalty recoverable by suit in some civil court.

We feel that the drafting of all penal clauses can be better dealt with by the proper law clerks or draftsmen of the House or departments than by ourselves.

#### REGULATIONS.

That such of the rules and regulations to be made pursuant to the Act as refer to dealings between producers, buyers, shippers and elevator or warehousemen (together with such portions of the Act as the warehouse commissioner, or the Governor General in Council, shall deem proper) shall be printed in reasonably large type by the warehouse commissioner and posted in a conspicuous place in every licensed elevator or warehouse by the owner thereof.

#### SUGGESTED CHANGE IN THE INSPECTION ACT.

That in the case of all uncleaned wheat inspected in the Manitoba inspection district, the inspector state on his certificate the percentage of dirt necessary to be cleaned out at terminals in order to clean the grain to the grade designated on such certificate.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF SIEVES WHERE USED IN DOCKING.

As to the testing sieve for the purpose of dockage, we recommend that the wire cloth used in the same should have ten meshes to the inch each way and be of No. 28 standard gauge hard tinned steel wire, every sieve to be stamped with the inland revenue test stamp. The use of damaged or defective sieves to be a misdemeanour.

#### WEIGHING OF GRAIN.

That parties interested in the weighing of any grain shall have free access to the scales while such grain is being weighed. That the wilful falsification or misstatement of the weight of grain as weighed and the use of concealed or other weights in such a way as to falsify or change the apparent weights of grain being weighed, be misdemeanours punishable with fine or loss of license or both.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

## SCALES AND WEIGHTS USED IN WEIGHING GRAIN.

That any person in charge of scales at terminal or country elevators or warehouses discovering the same to be defective shall report the same to the chief weighmaster, the inspector of weights and measures and the owner of said elevator. No new elevator or warehouse to be operated till the scales are inspected and approved by the proper weights and measures officials.

## CHIEF WEIGHMASTER.

That the office of chief weighmaster under this Act and that of chief inspector under the General Inspection Act be combined.

## SUGGESTED CHANGE IN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

That this Act be amended by providing that the elevator or warehouse owner or operator whose weights are complained of shall not receive notice of the intention to inspect his scales, or of the time of such inspection, but that such inspection shall be had without previous notice of any kind to him.

## SCHEDULE G.

## THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE SHIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION OF GRAIN.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 10, 1900.

His Honour E. J. SENKLER,  
Chairman,  
Royal Commission on the Shipment and Transportation of Grain,  
Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—I beg herewith to submit to your honourable commission the following report of inquiries made by me—under authority of the honourable the Minister of the Interior—into questions affecting the transportation and handling of grain under the state regulations of Minnesota.

Leaving Winnipeg on December 26, in company with Mr. C. N. Bell, or secretary (who also had authority from the honourable the Minister of the Interior) we proceeded to Duluth, arriving there on the morning of December 27. Shortly afterwards we visited Duluth Corn Exchange, where we interviewed some of the officials of the grain inspection and weighing departments, viz., the chief deputy inspector, the chief weighmaster and registrar, all of whom showed us the greatest courtesy and attention, and at the same time went to an infinite amount of trouble in order to explain in detail how their various departments were administered. The various books and printed forms, &c., were produced and explained to us.

I do not think it will be necessary for me to refer to this matter at greater length, as our inspection department necessarily has a system of book-keeping, documents, &c., duly approved by the Inland Revenue Department. I must, however, take this opportunity of recording my very hearty appreciation and that of my colleague, Mr. C. N. Bell, to the courtesy and attention extended to us by the above named officials.

As a number of officials and gentlemen connected with the grain trade and whom we wished to see were, we found, living at St. Paul and Minneapolis, we proceeded next to St. Paul, arriving there the evening of December 27.

The next morning we visited the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, where we interviewed Mr. R. C. Burdick, supervisor of country public elevators, who being an old Winnipeg man, gave us a very cordial reception. We explained the object of our visit to St. Paul and to him, when Mr. Burdick expressed his wish to give us all the information we desired. As Mr. Burdick has been connected with the grain inspection department since its inception, we felt that an expression of his views would be of the greatest assistance to us.

While in Mr. Burdick's office we were joined by Mr. Teisberg, secretary of the railroad and warehouse commission of the state of Minnesota, through whose kindness and courtesy we were supplied with the following laws and regulations governing the transportation and handling of grain in the state of Minnesota :—

- (1.) 'The Warehouse and grain laws' of the state of Minnesota.
- (2.) 'Rules and regulations' for the government and control of 'public country elevators and warehouses in the state of Minnesota.'
- (3.) 'Laws relating to the railroad and warehouse commission' of the state of Minnesota.'
- (4.) Amendments to existing laws and new laws—1899.
- (5.) 'Rules and regulations,' adopted by the railroad and warehouse commission, for the administration of the department of grain inspection, warehouse and weighing and for regulation of terminal elevators. Mr. Burdick furnishes this additional information regarding cars :—

Farmers are given, by the railroad companies, 24 hours for loading grain on cars before demurrage is charged.

Cars are to be equally divided among applicants.

See sec. 7, B, page 8, General Railroad Laws of Minnesota.

In answer to the question "If three elevators and three farmers ordered a car each on the same day at the same country point and only three cars were received how would they be distributed among applicants?" We were informed 'If elevators were not full up, and could still purchase grain, some of the cars would be given to the three farmers, as the railroad companies make it a point to give the farmers every opportunity to load cars.'

In answer to the question as to how the railroad company would know whether elevators were full up or not, we were told : 'Country elevators have to report to railroad agent the amount of wheat bought and in store every day.'

Another question asked was : "If elevators at country points had what is termed a standing order for five or more cars, and there were say three elevators at such a point, would not the farmer who wanted to ship his grain direct on cars find it impossible to get one as there would be orders for fifteen cars ahead of him.

We were told that there was a railroad rule, viz:—

'All car orders expire on Saturday night and have to be renewed on Monday morning.'

As regards loading platforms.

I will refer you to chapter 222, page 6 'Amendments to Existing Laws.'

Referring to shortage of cars.

It was found where two or more railroads operated in same territory, the railroads were keen for the business, consequently no shortage of cars was reported from such points, but where there was only one line of railroad there was generally, during the fall and busy season complaints made from time to time regarding car shortages. If, however, a complaint was made in writing before the railroad and warehouse commission that any point was discriminated against and that said point was unfairly treated in the matter of car supply, the commission can upon notice in writing to that effect hold an investigation, and should the case be proven, order the railroad at once to furnish a reasonable amount of cars at that point.

#### REGARDING COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIR DOCKAGE.

Whenever complaint is made in writing to railroad and warehouse commission by any person aggrieved, that the party operating any country elevator or warehouse



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

under this Act fails to give just and fair weights and grades, or is guilty of making unreasonable dockage for dirt, or other cause, it shall then be the duty of the railroad and warehouse commission to investigate said complaint, and to this end and to this purpose the commission shall have full authority to inspect and examine all books, papers and records of such elevator or warehouse, and the scales, machinery and appliances used therein.

In case commission find the complaint and charge therein contained, or any part thereof true, they shall adjudge the same in writing with notice to offending party to desist, and to afford prompt redress to the party injured.

In reply to question.

'What size sieve was used for testing the percentage of dirt in a sample of wheat?' Mr. Burdick states:—'That a sieve having ten spaces to the inch is the lawful size. This is governed by state regulation.'

## PUBLIC COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES.

The party operating such elevator or warehouse shall keep a true and correct account of all grain received into such elevator or warehouse, showing the date of it, receipt, the grade, gross weight, tare, and net weight of each lot of grain received and a similar account of all grain shipped from such elevator or warehouse, showing date of shipment, number and initial of car, also the grade and the gross weight and net weight as returned by the state inspection and weighing department. If grain is received into such elevator or warehouse, for storage or shipment, a warehouse receipt must in all cases be issued for each separate lot of grain so received. Such receipt shall show upon its face the name of the owner, the date grain was received, the grade, gross weight, tare, net weight of each lot of grain mentioned in said receipt. Such receipt shall also contain on its face a schedule of the charges established by the commission for receiving, storing, cleaning and delivering grain.

If owner demands his grain from elevator or warehouse where it was originally received he shall be entitled to receive it in such lots or quantities as he may desire and to which he may be entitled, and the delivery of such grain so made and accepted shall be held to be a final and legal delivery.

If delivery is demanded by any owner on track at St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Cloud, Duluth, Little Falls, Fergus Falls or Winona, said grain shall be held to be in the possession of said warehouseman until the grade and dockage of such grain has been finally established by the state inspection department at such point, when it may be delivered to the owner or his order. The said owner shall not be held responsible for any switching or other charges which may accrue upon said grain before its delivery to him at terminal point, except the charge for inspection and charges for freight on gross weight from the point where original receipts were issued to the terminal point where delivery is made.

Out-turn of grades and weights at terminals guaranteed.

The warehouseman shall be held liable to the owner for the delivery of the kind, grade, and net quantity called for by said receipts, less an allowance of 60 pounds per car load for shrinkage or loss in transit—if such shrinkage or loss occurs.

By regulation of department.

All grain stored over twenty-four hours is 'stored' grain.

All country elevators or warehouses shall store wheat, and a 'storage' ticket must be issued.

No receipt or certificate shall contain language in any wise limiting or modifying the liability of the party issuing the same as imposed by the laws of this state; if inserted shall be null and void.

The railroad and warehouse commission have drawn up and established a suitable 'form' of warehouse receipt to be used by owners or operators of country public elevators and warehouses. *It is distinctly prohibited by law to use any other 'form' under penalty of forfeiture of license.*

Should any dispute arise between the party receiving and the party delivering grain at any country elevator or warehouse as to proper grade or dockage for dirt, or

both, an average sample of at least three (3) quarts may be taken by either or both of parties interested, and forwarded in suitable sack, express charges prepaid to the chief inspector, St. Paul, who will upon request, examine said sample or samples of grain, and adjudge what grade or dockage said sample of grain is, in his judgment properly entitled to under state inspection rules, and would receive, if shipped in car lots to terminal points, and subjected to inspection there.

All necessary information must accompany said sample or samples.

All elevators or warehouses on right of way of railroad must be registered, even if only handling 'own' grain, and are subject to state control and supervision.

Penalty for operating an elevator or warehouse on right of way of railroad without license, on conviction, from \$50 to \$100.

There appears to be marked dissatisfaction among owners of public country elevators by reason of the fact that elevators, mills and warehouses on private property, but adjoining the railroad and connected therewith by means of a side track, spur or switch, are not compelled to take out a license.

These are called private elevators and warehouses and are not under state control, while in most instances they do a similar business to that done by public country elevators and warehouses.

The owners or operators of all public country elevators or warehouses, shall at any or all times, when requested by the commission, promptly furnish a report and itemized statement under oath, and upon suitable blanks to be furnished by the commission, showing the amount, kind and grade of grain received into such elevator or warehouse, and the amount, kind or grade shipped therefrom, and such other facts regarding the nature and condition of such business as may be deemed necessary by the commission.

These reports so furnished show the grade, gross weight, dockage and net weight given to producers at country points by each public elevator or warehouse.

Also the grade, gross weight, dockage and net weight of shipments as given by the state inspection and weighing departments at terminal elevators, together, with the gain or loss in grade as determined by returns from the inspection department.

By this system of reports, as prepared by Mr. Burdick, it is an easy matter to find out and compare the various results of the season's operations of one public country elevator or warehouse with that of all others at same point. The average dockage and grade at one country elevator and the average dockage and grade given by the inspector should be about alike from one named country point, that is to say :

If the average dockage at a country elevator as shown by report of the inspector of public country elevators and warehouses for the season's operations was 25 ozs. per bushel and the average dockage by inspector at terminal was 25 ozs. per bushel and grades maintained, that would go to show that at that particular elevator the dockage was eminently very accurate, seeing that grain is not cleaned in the country elevators in Minnesota or Dakota.

If on the other hand the country public elevator's average dockage was 32ozs. and the dockage put on by inspectors at terminals was 16 ozs. and the country elevator man's grades were maintained by inspector it would then be necessary for the commission to inquire into the matter, as in that case the dockage would be excessive.

On December 29 we reached Minneapolis, where Mr. Bell and myself had interviews with several gentlemen connected with the grain and elevator trade and to whose courtesy I am indebted for the following :

It appears that none of the public country elevators or warehouses in the states of Minnesota or Dakota clean their wheat, nor do they weigh their wheat out.

The idea of elevator owners not allowing their buyers at country points to weigh their wheat out, is for the means of acting as a check on the buyers so that they shall not by reason of docking too heavily, accumulate an 'overage' or surplus quantity of wheat over and above what the elevator books show, and, possibly if the buyers so willed ship the 'overage,' either in their own or someone else's name. I would also add that the elevator owners stated that the shipping wheat out of public country elevators as it was received in the elevator, and cleaning the same at the 'Terminals' under state dockage and inspection, was considered by them the best system.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

The elevator owners intimated that they 'bonded' all their buyers with guarantee companies. This, we were told, was customary in Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

Also all elevator and warehouse men are required to give bonds to the state; and I may add that all elevator men whom we met expressed themselves as quite satisfied to do so.

In concluding my report, I must again express on behalf of Mr. C. N. Bell and myself, our thorough appreciation of the many courtesies shown us by all with whom we came in contact, both at Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and of the desire of each and all to willingly give us all the practical information we desired.

All of which I respectfully submit to your honourable commission.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES C. CASTLE.

## SCHEDULE H.

### THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE SHIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION OF GRAIN.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 4, 1900.

The Hon. CLIFFORD SIFTON,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

#### *Re* MINNESOTA ELEVATOR SYSTEM, ETC.

SIR,—Having received your instructions to proceed to St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, and secure information respecting the manner in which interior and terminal elevators in the state of Minnesota and North Dakota are controlled and regulated by the state authorities, I beg to report as follows:

#### *At Terminal Points.*

1. All grain arriving at terminal points in Minnesota is inspected and weighed by state officials.

2. An appeal lies from the inspection officials in the matter of grading to a board of appeal, there being a separate board for Duluth and Minneapolis. Each board is composed of three members, each member receiving \$2,000 per annum. I was informed by the chairman of the Minneapolis board that only three appeals had been made to his Board during the current season.

3. The state weighing officials weigh all grain entering into or shipped from every terminal elevator and grant certificates of the weight of each consignment and shipment, and by a very complete system of book-keeping have a complete record showing each day's work at the various elevators and the total stock on hand at the close of every day in the entire terminal district.

4. The system of inspection followed requires that the inspecting officer who grades any particular carload of grain shall, if the grain requires to be cleaned, state upon his certificate the exact weight of the dirt or foreign matter required to be cleaned out of such carload to take the grade defined in this certificate, and the elevator men must clean that exact amount from the grain.

*At Interior Points.*

1. All elevators or warehouses on the right of way of railroads must secure from the railroad and warehouse commission of the state a license to carry on their business, and this brings them under such regulations as may be imposed by law or by the rules of the commissioners. The license fee is \$1 per annum. In Minnesota this branch is managed by one official and a travelling assistant. The fee collected does not pay expenses of management, the deficiency being taken from the general inspection and weighing department fund. In such elevators and warehouses books of a prescribed form must be kept which show all the receipts of the various grades of grain as graded by the purchaser himself, the weight of each lot received, also the dockage taken from each lot, and the record of all shipments showing the car numbers, destination, dates, &c. The officials of the commission may require a statement from any warehouse man giving details of the business transacted in his elevator or warehouse, and such officials may enter and examine the books in any licensed warehouse that he desires to, and if the regulations imposed by the license are not complied with to the satisfaction of the commission, such license may be revoked, and this of necessity prohibits business being done in the elevator or warehouse so affected.

2. In North Dakota, and I believe in Minnesota, at the option of the commission, persons operating an elevator or warehouse are required to give a bond to the state to secure farmers or others storing grain in such elevator or warehouse.

3. In practice, if a person desires to erect an elevator or warehouse of any kind on a railroad right of way, and the railroad company refuses to allow him to do so, he may appeal to the commission, who inquire into the circumstances surrounding the case and if they consider that in the public interest it is proper that the petitioner's request should be granted, they order the railroad company to comply with the request. The officials informed me that many requests for permission to build elevators or warehouses on railroad grounds had not been allowed in cases where the commission, after investigation, found that the storage capacity at the place was fully as great as the necessities of the situation required.

4. Flat warehouses are allowed by law, but as a matter of fact few, if any, are now erected at points where there are elevators, as they cannot live in competition with properly constructed modern elevators. If a flat warehouse is erected a license must be secured to do business in it, and bonds must be given for the security of storers, just as in the case of a regular elevator.

5. A platform over which grain may be loaded from farmers' wagons into cars must be provided by railroad companies when a reasonable number of persons ask for them, and the commission considers all requests where railroad companies refuse to erect such platforms and practically act as arbitrators between the parties concerned, and their decision in each case is final. I was informed that but comparatively few of these platforms have been demanded of the railway companies, and the chief inspector of grain of the state of Minnesota, and as well the officer in charge of the licensing department, positively asserted that not more than five per cent of the wheat originating at country points was loaded direct to cars from wagons or sleighs by farmers.

6. The commission require that a storage ticket must be issued for any grain stored in any licensed warehouse for over 24 hours' time, and a regular form of storage ticket as prepared by the commission must be used by all grain warehouse men issuing such documents. This ticket guarantees to the person storing, a return of grain of the same quality and weight as is defined in the ticket, either to himself or on his order, from the original elevator or warehouse, or, if the owner so desires, in quantities not less than a car load on track on the same line of railway at any terminal point within the state designated by said owner where state inspection and weighing is in force, subject to freight, inspection and weighing charges. The ticket must also show the gross weight, dockage and net weight.

7. A miller or other owner of an elevator who holds the same on a railroad property simply for storing his own grain, must keep records showing what grade he gave the

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 81a

grain on receiving it from farmers or others, the dockage and weights, also shipments made, &c., exactly as if he was storing grain for other people.

8. Cleaning apparatus in country elevators in the states of Minnesota and Dakota are practically unknown. The grain is shipped to terminal points exactly in the condition in which it is received from farmers, and the cleaning is all done at the terminal elevators under the instruction of the grain inspectors and state weighmen. The chief officials of the commission and elevator men of both states stated to me that all their experience proved that this was the right system of handling grain, and that there should be ground for fraud if grain was cleaned at country points by elevator men, and that the true system was to have all the grain cleaned at terminals by state officials, even if the freight had to be paid on the dirt from the interior point.

9. In cases where a dispute arises between buyer and seller at an interior point as to the proper dockage to be taken on account of dirt in the grain, it is compulsory upon the buyer to make an actual test for dirt from a sample of the grain in dispute by the use of a sieve which has ten meshes to the linear inch. If the dispute cannot be settled in this way or if a dispute arises as to the proper grading of the grain a sample of at least 3 quarts of the grain in dispute may be taken by either or both of the parties interested and forwarded in a suitable sack, charges prepaid, to the chief inspector who will, upon request, examine said grain and adjudge what grade or dockage said sample of grain is in his judgment and opinion properly entitled to under State inspection rules.

10. Elevator men must report each day to the Railway agent at their station the stock of grain in store in their elevator at that point.

11. Grain must be received into a licensed elevator so long as there is space to store.

I beg to attach for your information a copy each of the laws relating to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of the State of Minnesota and the warehouse and grain laws of the State of Minnesota with all amendments to date, also a pamphlet containing the rules and regulations adopted by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission in certain departments, and as well, a card giving the rules and regulations for the government and control of public country elevators and warehouses for the State of Minnesota.

In conclusion I may add that I secured in the States visited many minor details of the inspection, weighing and licensing system prevailing in Minnesota and North Dakota which will be of value to our Royal Commission now sitting to inquire into matters connected with the shipment and transportation of grain and which information I will submit to the Commissioners.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

CHAS. N. BELL,  
*Secretary.*

# RETURN

(87)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated March 19, 1900, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports between the Government and the Provincial Government of British Columbia or their agents, since June 1, 1899, in regard to anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese legislation.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

*(Imperial Japanese Consul to Governor General.)*

VANCOUVER, B.C., February 9, 1899.

*(Telegram.)*

In the name of the Imperial Government of Japan, I respectfully beg to protest against the legislation passed or now being passed at the present session of the legislature of British Columbia, aiming at the prohibition of Japanese labour underground in coal mines or in other works authorized by provincial Acts. I respectfully urge the same objections to this legislation as I had the honour of urging against legislation of same nature of last session and would request such consideration as will lead to Your Excellency's disallowance of same. Will confirm by mail.

SHIMIZU,  
Imperial Japanese Consul.

VANCOUVER, B.C., February 9, 1899.

His Excellency  
The Governor General of Canada,  
Ottawa.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In the name of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government I have the honour of calling Your Excellency's attention to a paragraph in the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, delivered at the opening of the present Session of the Legislative Assembly of that province, stating that "for the better protection of miners in coal mines a bill will be laid before you prohibiting the employment underground of Japanese in those mines." I would at the same time beg to call Your Excellency's attention to the Bill No. 43, entitled "An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act," which was recently proposed, seemingly in accordance with the statement of the paragraph above cited, by the Honourable the President of Council to the Legislative Assembly of the province and passed through that Assembly on the 8th day of this month; and also to the various private bills that are before the House at present, containing sections which prohibit the employment of Japanese in works authorized by such Acts. I respectfully beg to enclose herewith copies of the Bill No. 43, and also a sample of the private bills referred to.

And urging the same objections to this legislation as I had the honour of urging against legislation of the same nature passed at the last session, I most respectfully

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

request that Your Excellency will give this legislation such consideration as will lead to Your Excellency's disallowance of the same.

I avail, &c.,  
H. I. Japanese M's Consul.

S. SHIMIZU.

JAPANESE LEGATION,  
February 18, 1899.

The Most Honourable  
The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.

M. LE MARQUESS,—The Japanese Consul at Vancouver has reported to me that the legislature of the province of British Columbia has recently passed a bill at the instance of the Provincial Government, entitled "Coal Mines Regulations Amendment Bill." The details of the bill are not before me, but I understand that it has been formulated with the object of prohibiting the employment underground of Japanese in the coal mines, and thus it appears to be another instance of discrimination aimed at Japanese subjects in that province.

Several bills with a similar purport passed by the legislature of the same province last year, have formed the subject of correspondence between Your Lordship and myself, and while my Government is deeply sensible of the solicitous attention which Her Majesty's Government and at their instance the Government of Canada are paying with respect to the issue of those bills, I feel compelled by this renewed action on the part of British Columbia to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government once more to the subject.

The exceptions which the Imperial Government have taken to the legislation of last year apply in the present case in their full scope and extent. Therefore without reiterating the reasons which I set forth against such legislation in the letter which I had the honour to address to Your Lordship under date of August 3, 1898, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the fact and requesting Her Majesty's Government to extend to the present instance the same enlightened policy which they have pursued in regard to the legislation of last year, with the confident assurance that such policy cannot fail in augmenting the neighbourly relations existing between Japan and the Dominion of Canada.

I have, &c.,  
KATO.

HIS IMPERIAL JAPANESE MAJESTY'S CONSULATE FOR CANADA,  
VANCOUVER, B.C., February 26, 1899.

To His Excellency  
The Governor General of Canada,  
Ottawa.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In addition to my protest recently presented against the legislation of the Province of British Columbia aimed at the prohibition of Japanese labour in certain undertakings, I respectfully beg to call Your Excellency's special attention to the Bill No. 60, intituled: "An Act respecting Liquor Licenses," in which Japanese subjects are included among those declared ineligible to hold liquor licenses (*vide* the sections 22, 23 and particularly 36 of the Bill No. 60.) This bill was introduced to the House by the Honourable the Attorney General of the province and passed through it on the 25th day of this month. To this together with other Bills of a similar nature passed at the closing session, assent was given yesterday by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the province.

Your Excellency will observe that the discrimination in the Bill No. 60 is a decided advance upon the former measure aimed against Japanese labour, inasmuch as

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 87

this bill imposes restrictions on Japanese subjects in matters of trade also. It may also be taken, I think, as an indication that these anti-Japanese measures will not stop here, in this province, unless the higher authorities are pleased to exercise their powers.

I, therefore, respectfully beg leave to more emphatically reiterate my request that Your Excellency will give this legislation such consideration as will lead to Your Excellency's disallowance of the same.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

H. I. Japanese M's Consul,  
S. SHIMIZU.

*(Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.)*

DOWNING STREET, March 8, 1899.

Governor General,  
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to your despatch No. 1 of January 3, transmitting copy of an approved minute of the Dominion Privy Council submitting a report of the Minister of Justice on the anti-Japanese legislation passed during the last session of the Legislature of British Columbia, I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before your ministers, copy of a further note from the Marquess at this Court, calling attention to a bill passed during the present session of the same legislature, entitled "Coal Mines Regulations Amendment Bill."

2. Monsieur Kato states that the object of this bill is to prohibit the employment underground of Japanese in coal mines, and he expresses the hope that Her Majesty's Government may extend to this instance the policy pursued in regard to the legislation of last year.

3. Her Majesty's Government will be glad if your ministers will consider the question of this bill with that of the others to which their attention has already been called.

I have, &c.,  
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

*(Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.)*

DOWNING STREET, March 23, 1899.

Governor General,  
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your depatch No. 40 of February 27, forwarding copy of a letter from the Japanese Consul at Vancouver in which he calls attention to certain measures which have been introduced into the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia during its present session prohibiting the employment of Japanese and renewing with regard to these measures the objections which he urged against the legislation of the same nature passed by the legislature of that province last year.

2. Her Majesty's Government much regret to find the Government and Legislature of British Columbia adopting a course which is justly regarded as offensive by a friendly power, and they hope that your ministers will be able to arrange for the cancellation of the objectionable provisions and the substitution of a measure which, while it will secure the desired exclusion of undesirable immigrants, will obtain that result by means of some such general test as that already suggested in my despatch No. 214 of July 20, 1898. In any case Her Majesty's Government strongly deprecate the passing of exceptional legislation affecting Japanese already in the province.

I have, &c.,  
J. CHAMBERLAIN.



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

*(Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.)*

DOWNING STREET, April 4, 1899.

Governor General,  
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 46 of the 9th ultimo, covering copy of a letter from the Consul of Japan at Vancouver on the subject of the British Columbia Liquor License Act, 1899, and to refer in reply to my despatch No. 58 of the 23rd ultimo, on the subject of similar legislation passed by the Legislature of the province.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

*(Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.)*

DOWNING STREET, May 2, 1899.

Governor General,  
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to inform your ministers that a note has been addressed to Her Majesty's Government by the Japanese Minister at this Court, complaining of 'The Act respecting Liquor Licenses,' recently passed by the Legislature of British Columbia, of which a copy was enclosed in your despatch No. 46 of March 9.

2. Her Majesty's Government can hardly suppose that there is any urgency for legislation to prevent the issue of licenses to sell liquor to Japanese subjects in British Columbia, and the objections urged to the other Acts of the Provincial Legislature which have formed the subject of recent correspondence apply with equal force to this Act.

3. Her Majesty's Government will, therefore, be glad if your ministers will consider this Act together with those to which their attention has already been called.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

December 14, 1899.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a report hereto annexed, dated November 14, 1899, from the Minister of Justice, upon the statutes of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, passed in the sixty-second year of Her Majesty's reign, 1899, and received by the Secretary of State of Canada on April 27, 1899.

The Minister submits that with the exception of the statutes mentioned as affecting Japanese, and chapter 50, intituled 'An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act,' these statutes may for the reasons stated in the said report be left to their operation. As to the Acts so excepted, a further report may be necessary upon hearing from the Provincial Government.

The Committee, concurring, advise on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice that a certified copy of this minute, if approved, together with a copy of the annexed report, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia for the information of his government, and that the Lieutenant Governor be urged to reply as speedily as possible to those portions of the report which are intended to call for a reply

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 87

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CANADA,

OTTAWA, November 14, 1899.

To His Excellency

The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned has had under consideration the statutes of the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia passed in the sixty-second year of Her Majesty's reign, 1899, and received by the Secretary of State for Canada on April 27, and he is of opinion that these statutes may be left to their operation without comment with the exception of the following:—

Chapter 16.—'An Act to amend "The Constitution Act."' Section 2 of this statute amends section 9 of chapter 47 of the revised statutes of British Columbia, 1897, by adding thereto a subsection to the effect that the section amended shall be deemed to include the power of commuting and remitting sentences for offences against the laws of the province, or offences over which the legislative authority of the province extends.

The undersigned considers that this Act may be left to its operation, but in this connection desires to call attention to the observations of Sir Oliver Mowat, when Minister of Justice, in his report of October 16, 1896 (approved by His Excellency in Council on November 13, 1896) upon chapter 1 of the statutes of Nova Scotia, 1896, which statute contained a provision substantially the same as that now under consideration.

Chapter 39 'An Act respecting Liquor Licenses.' By section 36 of this Act, it is provided that no license under this Act shall be issued or transferred to any person of the Indian, Chinese or Japanese race.

Chapter 44.—'An Act to grant a subsidy to a railway from Midway to Penticton.' Section 6 of this chapter provides that no Chinese or Japanese person shall be employed or permitted to work in the construction or operation of any railway subsidized under this Act under a penalty.

Chapter 46.—'An Act to amend 'The Coal Mines Regulation Act.' This Act amends chapter 138 of the revised statutes of British Columbia by inserting the word 'Japanese' after the word 'Chinaman' in the fourth and twelfth sections of the Act amended.

Chapter 78.—'An Act to incorporate 'The Ashcroft Water, Electric and Improvement Company.'

Chapter 79.—'An Act to incorporate 'The Atlin Short Line Railway and Navigation Company.'

Chapter 80.—'An Act to incorporate 'The Atlin Southern Railway Company.'

Chapter 81.—'An Act to incorporate 'The Big Bend Transportation Company (Limited).'

Chapter 83.—'An Act to incorporate 'The Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company.'

Chapter 84.—'An Act to amend 'The Kitimaat Railway Act, 1898.'

Chapter 85.—'An Act to amend 'The Kootenay and North-west Railway Company's Act, 1898.'

Chapter 86.—'An Act to amend 'The North Star and Arrow Lake Railway Act, 1898.'

Chapter 87.—'An Act to incorporate 'The Pine Creek Flume Company (Limited).'

Chapter 88.—'An Act to incorporate 'The South Kootenay Railway Company.'

Chapter 89.—'An Act to incorporate 'The Vancouver, Northern and Yukon Railway Company.'

Each of these statutes contain a provision in effect that Chinese or Japanese persons shall not be employed by the company.

For the reasons stated in the correspondence which took place between Your Excellency's Government and the Government of British Columbia with regard to the statutes of that province for the year 1898, and in the Orders of Your Excellency in Council with regard to the same, the undersigned considers it undesirable that these provisions affecting Japanese should be allowed to remain in operation. In view of the action taken by Your Excellency's Government with respect to the statutes of 1898,

containing similar clauses, and the reasons then influencing Your Excellency's Government, which still hold good, the undersigned entertains the hope that upon the attention of the Government of British Columbia being drawn to the matter, that Government will undertake to have these statutes amended by repealing the clauses referred to which affect Japanese.

The undersigned considers that the Government of British Columbia should be asked to consider the matter and state whether these statutes will be amended as desired within the time limited for disallowance. In the meantime the undersigned withholds any further recommendation as to the statutes in question.

It may be proper to state that communications upon this subject have been received by Your Excellency's Government both from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul at Vancouver. Copies of these are submitted herewith, and should, in the opinion of the undersigned, be forwarded as part of the despatch which the undersigned recommends should be sent to the provincial legislature.

Chapter 43.—An Act to amend 'The Master and Servant Act.'

This statute enacts that any agreement or bargain which may be made between any person and any person not a resident of British Columbia for the performance of labour or service or having reference to the performance of labour or service by such person in the province of British Columbia and made previous to the migration or coming into British Columbia of such other person whose labour or service is contracted for shall be void and of no effect as against the person only so migrating or coming.

There is a provision exempting skilled workmen from the operation of this section under certain circumstances.

The undersigned doubts the authority of a provincial legislature to enact a provision of this kind, because it seems directly to affect the regulations of trade.

The undersigned does not, however, on that account recommend the disallowance of the Act.

Chapter 50.—An Act to amend 'The Placer Mining Act.'

There has been referred to the undersigned copy of a despatch from the British Ambassador at Washington to Your Excellency, transmitting copy of a note received from the United States Secretary of State, enclosing copy of a petition to the President of the United States from the United States citizens resident in the Atlin district of British Columbia, representing the hardships to their interests of the legislation contained in this statute. The British Ambassador states that Mr. Hay suggests that the petition be submitted to Your Excellency's Government without thereby raising any issue as to the general effect of the legislation in question. Copy of the despatch with the enclosures referred to were formally submitted by the undersigned to Your Excellency, and Your Excellency on May 2 last was pleased to approve the recommendation of the undersigned, advising that a copy of these papers should be sent to the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia for his observations with a view to further consideration of the matter by Your Excellency's Government, and also that the British Ambassador be informed of the course taken in the meantime. The communication so recommended was addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia early in May last, as the undersigned is informed, but no reply has been received.

The undersigned at present recommends that the matter be called again to the attention of the Lieutenant Governor with a request for his reply at his early convenience.

The following chapters above mentioned are also subject to another objection, viz. :

Chapter 79.—An Act to incorporate 'The Atlin Short Line Railway and Navigation Company.'

Chapter 80.—An Act to incorporate 'The Atlin Southern Railway Company.'

Chapter 83.—An Act to incorporate 'The Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company.'

Chapter 84.—An Act to amend the 'Kitimaat Railway Act, 1898.'

Chapter 85.—An Act to amend 'The Kootenay and North-west Railway Company's Act, 1898.'

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 87

Chapter 86.—An Act to amend 'The North Star and Arrow Lake Railway Act, 1898.'

Chapter 88.—An Act to incorporate 'The South Kootenay Railway Company.'

Chapter 89.—An Act to incorporate 'The Vancouver, Northern and Yukon Railway Company.'

These are statutes incorporating railway companies and each of them contains a provision that in case at any time the railway is declared by the Parliament of Canada to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, then all powers and privileges granted by the Act of incorporation of the company or by the British Columbia Railway Act, shall thereupon cease and determine.

The undersigned apprehends that there are cases in which the Parliament of Canada may properly declare a railway, otherwise subject to the exclusive authority of a province, to be for the general advantage of Canada, and that when such declaration is properly made it is intended by the constitution that the work shall cease to be within the legislative authority of the province and shall fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of Parliament. Such being the case it is in the opinion of the undersigned incompetent to a provincial legislature to provide as to what is to take place in the event of Parliament exercising that constitutional authority, as the result of which the subject of legislation is withdrawn from provincial jurisdiction. These sections, though improper, are therefore harmless and, were it possible that they could have any effect, the whole matter would be within the authority of Parliament upon its declaring the work for the general advantage of Canada, so that Parliament might re-enact or confirm in each case the very provisions which the legislature says are to cease and determine.

Chapter 82.—An Act to incorporate "The Chartered Commercial Company of Vancouver."

Some of the objects of this company, as stated in section 2, appear to relate to the subject of banking rather than to any matter within the legislative authority of the province. The undersigned observes, however, that by section 17 it is enacted that nothing in this statute contained shall authorize or be construed to authorize the company to engage in banking, insurance, or the construction of railways. The limitation so introduced seems to render it unnecessary for the undersigned to consider the propriety of disallowing this Act, as he would otherwise feel called upon to do.

With the exception, therefore, of the statutes above mentioned affecting Japanese, and chapter 50 to amend the Placer Mining Act, the undersigned considers that these statutes may, for the reasons above stated, be left to their operation. As to the Acts so excepted, a further report may be necessary upon hearing from the Provincial Government.

The undersigned recommends that a copy of this report, if approved, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia for the information of his Government, and that the Lieutenant Governor be urged to reply as speedily as possible to those portions of the report which are intended to call for a reply.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID MILLS,  
Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, December 20, 1899.

His Honour  
The Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia,  
Victoria, B.C

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, a certified copy of a minute of the Privy Council, dated the 14th instant, respecting the statutes passed by the Legislative Assembly of your province in the sixty-second year of Her Majesty's reign which are left to their operation with the exception of the statutes mentioned as affecting Japanese, and chapter 50 intitled: "An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act," upon which a further report may be necessary upon hearing from your Government.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

I am, at the same time, to urge Your Honour to reply as speedily as possible to those portions of the report of the Minister of Justice, herewith transmitted, which call for a reply.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH POPE,  
Under-Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, December 20, 1899.

The Deputy Minister of Justice,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have this day transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, a certified copy of a minute of the Privy Council, dated the 14th instant, respecting the statutes of that province, passed in the sixty-second year of Her Majesty's reign, 1899, requesting His Honour to reply as speedily as possible to those portions of the report of the Minister of Justice which call for a reply.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH POPE,  
Under-Secretary of State.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
VICTORIA, B.C., December 27, 1899.

The Honourable  
The Secretary of State,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, wherewith you transmit a certified copy of a minute of the Privy Council, dated the 14th instant, respecting the statutes passed by the Legislative Assembly of this province in the sixty-second year of Her Majesty's reign, which are left to their operation with the exception of the statutes mentioned as affecting Japanese, and chapter 50, intituled: "An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act," upon which you state that a further report may be necessary upon hearing from my government. In this connection would you be good enough to point out to the Honourable the Minister of Justice that he is in error when he states in his report on the said chapter 50, referring to a petition addressed by citizens of the United States resident in Atlin to the President of the United States:—

"Copy of the despatch with the enclosures referred to were formally submitted by the undersigned to Your Excellency, and Your Excellency on May 2 last was pleased to approve the recommendation of the undersigned, advising that a copy of these papers should be sent to the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia for his observations with a view to further consideration of the matter by Your Excellency's Government, and also that the British Ambassador be informed of the course taken in the meantime. The communication so recommended was addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia early in May last, as the undersigned is informed, but no reply has been received."

The communication referred to by the minister in the above report was dated the 5th May last, acknowledged on the 12th idem and transmitted the same day to the Provincial Secretary. On the 7th June last I approved of a minute of my Executive Council embodying the views of my government in respect to the alleged grievance set forth in the said petition, and to the scope of the legislation contained in the said

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 87

chapter 50. And on the following day I transmitted to you a certified copy of the said minute, which was acknowledged by you on the 16th idem. I have urged upon my advisers to express their views as speedily as possible in regard to such portions of the minister's report as are intended to call for a reply.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
THOMAS B. McINNES,  
Lieutenant Governor.

*Telegram.*

VANCOUVER, February 13, 1900.

Your Excellency's attention is respectfully called to the fact that the bill entitled "An Act to amend the Tramway Incorporation Act," and various private bills containing sections that prohibit Japanese from certain employments are introduced in the Legislature of British Columbia. Also "An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act" which aims at exclusion of oriental labour. Urging the same objections to these bills as I have before urged, may I respectfully request Your Excellency's best consideration? Am mailing.

S. SHIMIZU,  
Imperial Japanese Consul.

*(Japanese Consul for Canada to Lord Minto.)*

VANCOUVER, B.C., February 15, 1900.

To His Excellency  
The Governor General of Canada.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In the name of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's government, I have the honour of calling your attention to the fact that in the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia are introduced a bill entitled "An Act to amend the Tramway Incorporation Act" and various private bills all of which contain sections prohibiting the employment of Japanese in works authorized by such Acts. As will be observed in the copy herewith enclosed the wording of the bill first named is exactly the same as that of the Act bearing the same name that was disallowed by Your Excellency's Government on the 5th June last year.

In another bill entitled "An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act," introduced by Honourable the President of the Council, Your Excellency will observe that an educational test has seemingly been set up in the section three of the bill for any person to be employed underground in coal mines. But it is openly declared on the floor by the honourable member of the provincial government that "there was no use disguising the fact that the bill aimed at the exclusion of one certain class—the orientals," the last word evidently including Japanese. It is clearly elucidated by some members (especially Mr. A. E. McPhillips and Colonel Baker) that the proposer of the bill intended to do indirectly what was vetoed directly by the highest court of appeal. Your Excellency will see full account of the debate on this bill in the copies of the press herewith enclosed. Two sample copies of the private bills are also enclosed.

And urging the same objections to these bills as I had the honour of urging against legislation of the same nature passed at the last session, I most respectfully request you to extend to the present instance the same enlightened and vigorous policy that was pursued in regard to the legislation of late years, and that if these bills should be passed here Your Excellency will give that legislation such consideration as will lead to the disallowance of the same.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

S. SHIMIZU,  
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul.

# RETURN

(91)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated February 26, 1900, for a return of all papers and correspondence, etc., in connection with the selection of officers of the Canadian Militia for the course of instruction in the duties of general staff now being carried out at Kingston.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

January 16, 1900.

The Deputy Minister,  
Militia and Defence.

The names of the following officers, whom I propose to send to the Royal Military College for a four months' course of instruction in staff duties, are submitted for the information of the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence.

- Lieut.-Colonel McLaren, 13th Battalion.
- “ Hodgins, R.O.
- “ Allen Jones, 8th 'Royal Rifles.'
- “ White, 30th Battalion.
- “ Roy, D.O.C.
- “ Vince, 'Brighton Engineers.'
- Major Galloway, 14th Battalion.
- “ Mutton, Q.O.R.
- “ Chinic, R.C.R.I.
- “ Carpenter, R.C.R.I.
- “ Crathern, 3rd 'Montreal' Field Battery.
- “ Sharples, 8th 'Royal Rifles.'

EDW. T. H. HUTTON, Major General,  
Commanding Canadian Militia.

I do not approve of White & Vince.

F. W. BORDEN,  
Minister of Militia and Defence.

Referred to the General Officer Commanding.

L. F. PINAULT, Lt.-Col.,  
Dep. M. M. & D.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1900.

Lt.-Colonel W. W. WHITE,  
Guelph, Ont.

Are you prepared to take staff course? Commences February 1, lasts four months.

CHIEF STAFF OFFICER.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

*From Officer Commanding 30th 'Wellington' Rifles, to Chief Staff Officer.*

GUELPH, January 17, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram yesterday evening, asking if I was prepared to take staff course commencing February 1 next, to which I replied by telegram that I hoped to make arrangements to do so.

This coming so unexpectedly naturally involves business arrangements which I will endeavour to make so as to report on February 1.

As I am ignorant as to the arrangements for these courses, would you kindly furnish me with particulars concerning the course; whether lodged in barracks or not, scale of pay, and cost of messing, etc., dress worn, and principal subjects taken up?

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

W. W. WHITE, Lt.-Col.,  
Commanding 30th 'Wellington' Rifles

January 18, 1900

Lt.-Colonel WHITE,  
Guelph.

In reply to your letter of 17th instant:

1. Residence in barracks is not compulsory.
2. You will receive \$2.50 per diem for subsistence and make your own arrangements.
3. You should take with you complete uniform.
4. A syllabus of the proposed course of instruction will be sent to you.

By order,

B. H. VIDAL, Lt.-Col.,  
for C. S. O.

*From the Chief Staff Officer, to Lieut.-Colonel W. W. White, Guelph, Ont.*

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, January 22, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Major General Commanding to notify you that you have been selected to undergo a course of instruction in staff duties, under the direction of the Commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston.

You will be granted an allowance of \$2.50 per diem whilst in attendance at the staff course, and transport expenses to and from Kingston. The Officer Commanding Military District No. 1 has been instructed to furnish you with a transport requisition.

You will report yourself to the Commandant at the Royal Military College, Kingston, at 10 a.m. on the 1st of February, proximo.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

B. H. VIDAL, Lt.-Colonel,  
for Chief Staff Officer.

*(Copy of Telegram.)*

January 26, 1900.

Lieut.-Colonel WHITE,  
Guelph, Ontario.

Regret your nomination staff course cancelled. Letter following.

CHIEF STAFF OFFICER.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 91

*From the Chief Staff Officer, to the D.O.C., M.D. No. 1.*

OTTAWA, January 26, 1900.

SIR,—I am directed by the Major General Commanding to instruct you to inform the officer named in the margin that his name has been removed from the list of officers ordered to undergo the staff course at Kingston, owing to his having recently taken an active part in politics by public speaking, which renders it inexpedient to include him in a course for general staff.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

January 29, 1900.

Lt.-Colonel W. W. WHITE,  
Guelph, Ont.

SIR,—I am directed by the Major General Commanding to inform you in reply to your letter of the 27th instant, that the reason that your name has been removed from the list of officers selected for the staff course is in consequence of its having been represented that you have recently taken a prominent part in politics.

The Major General considers that it is not in the interest of the public service that officers prominently identified with politics should be employed upon the staff, and that in consequence it is inadvisable to specially educate them for such positions.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

*From Lt.-Colonel White, Comdg. 30th Battalion, to Chief Staff Officer, Ottawa.*

GUELPH, January 30, 1900.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th instant replying to mine of the 27th instant, in which you state that the reason my name has been removed from the list of officers selected for a staff course is in consequence of it having been represented that I have recently taken a prominent part in politics.

I deeply regret that such representation should have been so decisively acted upon without an opportunity being afforded me either directly or indirectly of answering them.

I conscientiously believe that I am blameless of any such charges, for while I am free to admit that I am a Conservative and have given that party my support, I have not for some years taken any public part in elections and have never spoken politically at any public meeting or gathering.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will put me in possession of the particulars of such representations and the names of those making them, and I trust that in only fairness to me and to the selection of my name for staff course, you will do so.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

W. W. WHITE, Lt.-Col.,  
Commanding 30th Battalion.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

February 1, 1900.

Lt.-Colonel W. W. WHITE,  
Guelph, Ont.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Major General Commanding to inform you that your name was removed from the list of officers to undergo the staff course at the Royal Military College, Kingston, by the Honourable the Minister, on the ground that you had of late taken some active part in politics on behalf of the Opposition.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

H. FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

January 31, 1900.

The Deputy Minister,  
Militia and Defence.

Officers for the staff course were selected from among officers with whom I have personally come into contact, and whom I considered would be good officers to attend the course in question; and from among officers recommended by the District Officers Commanding on being requested to make nominations.

The only two officers who appear to have applied are Lieut.-Colonel Stacey, Commanding the 25th Battalion, P.O. address, St. Thomas, Ont., and 2nd Lieut. Gunn, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

The only name added to the list since the names of Lieut.-Colonels White and Vince were removed therefrom is Captain E. E. F. Taylor, G.G.F.G., of this city.

The officers finally proposed for the course are as follows:—

Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Hodgins, Reserve of Officers.  
“ A. Roy, O. C. No. 6 Military District.  
“ G. E. A. Jones, 8th Battalion.  
“ McLaren, 13th Battalion.

Major J. Galloway, 14th Battalion.

“ E. Chinic, R.C.R.I.

Captain A. E. Carpenter, R.C.R.I.

“ J. J. Sharples, 8th Battalion.

“ W. S. Smith, 7th Battalion.

“ E. E. F. Taylor, G.G.F.G.

EDW. T. H. HUTTON, Major General,  
Commanding Canadian Militia.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, January 31, 1900.

The Major General  
Commanding the Militia.

The Minister wishes to give as many districts as possible the opportunity of participating in the staff course, and as Ottawa is already represented in the list, he wishes me to request you to be good enough to remove the name of Captain E. F. Taylor, of the Governor General's Foot Guards from the list. Kindly issue the necessary instructions in order that Captain Taylor may not be put to the trouble of proceeding to Kingston for nothing.

L. F. PINAULT, Lt.-Colonel,  
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 91

January 31, 1900.

*Memorandum for the Deputy.*

The Minister wishes you to inform the Major General that all names of officers proposed for the staff course should be submitted to and approved by the Minister before such officers can be allowed to attend the course.

Be good enough to communicate with the Major General Commanding the Militia to this effect.

H. W. BROWN,  
Private Secretary.

Referred to the General Officer Commanding.

31-1-1900.

L. F. PINAULT, Lt.-Col.,  
Dep. M. M. & D.

Deputy Minister,

I shall be happy to comply with the wishes of the Hon. the Minister.

Ottawa, 31-1-1900.

EDW. T. H. HUTTON,  
M.G.

*From the Major General Commanding to the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.*

February 3, 1900.

List referred to in minute dated 31st ultimo herewith forwarded.

It was not understood from the minute forwarded by you on the 27th ultimo that the memorandum containing the list of officers now forwarded was the one required.

EDW. T. H. HUTTON, Major General,  
Commanding Canadian Militia.

*From the Major General Commanding the Militia, to the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.*

OTTAWA, February 2, 1900.

1. With reference to your minute of the 31st ultimo and to the nomination by me of Capt. E. E. F. Taylor, The Governor General's Foot Guards, to undergo the staff

Not approved for reasons already given.

F. W. B.,  
M. M. & D.

course now commencing at the Royal Military College, I beg to observe, for the consideration of the Honourable the Minister, that the claims of all Military Districts have as far as possible been considered.

It is very difficult under existing circumstances to find eligible officers who are suited for employment upon the staff and to whom the staff course is likely to be profitable. The selections have been made by me from my personal knowledge of the officers themselves and upon the recommendations of officers commanding districts. Captain Taylor has been very strongly recommended and from my personal knowledge he is likely to make a valuable staff officer. There are, moreover, four vacancies and the money is therefore available for this officer. I recommend him, therefore, and hope that there may be no obstacle placed in the way of my carrying out my proposal.

This is not the fact. The reasons as to Lt.-Col. White are that he is too old, has passed from the Active List, and is maimed. As to Lt.-Col. Vince he is on the Reserve List.

F. W. B.,  
M. M. & D.

2. In accordance with the wishes of the Honourable the Minister, Lieut.-Colonels White and Vince were removed from the list of officers selected by me for the staff course in consequence of their having taken a prominent part in party politics. I fully concur in the objection raised by the Minister on this score that officers who take a prominent part in politics should not be selected for the staff course or for prominent positions on the Canadian General Staff except when unavoidable, or when it is advisable in the public interests. The two officers in question have been informed accordingly.

EDW. T. H. HUTTON, M.G.,  
Commanding Canadian Militia.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Referred to the General Officer Commanding. Papers returned.

L. F. PINAULT, Lt.-Col.,  
Dep. M. M. & D.

2-2-1900.

*From the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence to the Major General Commanding the Militia.*

OTTAWA, February 3, 1900.

I am instructed by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence to call your attention to the fact that in an official communication written by Colonel Foster under your instructions to Lieut.-Colonel White, that gentleman was informed that the minister's reason for striking his name from the list of those recommended for the staff course at the Royal Military College was that he had of late taken some active part in politics on behalf of the Opposition.

I am further instructed to inform you that the reason assigned in this letter for the minister's action is entirely erroneous and misleading, and as the minister understands that Colonel Foster reported to you what actually did take place when the minister struck off Lt.-Colonel White's name, he cannot understand why you should have attributed to him the reason you assigned. The minister then told Colonel Foster that he struck off Lt.-Colonel White's name because he was obviously unfit for such an appointment having only recently been retired from the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 30th Battalion on account of his length of service, being too old and maimed.

The minister fails to understand why you should suppress his real reasons for the action he took and substitute for them a different and incorrect one. He instructs me to express his wish that the letter written under your instructions should be withdrawn and one written to Colonel White informing him of the true reasons for the minister's action.

L. F. PINAULT, Lt.-Colonel,  
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

February 7, 1900.

Lt.-Colonel W. W. WHITE,  
Guelph, Ont.

SIR,—Adverting to previous correspondence in regard to your name being removed from the list of officers selected to undergo the staff college course, I am directed by the Major General Commanding to inform you that the letter in which the reason assigned for the removal of your name was stated to be that 'you had taken an active part in politics on behalf of the Opposition' was sent in error, and is to be considered as withdrawn.

The Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence considered that the course should be restricted to younger men, and in consequence directed the removal of your name.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

OTTAWA, January 26, 1900.

*From the Chief Staff Officer to the D.O.C., M.D. No. 8.*

Lt.-Col. D. McL.  
VINCE,  
Reserve of Officers.

SIR,—I am directed by the Major General Commanding to instruct you to inform the officer named in the margin that his name has been removed from the list of officers ordered to undergo the staff course at Kingston, owing to his having recently taken an active part

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 91

in politics by public speaking, which renders it inexpedient to include him in a course for general staff.

I have the honopr to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

*Removal of Lt.-Colonel Vince's name from list of officers selected for staff course.*

February 2, 1900.

D.O.C. Mil. Dist. No. VIII.

With reference to the letter from the Chief Staff Officer dated January 26 (no number), the attached explanation of Lieut.-Colonel Vince, R. of O., is submitted.

J. S. DUNBAR, Major,  
8th R. Rifles,  
Acting D. S. O., Mil. Dist. No. VIII.

C. S. O.

Forwarded for the information of the Major General Commanding.

B. H. VIDAL, Lt.-Col.,  
D.O.C. VIII.

5-2-1900.

Noted.

E.D.H., M.G.

6-2-1900.

*From Lieut.-Col. Vince, Reserve of Officers, to the District Staff Officer, M.D. No. 8.*

WOODSTOCK, N.B., January 31, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th instant, informing me 'that my name had been removed from the list of officers ordered to undergo the staff course at Kingston, owing to my having recently taken an active part in politics by public speaking, which rendered it inexpedient to include me in a course for general staff.'

I have the honour in reply to request that you will be pleased to forward to the Major General Commanding the following statement, which I have the honour to respectfully submit for his consideration; that the rule or recognized usage of Her Majesty's service is that laid down in Regulations and Orders, 1898, Part I, Paragraph 215:—

(1) 'Officers, non-commissioned officers and men are forbidden to institute or take part in meetings, demonstrations or processions for party or political purposes, in barracks, quarters, or camp; or in uniform, at any time or place; and

(2) That conversely, any officer of the Active Militia or Reserve of Officers, not in receipt of pay or attending a course of instruction, can take whatever part in politics any subject of Her Majesty's may; be a candidate for Parliament or speak at a public meeting, &c.

In support of above I have the honour to refer to the fact that on the 9th instant, after Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford (lately M.P. for the City of York, England) had been appointed second in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, and the night before he joined the Naval Signalling School, in the Victory at Portsmouth (preparatory to taking up his post as second in command of the Mediterranean Squadron) he made a

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

speech, in which he criticised both the Military and Naval Administration (Vide 'The Times' Weekly Edition, January 12, 1900, pages 17 and 29, third column).

I have the honour to respectfully state that in addressing public meetings previous to an election for the Legislature of New Brunswick, held on January 12, 1900, I had not any intention of violating or transgressing, nor do I believe that I did violate or transgress, any rule or usage of Her Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

D. McL. VINCE, Lt.-Colonel,  
Reserve of Officers.

Head-Quarters,  
OTTAWA, January 22, 1900.

Lieut. L. B. WEBSTER,  
No. 3 Company, 68th Battalion,  
Kentville, N.S.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Major General Commanding, to notify you that you have been selected to undergo a course of instruction in staff duties, under the direction of the Commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston.

You will be granted an allowance of \$2.50 per diem whilst in attendance at the staff course, and transport expenses to and from Kingston. The Officer Commanding Military District No. 9 has been instructed to furnish you with a transport requisition.

You will report yourself to the Commandant at the Royal Military College, Kingston, at 10 a.m. on February 1, proximo.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

B. H. VIDAL, Lt.-Colonel,  
For Chief Staff Officer.

Copies to Lt.-Colonels W. W. White, Hodgins, Jones, D. McL. Vince, McLaren; Majors Galloway, Mutton; Captains Sharples, Smith.

*From the Chief Staff Officer to District Officer Commanding, Military District No. 9*

HEAD-QUARTERS,  
OTTAWA, January 22, 1900.

Lieut. Webster,  
68th Battalion. The Major General Commanding has been pleased to select the officer named in the margin to take a course of instruction in staff duties at the Royal Military College, commencing on February 1 next.

Be good enough to issue the necessary transport requisitions, and to notify the officer to report to the Commandant of the Royal Military College, at 10 a.m. on February 1.

By order.

B. H. VIDAL, Lt.-Colonel,  
For Chief Staff Officer.

STAFF COURSE FOR OFFICERS OF MILITIA.

9

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 91

O.C. 68th Battalion,

Forwarded for information of Lieut. Webster.  
To be returned. Requisition for transport annexed.

JAS. D. IRVING, Lt.-Col.,  
D. O. No. 9.

25-1-1900.

(Telegram.)

January 25, 1900.

Chief Staff Officer,  
Ottawa.

Militia Order sixteenth January, as name Lieut. Webster, 68th, is not contained therein, General cancels telegraphic instructions of 21st respecting him. D.O.C. 9 notified accordingly.

W. H. COTTON, Lieut.-Colonel

January 25, 1900.

Colonel COTTON,  
Halifax, N. S.

Yours *re* Webster. Militia Order seventeenth, January, notifies his selection for staff course. Instructions requested from General.

CHIEF STAFF OFFICER.

*From Chief Staff Officer, Militia of Canada, to District Officer Commanding Military District No. 9, Halifax.*

HALIFAX, January 25, 1900.

Be good enough to inform Lieutenant and Adjutant L. B. Webster, 68th Battalion, forthwith, that it is to be regretted he cannot be included in the number allotted to the staff course, to commence at the Royal Military College on the 1st proximo, but it is the intention of the Major General Commanding to recommend that he be detailed for permanent duty with one of the companies of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

By order,

W. H. COTTON, Lieut.-Colonel,  
For Chief Staff Officer.

*From the Chief Staff Officer to the D. O. C., M. D. No. 9.*

OTTAWA, January 26, 1900.

SIR,—I am directed by the Major General Commanding to  
Lieut. A. L. Webster, 68th Battalion, instruct you to inform the officer named in the margin that his name  
has been removed from the list of officers ordered to undergo the staff course at Kingston, owing to the Major General Commanding considering him too junior.

I have the honour to be, sir  
Your obedient servant,

H. FOSTER, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

O. C. 68th Battalion.

Forwarded for information of Lieut. Webster. Please return transport requisition sent Lieut. Webster on the 25th inst. with this paper.

JAS. D. IRVING, Lt.-Col.,  
D. O. C. No. 9.

29-1-1900

D. O. C.

Noted. Information sent to Lieut. Webster.

W. H. BELCHER, Lt.-Col.,  
Comdg. 68th Battalion.

31-1-1900

C. S. O.

Returned, action having been taken as directed.

JAS. D. IRVING, Lt.-Col.,  
D. O. C. No. 9.

2-2-1900



# RETURN

(102)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated April 2, 1900, for a return showing the amount of the rebate paid on agricultural implements exported from Canada for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899, specifying the amount paid to each firm in each of the above years.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

DRAWBACKS paid on agricultural implements exported from Canada in the fiscal years, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899.

## FISCAL YEAR 1896.

Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited, Brantford, Ont.....	\$ 563.43
Massey-Harris Co., Limited, Brantford and Toronto . .	41,499.34
Verity Plow Co., Limited, Brantford . . . . .	2,378.22
J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co., Brockville . . . . .	1,351.38
<b>Total for 1896 . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 45,792.37</b>

## FISCAL YEAR 1897.

Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited, Brantford . . . . .	\$ 139.48
Massey-Harris Co., Limited, Brantford and Toronto . .	33,902.25
Verity Plow Co., Limited, Brantford . . . . .	1,983.57
J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co., Brockville . . . . .	956.64
Coulthard Scott Co., Oshawa . . . . .	92.98
<b>Total for 1897 . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 37,074.92</b>

## FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Massey-Harris Co., Limited, Brantford and Toronto . .	\$ 14,834.92
Verity Plow Co., Limited, Brantford, . . . . .	624.80
J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co., Brockville . . . . .	829.25
Coulthard Scott Co., Oshawa . . . . .	82.45
<b>Total for 1898 . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 16,371.42</b>

## FISCAL YEAR 1899.

Massey-Harris Co., Limited, Brantford and Toronto . .	\$ 65,271.24
Coulthard Scott Co., Oshawa, . . . . .	110.95
J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co., Brockville . . . . .	460.04
<b>Total for 1899 . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 65,842.23</b>

JOHN McDOUGALD,  
Commissioner of Customs.

## CORRESPONDENCE

[112.]

### RESPECTING TRADE WITH TRINIDAD.

*Hon. Messrs. McCarthy and Fenwick to Sir Richard Cartwright.*

THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA, JANUARY 29, 1900.

The Honourable

Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT, G.C.M.G.

SIR,—In accordance with your suggestion we take leave to submit a summary of the representations we made in the course of an interview which we had the honour to have on Friday last with yourself and the Ministers of Finance and Customs.

The Colonies of British Guiana, Jamaica and Barbadoes have concluded with the United States Treaties of Reciprocity which now await ratification by the Senate, and we are on our way to Washington to aid in making similar arrangements on behalf of Trinidad. We were also instructed, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to visit Ottawa in order to ascertain the possibility of improving the trade relations between Canada and Trinidad, a subject upon which a very strong feeling exists in our colony.

We pointed out that without preferential treatment any considerable development of trade was unlikely, for the following reasons:—

1. Canada is more distant than the United States, and the means of communication are not as good;
2. For our principal product, sugar, there is a vastly larger market in the United States; and
3. The imposition by the United States of countervailing duties on sugars receiving bounties on exportation, and their offer of 12½ per cent to contracting countries, promise much more substantial advantages than are to be derived under the present Canadian tariff.

We recognized that it was difficult to give concessions to one British colony and refuse them to others; and that if the whole of the British West Indies were equally privileged in the Canadian market, no concession which she might grant would, just at present, be of much benefit to us, her consumption of sugar being only 130,000 tons, while the British West Indies produce about 280,000. However, we remarked that should the treaties with British Guiana, Jamaica and Barbadoes be ratified by the Senate of the United States, these colonies would be precluded from offering any special benefits to Canada and our prospects in your market would be good.

We did not venture to offer any detailed suggestions as to the precise form or extent of preferential treatment, but obviously, in the case of sugar, it would require to be more liberal than that now accorded by the United States, namely, countervailing duties plus \$4.70 per English ton. On the other hand, we did not think that Trinidad would hesitate to make sacrifices in order to secure what is of vital importance to her—a good market for her chief product.

The possibility was discussed of absolute free trade between the two colonies, but a fear was expressed of the effect on the respective revenues of such a step. The possibility was also mentioned of reciprocal arrangements even if Trinidad were compelled, as seemed probable, to effect a treaty with the United States; and we observed that in connection with such a treaty it was in contemplation to place duties on meats and fish, now free.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

We now further take leave to respectfully submit that it would be consistent with Canada's size and wealth, and her position in the empire, to take the initiative in strengthening the union between herself and the British West Indies; and to urge that such a policy would produce a great expansion of Canada's trade in a direction in which it is at present insignificant.

Having thus frankly stated our opinions and what we believe to be the feeling of the Trinidad Government, we beg to express a hope that before our return we may be favoured, in confidence and without prejudice to further action, with some indication of the views of the Government of Canada on the subject.

We beg in conclusion to gratefully acknowledge the extreme cordiality with which we have been received, and the obvious sympathy with which our mission is regarded by the ministers whom we have been fortunate enough to meet.

R. McCARTHY.  
GEO. T. FENWICK.

*Sir Richard Cartwright to Hon. Messrs. McCarthy and Fenwick.*

OTTAWA, January 30, 1900.

The Honourable

Messrs. R. H. McCARTHY & G. T. FENWICK,  
Delegates representing the Colony of Trinidad.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential of yesterday's date, having reference to preferential tariff arrangements between Canada and Trinidad. In reply I beg to state that the subject has at various times had informal consideration; and Canada's desire for some arrangement of the kind noted in your letter is evident from the fact of the preferential already given to the British Colonies.

I am not at this moment able to reply seriatim to the suggestions embodied in your communication, but hope to be able to do so within a very few days, at least before you leave for your home; and I am sincerely desirous that we may in some manner arrive at an understanding that will prove of substantial benefit to the trade between the two colonies.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

*Sir Richard Cartwright to Hon. Mr. McCarthy.*

(Cable.)

OTTAWA, February 27, 1900.

To R. H. McCARTHY,  
Trinidad.

SIR,—In view of your recent representations, if details can be satisfactorily arranged Dominion Government agree, subject to approval of Dominion Parliament, free interchange product of Trinidad and Dominion of Canada except spirituous liquors and tobacco. Goods to be carried direct per ships between British West Indies and Dominion of Canada. Detailed list of special articles comprising principal products of Trinidad and Dominion of Canada to be made on which the duties against other countries remain the same as present rates in Trinidad and Dominion of Canada or not to be made under minimum rates to be fixed in accordance with agreement. Both Governments to be free to make such commercial arrangements as may be desirable with any part of British dominions. Agreement to be for five years and afterwards to continue till terminated after one year's notice has been given by either of parties to it.

CARTWRIGHT.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 112

*Sir Hubert Jerningham to Sir Richard Cartwright.*

(Cable.)

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, March 5, 1900.

To CARTWRIGHT,

Minister of Trade, Ottawa.

Your telegram of February 28, to delegates has been submitted to me. Would be useful could I refer to Chamber of Commerce confidentially or otherwise.

JERNINGHAM.

*Sir Richard Cartwright to Sir Hubert Jerningham.*

(Cable.)

OTTAWA, March 5, 1900.

To JERNINGHAM, Trinidad.

No objection to consulting few selected parties confidentially. Early reply desirable.

CARTWRIGHT.

*Sir Hubert Jerningham to Sir Richard Cartwright.*

(Cable.)

To CARTWRIGHT,

Minister of Trade & Commerce,  
Ottawa.

March 12, 1900.

From Port of Spain.

Telegram of March 5, sending by first mail. Have been referred to Secretary of State for Colonies.

JERNINGHAM.

*Sir Richard Cartwright to Sir Hubert Jerningham.*

(Cable.)

OTTAWA, March 13, 1900.

To JERNINGHAM,

Port of Spain.

Desirable that you should cable substance of communication referred to in telegram of March 12, mention may be required in discussion of budget about to be presented.

CARTWRIGHT.

*Sir Hubert Jerningham to Sir Richard Cartwright.*

(Cable.)

To CARTWRIGHT,

Minister of Trade and Commerce,  
Ottawa.

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, March 15, 1900.

Referring to telegram of March 13, regret are unable to hurry question. It is not ripe for decision. To consult by telegraph Secretary of State for the Colonies would not facilitate matters in the absence of explanatory despatch.

JERNINGHAM.

TRADE WITH TRINIDAD.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

*Sir Richard Cartwright to Sir Hubert Jerningham.*

(Cable.)

OTTAWA, March 22, 1900.

To Governor Trinidad,

The confidential restriction withdrawn from March 23, when our offer will be announced in budget of Minister of Finance.

CARTWRIGHT.

*Sir Hubert Jerningham to Sir Richard Cartwright.*

(Cable.)

PORT OF SPAIN, March 26, 1900.

Original proposal laid before House of Legislature this day, discussion adjourned to 3rd April concurrently with United States of America proposals.

JERNINGHAM.

*Lord Minto to Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain.*

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, March 24, 1900.

To Rt. Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN,  
London.

My Government have made a proposal to Trinidad for a reciprocal arrangement approximating to free trade. Understand matter comes up in Trinidad Legislative Council on Monday. My Government trust that Colonial Office will advise Official Members of Council Trinidad that they are free to approve if proposal found satisfactory to Trinidad interests.

MINTO.

*Sir Hubert Jerningham to Sir Richard Cartwright.*

(Cable.)

PORT OF SPAIN, April 2, 1900.

To Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT,  
Ottawa.

Reciprocity treaty United States of America signed on February 13, has been ratified this day by the local Legislative Council, the vote being twelve to five, officials being free to vote as they pleased. Your proposals cannot be therefore for the present considered.

JERNINGHAM.

*Mr. Parmelee to Sir Hubert Jerningham.*

OTTAWA, April 3, 1900.

Sir HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G.,  
Governor of Trinidad and Tobago,  
Port of Spain, Trinidad.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour, in the absence of the Minister, Sir R. J. Cartwright, to acknowledge the receipt of your cable of yesterday's date, advising that the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, signed on February 13 last, has been ratified by the Local Legislative Council of your colony.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

W. G. PARMELEE,  
Deputy Minister.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 112

*Sir Hubert Jerningham to Sir Richard Cartwright.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TRINIDAD, April 3, 1900.

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I had the honour yesterday afternoon to telegraph to you that the Legislative Council of this colony had, by a vote of twelve to five and four abstentions, affirmed the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which had been signed on February 13, by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, and hence that for the present the proposals of the Canadian Government would not be taken into consideration.

The result was not unexpected though the Canadian proposals greatly appealed to the Trinidad interests, and in deference to Lord Minto's wishes communicated to me by the Secretary of State, who left the matter within my discretion, the official vote was a free and open one.

I will send you later an official and correct report of the proceedings as they were not devoid of interest, but from the imperfect ones, which I have the honour to inclose, and taken from the local press you will observe that the motion before the Council that,

“This Council approves of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which was signed at Washington on February 13, 1900, and respectfully asks that Her Majesty may be pleased to ratify the same.”

was moved by me, in the place of the Colonial Secretary, as I felt personally that my duty was clearly to guide the Council without dictating to it in a matter of moral obligation to the United States of America born out of proceedings originating in the Trinidad Legislature itself.

On November 24 last the Legislative Council of Trinidad rejected the Reciprocity Convention with the United States signed last year by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington and Mr. Kasson, the Reciprocity Commissioner, on the ground that the Colony was not financially able to bear the burden which the Convention imposed, but desired negotiations to be renewed if better terms could be obtained.

Mr. Kasson very courteously acceded to this wish and Lord Pauncefote most kindly promoted the Colony's desire.

The Colony sent delegates to assist him, and on February 13, better terms being obtained, with their concurrence a new Convention was signed.

The delegates however had been instructed to visit Canada also for the purpose of ascertaining whether in the future better commercial relations might not be arrived at between the Dominion Government and Trinidad. In this they were more than successful as the liberal proposals which you communicated confidentially on February 28 not only show the desire to be a mutual one but are such as to open a wide field for federation of British interest some day.

I felt however that these proposals were both too late for me to act upon them without reference home, and too broad to be dealt with in a confidential manner.

I asked your permission to submit them to the Chamber of Commerce so that they might have the publicity they deserve, and you only gave the permission on March 24, two days before the discussion on the main object of the delegates mission was to be discussed.

In presence of this publicity however, and in deference to the Dominion Government, I adjourned the discussion for a week and apprised you accordingly.

I mention these facts in order that you may realize that with every desire to do honour to the Canadian proposals, which you so kindly made to my Colony, it was not possible for me to avoid the moral obligation which I feel was incumbent upon the Council to affirm a Convention brought about at their request, acquiesced in by their own delegates and already signed by the British Ambassador some fifteen days before the alluring prospects you opened out were in my hands even in a confidential form.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

I shall be glad if you will lay this despatch before the Governor General for His Excellency's information.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM,  
Governor.

*Hon. Mr. Fielding to Sir Hubert Jerningham.*

(Cable.)

OTTAWA, April 17, 1900.

Request permission to give publicity to letter of delegates to Cartwright of January 29.

FIELDING,  
Minister of Finance.

*Sir Hubert Jerningham to Hon. Mr. Fielding.*

(Cable.)

PORT OF SPAIN, April 19, 1900.

Minister of Finance,  
Ottawa.

Referring to your telegram of April 16 no objection to publication of confidential letter of January 29.

JERNINGHAM.

*Hon. Mr. Fielding to Sir Hubert Jerningham.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, CANADA, April 18, 1900.

His Excellency

Sir HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G.,  
Government House, Trinidad.

SIR,—In the absence of the Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of 3rd inst., confirming telegram of 2nd inst., respecting the recent negotiations on the subject of commercial relations between Trinidad and Canada.

With reference to Your Excellency's statement that Sir Richard Cartwright only gave permission on March 24, to submit the Canadian proposals to the Chamber of Commerce, I beg to refer to the dates of the telegrams on that subject. On March 5 Your Excellency cabled :

" Would be useful could I refer to Chamber of Commerce confidentially or otherwise."

On the same day, March 5, Sir Richard Cartwright replied as follows :—

" No objection to consulting a few selected parties confidentially."

The Canadian Government felt that a large commercial body like a Chamber of Commerce could hardly be consulted " confidentially," but had no objection to a selected number of the members of that body being called in by Your Excellency to advise in relation to the Canadian proposals.

I regret that there has been a misapprehension on the part of the Canadian Government as to the views of the Trinidad Government.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 112

From the letter of Hon. Messrs. McCarthy and Fenwick, dated at Ottawa on January 29, and from the personal expressions of these gentlemen to the Canadian ministers who had the pleasure of meeting them, we were led to believe that Your Excellency's Government were not only free to make a commercial arrangement with Canada, but were also earnestly desirous of doing so.

It now appears that this was an erroneous impression on our part, inasmuch as within a few days of the delegates' visit to Ottawa, and of the date of their letter to Sir Richard Cartwright, an arrangement was made at Washington which, in the judgment of Your Excellency, in connection with certain proceedings of the Trinidad Legislature as far back as November 24, created such a moral obligation to the United States of America as precluded the consideration of the proposals which our government were induced to make.

I have the honour to be,  
Your Excellency's obedient servant,

W. S. FIELDING,  
Minister of Finance.



# RETURN

(129)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated April 23, 1900, for a statement showing total amount of money paid by years since July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1899, on each of the following accounts:—

1. Salary of the Governor General.
2. Travelling expenses of the Governor General.
3. Expenditure on Rideau Hall on Capital Account; expenditure on Rideau Hall maintenance; expenditure on Rideau Hall grounds, Capital Account; expenditure on Rideau Hall grounds, maintenance.
4. Expenditure on furnishings of all kinds for Rideau Hall.
5. Allowance to Governor General for fuel and light.
6. Expenditure on any other account in connection with office of Governor General.
7. Expenditure on any other account in connection with Rideau Hall and grounds.
8. Total expenditure of every kind since July 1, 1892, in connection with the office of Governor General.
9. Total expenditure of every kind in connection with Rideau Hall and grounds for same period.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
OTTAWA, May 2, 1900.

JOSEPH POPE, Esq.,  
Under Secretary of State.

SIR,—Enclosed please find a Return of the information called for by an Order of the House of Commons (dated April 23, 1900, and received at this office April 27), concerning expenditure of every kind in connection with the Governor General and Rideau Hall between July 1, 1892, and June 30, 1899.

As the only sources of information now available to me are the printed volumes of my report, it has not been found practicable to adhere closely to the headings of the classification mentioned in the Order. For instance, the expenditure on Rideau Hall grounds has not been separated from that on the building. A separation might perhaps be made by those in charge of the Rideau Hall books.

The present statement is probably not comparable by annual totals with a previous statement compiled by the Public Works Department up to 1892, as the latter may not have mentioned such items as the Dominion Police.

I have included the Public Works expenditure on the Governor General's quarters at the Quebec Citadel, as coming under the head of "Expenditure of every kind in connection with the office of Governor General;" but similar outlay on the same quarters by the Militia Department is not shown in my Annual Reports separately from the cost of the rest of the Citadel, and is therefore not included in the present statement.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,  
Auditor General.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

ABSTRACT.—Governor General, Governor's Office, Rideau Hall, &c., July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1899.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salary, travel, office, &c.—						
Salary of Governor General, 7 years.....	335,129	49				
Salary of Administrators.....	5,537	13				
			340,666	62		
Travel of Governors General (O. C., Mar. 3, 1879, \$5,000) ...	34,552	70				
Travel of Administrators.....	585	57				
			35,138	27		
Contingencies of office, &c.....	63,399	96				
Salaries in office—Supply.....	76,008	52				
" Consolidated Fund.....	16,319	32				
			155,727	80		
					531,532	69
Rideau Hall, construction votes—						
Heating apparatus, electric light fittings, new dairy, &c.....			14,231	91		
Rideau Hall, maintenance by Public Works Department—						
Repairs, furniture, grounds, &c.....	119,168	13				
Allowance for fuel and light.....	56,000	00				
Inspection of gas meters.....	10	50				
Street lamps on Sussex Street.....	2,493	33				
Water.....	6,300	00				
Removal of snow.....	2,330	00				
Watchman.....	3,649	50				
Telephone service.....	1,507	50				
Charged to Ottawa Buildings.....	64	54				
			191,523	50		
Rideau Hall, Dominion Police—						
Two by day, two by night, at say \$1.65 (estimate).....			16,869	60		
					222,625	01
Sundry Public Works, Expenditure re Governor General—						
Quebec Citadel, repairs and maintenance (Militia expenditure not included).....			12,390	60		
Toronto, Governor General's visit in 1897-8.....			122	70		
New Richmond telephone line, 1892-3.....			18	90		
					12,532	20
Railways Department, expenditure—						
Governor General's car.....					5,890	31
					772,580	21

EXPENDITURE ON RIDEAU HALL.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 129

EXPENSES.—Governor General, Governor's Office, Rideau Hall, &c.: July 1, 1892 to June 30, 1899, 7 years: Summary.

	1898-9.	1897-8.	1896-7.	1895-6.	1894-5.	1893-4.	1892-3.
Total.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salary, travel, office, &c.—							
Salary of Governor General	335,129 49	48,385 39	48,159 72	48,666 66	48,468 24	44,116 16	48,666 66
Salary of Administrator	5,537 13	281 27	506 94	198 42	198 42	4,550 50	4,550 50
Travel of Governor General (O. C., March 3, 1879)	34,562 70	5,500 00	4,500 00	5,750 00	4,250 00	4,562 70	5,000 00
Travel of Administrator	585 57	64 80	79 82	146 90	146 90	294 05	294 05
Office contingencies, exclusive of Governor's travel	63,399 96	10,699 42	8,918 19	9,481 70	9,211 02	8,642 29	6,375 03
Office salaries, Supply	75,008 52	11,391 70	11,017 33	11,012 50	10,862 50	10,170 75	10,503 74
Office salaries, Consolidated Fund	10,319 32	2,400 00	2,019 36	2,400 00	2,400 00	2,299 96	2,400 00
Rideau Hall: Construction, heating apparatus, electric light fixtures, dairy, &c.	14,231 91			1,277 55	12,954 36		
Rideau Hall, maintenance by Public Works Dept.—							
Repairs, furniture, grounds, &c.	119,168 13	17,736 68	22,341 83	13,861 82	17,997 77	14,999 88	15,238 42
Allowance for fuel and light	56,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00
Inspection of gas meter	10 50						10 50
Street lamps on Sussex street	2,493 33	340 00	340 00	340 00	333 33	400 00	400 00
Water	6,300 00	900 00	900 00	900 00	900 00	900 00	900 00
Removal of snow	2,330 00	319 00	267 00	288 00	382 00	355 00	400 00
Watchman	3,649 50	547 50	547 50	549 00	547 50	547 50	363 00
Telephone service	1,507 50	217 50	215 00	215 00	215 00	215 00	215 00
Charged to Ottawa Buildings	64 54		15 20	38 09			11 25
Dominion Police, estimate	16,869 60	2,409 00	2,409 00	2,415 60	2,409 00	2,409 00	2,409 00
Sundry Public Works expenditure re Governor General—							
Quebec Citadel	12,390 60	494 37	2,911 91	1,726 29	2,411 26	2,373 10	1,994 94
Toronto, Governor General's visit	122 70	122 70					
New Richmond telephone line	18 90						18 90
Railways Department: Expenditure—							
Governor General's car "Victoria"	5,890 31	1,400 00		1,290 31	3,200 00		
Total	772,580 21	111,209 33	113,148 80	108,212 52	124,887 30	104,825 89	102,906 44

## EXPENDITURE ON RIDEAU HALL.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

DETAILS.—Governor General, Governor's Office, Rideau Hall, &amp;c.: Expenditure in 1892-3.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salary, travel, office, &c.—				
Governor's salary.....	B— 9		48,666 66	
Governor's travel.....	B— 10	5,000 00		
Office contingencies, exclusive of travel of Governor.....	B— 10	6,375 03		
			11,375 03	
Office salaries—Supply.....	xxviii	10,503 74		
"    Consolidated Fund.....	xxviii	2,400 00		
			12,903 74	
Rideau Hall, maintenance by Public Works Dept.—				72,945 43
Repairs, furniture, grounds, &c.....	C—221	15,238 42		
Allowance for fuel and light.....	C—218	8,000 00		
Inspection of gas meter.....	C—218	10 50		
Street lamps on Sussex Street.....	C—218	400 00		
Water.....	C—219	900 00		
Removal of snow.....	C—220	400 00		
Watchman, from Nov. 1.....	C—221	363 00		
Telephone service.....	C—219	215 00		
Charged to Ottawa Buildings.....	C—215	11 25		
			25,538 17	
Rideau Hall, Dominion Police (estimated)—				
Two by day, two by night, 4 x 365 x say \$1.65.....	B— 14		2,409 00	
				27,947 17
Sundry Public Works expenditure <i>re</i> Governor General—				
Quebec Citadel, repairs and maintenance.....	C—228		1,994 94	
New Richmond telephone line, repairs.....	E— 78		18 90	
				2,013 84
				102,906 44

DETAILS.—Governor General, Governor's Office, Rideau Hall, &amp;c.: Expenditure in 1893-4.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salary, travel, office, &c.—				
Governor's salary.....	E— 2	44,116 16		
Administrator's salary.....	E— 2	4,550 50		
			48,666 66	
Governor's travel.....	E— 3	4,552 70		
Administrator's travel.....	E— 3	294 05		
Office contingencies, exclusive of Governor's travel.....	E— 3	8,642 29		
			13,489 04	
Office salaries—Supply Bill.....	E— 2	10,170 75		
"    Consolidated Fund.....	E— 2	2,299 96		
			12,470 71	
Rideau Hall, maintenance by Public Works Dept.—				74,626 41
Repairs, furniture, grounds, &c.....	P— 92	14,999 88		
Allowance for fuel and light.....	P— 92	8,000 00		
Street lamps on Sussex Street.....	P— 87	400 00		
Water.....	P— 88	900 00		
Removal of snow.....	P— 89	355 00		
Watchman.....	P—112	547 50		
Telephone service.....	P— 89	215 00		
			25,417 38	
Rideau Hall, Dominion Police (estimated)—				
Two by day, two by night, 4 x 365 x say \$1.65.....	H— 16		2,409 00	
				27,826 38
Sundry Public Works expenditure <i>re</i> Governor General—				
Quebec Citadel—Renewals and repairs.....	P— 40		1,917 43	
"    Maintenance.....	P— 98		455 67	
				2,373 10
				104,825 89

EXPENDITURE ON RIDEAU HALL.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 129

DETAILS.—Governor General, Governor's Office, Rideau Hall, &c.: Expenditure in 1894-5.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<b>Salary, travel, office, &amp;c.—</b>							
Governor's salary.....	F—2	48,468	24				
Administrator's salary.....	F—2	198	42				
				48,666	66		
Governor's travel (part of \$5,000).....	F—3	4,250	00				
Administrator's travel.....	F—3	146	90				
Office contingencies, exclusive of Governor's travel.....	F—3	9,211	02				
				13,607	92		
Office salaries—Supply.....	F—2	10,862	50				
"    Consolidated Fund.....	F—2	2,400	00				
				13,262	50		
<b>Rideau Hall: Construction Vote—</b>						75,537	08
Heating apparatus, electric light fixtures, new dairy, &c. Q—49.....				12,954	36		
<b>Rideau Hall: Maintenance by Public Works Dept.—</b>							
Repairs, furniture, grounds, &c.....	Q—91	17,997	77				
Allowance for fuel and light.....	Q—91	8,000	00				
Street lamps on Sussex Street.....	Q—86	333	33				
Water.....	Q—86	900	00				
Removal of snow.....	Q—88	382	00				
Watchman.....	Q—84	547	50				
Telephone service.....	Q—87	215	00				
				28,375	60		
<b>Rideau Hall: Dominion Police (estimated)—</b>						43,738	96
Two by day, two by night, 4 x 365 x say \$1.65.....	L—14			2,409	00		
<b>Sundry Public Works expenditure re Governor General—</b>							
Quebec Citadel—Renewals, repairs, &c.....	Q—44	1,785	07				
"    Maintenance.....	Q—98	626	19				
						2,411	26
<b>Railways Department: Expenditure—</b>							
Governor General's car.....	R—37			3,200	00	3,200	00
						124,837	80

DETAILS.—Governor General, Governor's Office, Rideau Hall, &c.: Expenditure in 1895-6.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<b>Salary, Travel, Office, &amp;c.—</b>							
Governor's salary.....	F—2			48,666	66		
Governor's travel.....	F—3	5,000	00				
"    "    balance for 1894-5.....	F—3	750	00				
Office contingencies, exclusive of Governor's travel.....	F—3	9,481	70				
				15,231	70		
Office salaries—Supply.....	F—2	11,012	50				
"    Consolidated Fund.....	F—2	2,400	00				
				13,412	50		
<b>Rideau Hall: Construction Vote—</b>						77,310	86
Heating apparatus, electric light fixtures, new dairy, &c. Q—43.....				1,277	55		
<b>Rideau Hall: Maintenance by Public Works Dept.—</b>							
Repairs, furniture, grounds, &c.....	Q—80	13,861	82				
Allowance for fuel and light.....	Q—80	8,000	00				
Street lamps on Sussex Street.....	Q—76	340	00				
Water.....	Q—76	900	00				
Removal of snow.....	Q—78	288	00				
Watchman.....	Q—75	549	00				
Telephone service.....	Q—77	215	00				
Charged to Ottawa buildings.....	Q—69	38	09				
				24,191	91		
<b>Rideau Hall: Dominion Police (estimated)—</b>						27,885	06
Two by day, two by night: 4 x 366 x say \$1.65.....	I—17			2,415	60		
<b>Sundry Public Works Expenditure re Governor General—</b>							
Quebec Citadel—Renewals and repairs.....	Q—39	1,265	89				
"    Maintenance.....	Q—86	460	40				
				1,726	29	1,726	29
<b>Railways Department: Expenditure—</b>							
Governor General's car.....	R—35			1,290	31	1,290	31
						108,212	52

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

## DETAILS.—Governor General, Governor's Office, Rideau Hall, &amp;c.: Expenditure in 1896-7.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salary, travel, office, &c.—				
Governor's salary.....	F—2	48,159 72		
Administrator's salary.....	F—2	506 94	48,666 66	
Governor's travel (part of \$5,000).....	F—3	4,500 00		
Administrator's travel.....	F—3	79 82		
Office contingencies, exclusive of Governor's travel.....	F—3	8,918 19	13,498 01	
Office salaries: Supply.....	F—2	11,017 33		
" Consolidated Fund.....	F—2	2,019 36	13,036 69	
Rideau Hall: Maintenance by Public Works Dept.—				75,201 36
Repairs, furniture, grounds, &c.....	Q—86	22,341 83		
Allowance for fuel and light.....	Q—86	8,000 00		
Street lamps on Sussex Street.....	Q—80	340 00		
Water.....	Q—81	900 00		
Removal of snow.....	Q—83	267 00		
Watchman.....	Q—79	547 50		
Telephone service.....	Q—82	215 00		
Charged to Ottawa Buildings.....	Q—78	15 20	32,626 53	
Rideau Hall: Dominion Police (estimated)—				
Two by day, two by night 4 x 365 x say \$1.65.....	J—10		2,409 00	35,035 53
Sundry Public Works expenditure re Governor General—				
Quebec Citadel—Renewal and repairs.....	Q—31	1,496 43		
" Maintenance, &c.....	Q—93	1,415 48		2,911 91
				113,148 80

## DETAILS.—Governor General, Governor's Office, Rideau Hall, &amp;c.: Expenditure in 1897-8.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salary, travel, office, &c.—				
Governor's salary.....	F—2	48,385 39		
Administrator's salary.....	F—2	281 27	48,666 66	
Governor's travel.....	F—3	5,000 00		
" balance of 1896-7.....	F—3	500 00		
Administrator's travel.....	F—3	64 80		
Office contingencies, exclusive of Governor's travel.....	F—4	10,699 42	16,264 22	
Office salaries: Supply.....	F—2	11,391 70		
" Consolidated Fund.....	F—2	2,400 00	13,791 70	
Rideau Hall: Maintenance by Public Works Dept.—				78,722 58
Repairs, furniture, grounds, &c.....	Q—83	17,736 68		
Allowance for fuel and light.....	Q—83	8,000 00		
Street lamps on Sussex Street.....	Q—79	340 00		
Water.....	Q—79	900 00		
Removal of snow.....	Q—81	319 00		
Watchman.....	Q—77	547 50		
Telephone service.....	Q—81	217 50	28,060 68	
Rideau Hall: Dominion Police (estimated)—				
Two by day, two by night, 4 x 365 x say \$1.65.....	J—16		2,409 00	30,469 68
Sundry Public Works expenditure re Governor General—				
Quebec Citadel: Renewals and repairs.....	Q—42	182 12		
" Travel of Geo. Reid.....	Q—42	312 25		
Toronto: Governor's visit.....	Q—52		494 37	617 07
Railways Department: Expenditure—				
Governor General's car.....	R—308		1,400 00	1,400 00
				111,209 33

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 129

DETAILS.—Governor General, Governor's Office, Rideau Hall, &amp;c. : Expenditure in 1898-9.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>Salary, travel, office, &amp;c.—</b>				
Governor's salary .....	F— 2		48,666 66	
Governor's travel (\$1,819.44 and \$3,180.56).....	F— 3	5,000 00		
Office, exclusive of Governor's travel .....	F— 3	10,072 31		
			15,072 31	
Office salaries: Supply.....	F— 2	11,050 00		
"    Consolidated Fund .....	F— 2	2,400 00		
			13,450 00	
				77,188 97
<b>Rideau Hall: Maintenance by Public Works Dept.—</b>				
Repairs, furniture, grounds, &c.....	Q—77	16,991 73		
Allowance for fuel and light.....	Q—78	8,000 00		
Street lamps on Sussex Street .....	Q—73	340 00		
Water .....	Q—73	900 00		
Removal of snow .....	Q—76	319 00		
Watchman .....	Q—71	547 50		
Telephone service .....	Q—75	215 00		
			27,313 23	
<b>Rideau Hall: Dominion Police (estimated)—</b>				
Two by day, two by night, 4 x 365 x say \$1.65 .....			2,409 00	
				29,722 23
<b>Sundry Public Works expenditure re Governor-General—</b>				
Quebec Citadel: Repairs, &c.....	Q—87		386 42	
"    Travel of Geo. Reid .....	Q—87		92 31	
				478 73
				107,389 93

# COPIES

[139]

Of Orders in Council and correspondence relative to the admission of the inscribed stock of Canada to the list of securities in which trustees in Great Britain are authorized to invest Trust Funds in their hands.

*EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on February 23, 1899.*

On a memorandum dated February, 17, 1899, from the Minister of Finance, calling attention to the fact that for a number of years past efforts have been made in the direction of obtaining Imperial Legislation so that the inscribed stock of Canada may be included in the authorized list of securities in which trustees in England may invest trust funds in their hands. The stock, amongst other colonial stocks, has since December, 1884, by an Order of the Court of Session made under the 'Trusts (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1864,' been included in the list of investments that might be made by trustees in Scotland.

The Minister states that in 1888 a Bill dealing with the liability of trustees was passed by the House of Lords which contained a clause providing for the several classes of securities in which the investment of trust funds might be made, amongst them 'the inscribed stock of any British colony provided that such inscribed stock shall not at the time of investment be quoted in the official list of the London Stock Exchange, at a price below £105 sterling for every £100 of inscribed stock bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, or in the case of inscribed stock bearing interest at a lower rate than 4 per cent per annum below the price equivalent to £105 sterling for each £100 of inscribed stock at 4 per cent per annum,' when the bill reached the House of Commons it was referred to the Standing Committee on Law, and the paragraph above quoted was after discussion struck out by a vote of seventeen to nine. It was intimated in the debate in the committee that the government were in favour of omitting it, although it had been supported in the House of Lords by members of the government. The objections on the part of the government were set forth by the Solicitor General, whose remarks before the committee are thus summarized in the *Times* :—

"The Solicitor General said the government were thinking of the interest of future beneficiaries. Many of these colonial stocks stood at a higher figure than they otherwise would do, because there was no apparent prospect of their being paid off at par. £105 or £106 of the capital of a trust might be expended, and in a few years only £100 got for it. The present beneficiaries ought not to derive a higher interest at the expense of the capital amount of the trust."

The Act as passed (Trustee Act, 1888—assented to December 24, 1888), did not contain any provisions providing for the method of investment of trust funds. In the meantime, in August, 1888, while the clause in question was before the House of Commons, an order was issued by the judges of the Supreme Court, under powers conferred on them by previous Acts of Parliament, which order, amongst other securities, permitted the investment of trust funds in colonial inscribed stocks with the proviso contained in the House of Lords bill. This order was withdrawn and a new order substituted in November, 1888, omitting all mention of Colonial Government Stocks except those guaranteed by the Imperial Government, and no order has since been made permitting the investment of the unguaranteed stock, although such stock may (as appears from the admission made in the Treasury minute of November 1, 1889, hereinafter



referred to) be authorized by the court under the provisions of section 3 (o) of 'The Trust Investment Act, 1889,' (section 1 (o) of the Consolidated Trustee Act, 1893,) which provided for the investment of trust funds 'in any of the stocks, funds or securities, for the time being authorized for the investment of cash under the control of or subject to the order of the court.' It would appear that the court withdrew the order and now refuses to authorize such investments in view of the adverse attitude of the House of Commons.

The Minister further observes that as above noted the clause providing for the method of investment of trust funds did not pass parliament until the session of 1889, when it was incorporated, with the exception of that portion relating to Colonial Government stocks, in the 'Trust Fund Investment Act, 1889,' and subsequently in the 'Trustee Act, 1893,' which was a consolidation of the enactments relating to trustees. When the bill, on which was founded the Act of 1889, was under consideration, the representatives of the colonies in London brought to the consideration of the Imperial Government the matter of the inclusion of Colonial Government securities, and an interview was had with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who promised that a committee would be appointed in the autumn to consider the suggestions made.

In accordance with this promise, a committee was appointed by Treasury Minute of November 1, 1889, consisting of Sir Charles Tupper, Sir F. D. Bell, and Sir Graham Berry, representing the colonies; Mr. Greene, the Bank of England; Mr. MacKenzie, the Lord Chancellor; Mr. Bramston, the Colonial Office; Mr. E. W. Hamilton, the Treasury, and Mr. Jenkyns, parliamentary draughtsman; and to it was afterwards added Sir N. F. Ommanney, one of the crown agents of the colonies. In the Minute of November 1, 1889, it is stated that, "apart from general considerations, the two main points which appeared to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to need special examination before the question of the admission of colonial inscribed stock could be entertained, were:—

"1. Some provision which would enable holders to sue the Colonial Governments in this country (England).

"2. The maintenance of some standard of credit of the Colonial Governments as a condition of the admission and inclusion of particular colonial stocks in the trust fund category."

The committee reported on March 19, 1890, in favour of the principle of including the colonial stocks, submitting a draft bill, embodying their views of the legislation desired. This bill provided for the registration by the colony with the commissioners of the Inland Revenue of colonial stock to which the Act applied, and for the suing of the colony in England in relation to the stock to which the Act applied; and it gave powers to trustees to invest in such colonial stock in the proviso contained in the House of Lords Bill of 1888, hereinbefore quoted, or an alternative proviso submitted by the committee that the trustees should not be allowed to purchase if the lowest price during the six months before the date of purchase of the stock was such as, after making proper allowance for the redemption of the stock, yielded to the purchaser a return on the purchase money exceeding by more than 1 per cent per annum the return on consols according to the lowest price during the same period.

The report of the committee was presented to parliament in 1891, and during the season of 1893, in which session the consolidation of the enactments relative to trustees took place, the matter was again urged upon the Imperial Government in connection with a bill introduced into the House of Commons, backed by Mr. Graham, Baron Henry de Worms and Colonel Howard Vincent, a bill which was almost identical with that reported by the departmental committee in 1890.

The minister further states that at the conference between the Secretary of State for the colonies and the premiers of the self-governing colonies, at the Colonial Office in June and July, 1897, the following resolution was passed:—

"Those assembled are of the opinion that the time has arrived when all restrictions which prevent investments of trust funds in colonial stock should be removed."

This resolution, it appears from a paper (C, 8596) presented to Parliament in July, 1897, was to be communicated and commended to the consideration of proper authorities

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 139

and the High Commissioner for Canada has since then been urging the matter upon the attention of the Imperial Government.

The Minister further observes that it appears from the above:—

1. That in Scotland trustees may invest in colonial stocks and have enjoyed that privilege for the last fourteen years, and no evil effects have apparently resulted therefrom.

2. That there is no objection to their inclusion in England on the part of the court as shown by the order issued in August, 1888, an order which it would seem was withdrawn by the judges in view of the clause permitting their inclusion being rejected by the House of Commons. The court no doubt had then, and has still under existing legislation, the power to make the order in question.

3. That the admission of colonial stocks to the list of authorized investments with certain restrictions as to price was approved by the House of Lords, and supported in the House by members of the Government.

4. That there was a large minority of the law committee of the House of Commons in favour of their admission. The chief objection raised thereto seems to have been that stocks purchased at above par might be paid off at par, so that beneficiaries might lose the difference, but this objection applies to other trust investments authorized (many of which but for the fact that they are included in the trust investment list would not probably rank higher than colonial stocks), and the Trustee Act contains provisions regulating the purchase of redeemable stocks.

5. That the departmental committee of 1890, a thoroughly representative committee, had their attention directed to the question of the maintenance of some standard of credit of the colonial Governments as a condition of the admission and inclusion of their stocks, but apparently did not find any difficulty in the way of dealing with the subject, as they reported a bill which provided for the inclusion of the stock.

The Minister further submits that as far as Canada is concerned there is no doubt as to the standing of its securities in the London market. It is the only colony which represents the confederation of several colonies. It is the only colony that has floated a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent loan, and its other stocks are quoted at figures which show their standing to be higher than those of any other of the self-governing colonies. By the quotations shown in the latest issue to hand of the Investors' Monthly Manual it appears further that Canada  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent stock has a higher standing in the London market than India  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent stocks, and compare favourably with similar stocks issued by the chief municipal corporations in Great Britain, and this notwithstanding the fact that the Indian and the municipal corporation stocks are eligible for investment by trustees and Canada stock is not. Were this disability removed, no doubt the value of the Canadian stocks would speedily be enhanced, while another and a safe means would be afforded for the investment of trust moneys, and this would be of service to Canada when the time comes, as it soon will, when several of the present Canadian loans will fall due and will have to be converted. To remove the disability legislation would not be necessary if the courts were to exercise their power under existing statutes, but experience has shown that in consequence of the hesitation of the House of Commons to approve of these investments the courts are not disposed to avail themselves of the discretion the statutes give them.

The Minister further represents that in view of the improved position of the colonial finances and the widely increased interest taken in colonial affairs, the time would appear favourable for the inclusion of colonial stocks in the trustee list. If, however, the extension of the privilege to the colonies generally is not deemed expedient, he submits that the position of the Canadian securities is so strong as to leave no reasonable ground of objection to the granting of the privilege to them. Canada may fairly claim any assistance the mother country can give it in the direction of the strengthening of its credit in the English money market.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that Her Majesty's Government be urged to take such action as in their judgment may be necessary to provide for the inclusion of Canadian inscribed stock in the list of securities authorized for investment by trustees in England of trust funds in their hands.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

The committee, with this object in view, advise that Your Excellency be moved to forward a certified copy of this minute, to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the colonies.

The committee further advise that a certified copy of this minute be forwarded to the High Commissioner for Canada at London, for information.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*Lord Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
OTTAWA, March 1, 1899.

The Right Honourable,  
JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, P.C., &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith for your consideration a copy of an approved minute of the Privy Council embodying a report of my Minister of Finance in which he urges the desirability of steps being taken to provide for the inclusion of the inscribed stock of Canada in the list of securities authorized for investments by trustees in England of trust funds in their hands.

I have, &c.,

MINTO.

17 VICTORIA STREET,  
LONDON, S.W., February 17, 1900.

The Honourable  
W. S. FIELDING, M.P.,  
Ottawa.

DEAR MR. FIELDING.—Referring to our former correspondence respecting the admission of Canadian stocks to the official list of securities in which trust investments may be made, I beg to confirm the following cablegram which I was enabled to send you to-day:—

“Admission colonial securities as authorized trust investments. Chamberlain informs me decision arrived at which will he hopes be satisfactory to Canada. Adds is essential that privilege be confined securities colonies adopting Colonial Stock Act, but adoption by Canada would not wholly remove difficulty its case. Necessary in order enable that Act apply Canadian stock issued since 1877. Imperial Legislation pass amending Act and providing not necessary that any prospectus notice, coupon, &c., or other document issued before passing Act, should state particulars required by Colonial Stock Act, Section 19. Assuming such Act passed supplementary legislation necessary in Canada making specific provision inscription and transfer in register kept United Kingdom Canadian stock, that declaration by Act 1877, may state provision thus made in proper form. Canada must further provide for satisfaction judgments English courts in the two ways, A and B offered your confidential letter June last. Would be necessary Canadian government should officially undertake do this before legislation introduced here and should also formally place record views unofficially expressed by you that any Canadian legislation, which, in opinion Imperial government altered provisions above required to injury stock holders or otherwise involved departure original contract would properly be disallowed Imperial government. He concludes by stating if Canadian government will make official application and give formal assurance required way will be cleared introduction necessary Imperial Legislation. Writing by mail.”

This message was based on a letter addressed to me by Mr. Chamberlain, of which a copy is inclosed herewith, for your information.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 139

I have no doubt that the decision which has been arrived at will be regarded as satisfactory by the Dominion government, and that you will have taken the necessary steps to provide for the official action which it is desired may precede the introduction here of the legislation considered necessary to meet the particular circumstances of the case.

Believe me, &c.,

STRATHCONA.

COLONIAL OFFICE,  
DOWNING STREET, S.W., February 15, 1900.

MY DEAR LORD STRATHCONA,—I have been in communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the admission of colonial securities as authorized Trust Investments, and I am glad to be able to inform you that a decision has been arrived at which will, I hope, be satisfactory to Canada.

As you are aware the Chancellor proposed to take legal advice as to how far the proposals submitted by the Dominion Government were sufficient to secure the objects which are aimed at, and this has now been received.

It is essential of course that the privilege should be confined to the Securities of colonies adopting the Colonial Stock Act, but the adoption by the Dominion Government of the Colonial Stock Act would not, the Chancellor is advised, wholly remove the difficulty so far as Canadian stocks are concerned. It would be necessary in order to enable that Act to be applied to Canadian stock issued between 1877 and present date, that Imperial legislation should be passed amending the Act and providing that 'it shall not be necessary that any prospectus, notice, coupon, &c., or other document issued before the passing of the Act in relation to the stock should state the particulars required to be stated therein by Section 19 of the Colonial Stock Act of 1877.'

The passing of this Act would secure the parliamentary sanction which, as you are aware, it has been felt, after what happened in 1889, ought to be given before Colonial securities are admitted as Trust Investments.

Assuming that such an Act is passed, supplementary legislation would be required in Canada making specific provision for the inscription and transfer in a register kept in the United Kingdom of Canadian stock, so that the declaration required by the Act of 1877 may state the provision thus made in proper form; and Canada would further have to provide for the satisfaction of judgments of the English Courts in the two ways (a) and (b) offered in Mr. Fielding's confidential letter to you of June last.

It would be necessary that the Dominion Government should *officially* undertake to do this before any legislation is introduced here, and that they should also formally place on record the views, unofficially expressed by Mr. Fielding, that any Canadian legislation which in the opinion of the Imperial Government, altered the provisions above required to the injury of the stock holders, or otherwise involved a departure from the original contract, would properly be disallowed by the Imperial Government.

If the Dominion Government will now make an official application and give the formal assurances required, the way will be cleared for the introduction of the necessary Imperial legislation.

I am, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on March 22, 1900.

On a Report dated March 20, 1900, from the Minister of Finance stating that on February 23, 1899, an Order in Council was passed, calling attention to the efforts that had been made from time to time for a number of years past in the direction of obtaining Imperial legislation so that the inscribed stock of Canada might be included in the authorized list of securities in which trustees in England might invest trust funds in

their hands, and recommending that Her Majesty's Government be urged to take such action as might be necessary to provide for the inclusion of Canadian inscribed stock in such list.

The Minister further states that copies of this Order in Council were sent to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the High Commissioner for Canada in England, and since that time confidential communications on the subject have been had by the Minister on behalf of the Canadian Government through the high Commissioner, with the Colonial Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and inquiries have been made as to the legislation or other arrangements that would be necessary both in England and in Canada, before the stock could be put on the Trustee List. As the result of such communications and inquiries the Minister of Finance has been informed that it is essential that the privilege sought should be confined to the securities of colonies adopting the Imperial Colonial Stock Act, and it would, therefore, be necessary for Canada to come under the provisions of that Act, and for that purpose legislation by the Parliament of Canada would be required, making specific provision for the inscription and transfer of Canadian stock in the register kept in the United Kingdom, so that the declaration required by the Act referred to may state the provision thus made in proper form.

The Minister of Finance submits that he sees no objection to asking the Parliament of Canada to pass such legislation, as he sees no objection to the Colonial Stock Acts of 1877 and 1892, (Imperial Acts 40 and 41 Victoria, chapter 59, and 55-6 Vict. chapter 35) being made applicable to Canadian stock. Under the terms of the loans issued in England Canadian stock has been inscribed in books kept by our Financial Agents in London, and by Orders in Council dated November 4, 1890, and January 17, 1893, regulations, which in effect embody the provisions of the Acts above named, have been prescribed governing the transfer of such inscribed stock in the United Kingdom, such regulations having been made, as shown by the language of the Order in Council of November 4, 1890, 'in connection with obtaining the admission of Canadian inscribed stock to the list of securities in which under the laws of Great Britain and Ireland trustees may invest moneys held in trust.' A registrar has also been appointed, the present registrar being the manager for the time being of the Agency of the Bank of Montreal in London, England, he to continue to act only so long as the Bank of Montreal is the fiscal agent of Canada in England, so that practically the Acts referred to apply to Canadian stock, but the legislative sanction of the Parliament of Canada is required to enable the stock to be formally recorded hereunder.

The Minister further states that inquiries were made on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Canadian Government would agree to provide by legislation (a) for paying out of the revenues of Canada any sum which a judgment of an English Court might direct to be paid to the shareholders, (b) for furnishing the registrar in England with funds for that purpose, and (c) for invalidating any law altering the above provisions or involving a departure from the original contract with the shareholders.

The Minister observes that, with respect to the payment of judgments of English courts, section 20, of the Colonial Stock Act of 1877 (Imperial) provides for proceedings by petition of right in England by any person claiming to be interested in any stock registered under that Act, or any dividend thereon, and for compliance with the judgment, decree, rule or order of the court by the registrar or other agent of the Colonial Government, having possession in England of moneys of such government. The Minister, after consultation with his colleagues, intimated that in order to meet the views of Her Majesty's Government, if Her Majesty's Government so desired, the Dominion Government would ask the Dominion Parliament for legislation authorizing the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, to pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada any amount payable under the judgment, &c., of such court, and would further be willing to make arrangements with the present financial agents of the Dominion for the payment at all times of all such judgments, &c., and make similar

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 139

arrangements with their successors if a change of agents should at any time be made. To these propositions the Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed.

The Minister pointed out, with regard to the other point raised, viz.: the invalidation of any law altering the provisions above referred to, or involving a departure from the original contract with the stockholders, that no such legislation had taken place, and with respect to future legislation Her Majesty's Government had the remedy in its own hands in the power of disallowance of Canadian legislation. The Chancellor of the exchequer now desires that the views, so unofficially expressed by the Minister, that any such legislation on the part of the Canadian Parliament could properly be disallowed by the Imperial Government, be formerly placed on record, and to the giving of such an assurance the Minister sees no objection.

The passing of the legislation above indicated on the part of the Canadian Parliament will not, however, wholly remove the difficulty in the way of the Canadian stocks being recorded under the Colonial Stock Act. Section 19, of the Act of 1877, requires the prospectus, &c., of the stock to be recorded to contain the statement 'that the revenues of the colony alone are liable in respect of the stock and the dividends thereon, and that the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom and the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.' Subsection 4, of section 2, of the Colonial Stock Act of 1892, provided that the above quoted section should not apply to any stock in respect to which the provisions of that section had not been observed before the passing of the Act of 1877, and it was pointed out to the Imperial Government, that while section 19 would not apply to any Canadian loan made before 1877, and probably not to the conversion in 1885 of the Consolidated Canadian Loan which was issued long prior to 1877, it would apparently apply to the Canadian loans since made — in 1878, 1879, 1884, 1885, 1888, 1892, 1894 and 1897. The prospectuses of these loans, though showing clearly that the Dominion of Canada alone was liable, and in the case of the loan of 1878 showing clearly the distinction between the part of the loan guaranteed by the Imperial Government and the part not so guaranteed, did not contain the exact words required by the section.

The Minister is informed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is advised that it will be necessary, in order to enable the Colonial Stock Acts to be applied to Canadian stocks issued between 1877 and the present date, that Imperial legislation should be passed amending the Act and providing that 'it shall not be necessary that any prospectus, notice, coupon, &c., or other document issued before the passing of the (proposed) Act in relation to the stock should state the particulars required to be stated therein by section 19 of the Colonial Stock Act of 1877.'

As it has been intimated to the Minister that it will be necessary before legislation is introduced in the Imperial Parliament that the Canadian Government should undertake to introduce in the Canadian Parliament the legislation necessary on the part of Canada, and should give the formal assurance desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to disallowance by the Imperial government of future legislation as hereinbefore set forth, and as it has also been intimated that if the Dominion Government will now make an official application and give the formal assurances required, the way will be clear for the introduction of the new Imperial legislation, the Minister, in view of the great advantage which will undoubtedly accrue to Canadian stocks in the English market if they are included in the authorized list of investments by trustees, recommends as follows:—

1st. That the Canadian parliament during the present session of parliament be asked to provide for the inscription and transfer of Canadian stock in a register to be kept in the United Kingdom so that the same may be recorded under and become subject to the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act, and for the payment by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada of any amount which may be payable in respect of any such stock under the properly certified judgment, decree, rule or order of the proper court in the United Kingdom.

2nd. That the Canadian Government arrange with their present financial agents for the payment at all times of all such judgments, decrees, rules or orders of such court

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

in the United Kingdom, and make similar arrangements with their successors in office, if a change of agents should at any time be made; and

3rd. That the Canadian Government concurs in the views expressed by the Minister of Finance that any Canadian legislation which, in the opinion of the Imperial Government, alters the provisions as above required to the injury of the stockholders, or otherwise involves a departure from the original contract in regard to any of the stock so inscribed, would properly be disallowed by the Imperial Government.

The Minister further recommends that Your Excellency be pleased to make application on behalf of the Canadian Government for the admission of Canadian inscribed stock to the list of authorized trust investments, and for the introduction into the Imperial Parliament by Her Majesty's Government of the legislation necessary to remove any difficulties in the way of such admission.

The committee concurring, advise that Your Excellency be moved to forward a certified copy of this minute to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*Lord Minto to Mr. Chamberlain.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
OTTAWA, March 26, 1900.

The Right Honourable  
JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, P.C., &c.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 42 of March 1, 1899, setting forth the wish of my Government that steps might be taken to procure the admission of the inscribed stock of Canada to the list of securities in which trustees in Great Britain are authorized to invest trust funds in their hands, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council representing that subsequent to that despatch an unofficial correspondence has been carried on by my Minister of Finance through the High Commissioner for Canada with her Majesty's Treasury in regard to the measures necessary to the carrying out of the Government's wish.

It would appear that in the course of this correspondence the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated the necessity of the enactment of certain legislation by Canada as a preliminary to the application to Canadian stock of the Imperial Colonial Stock Acts, and desired that precautions might be taken to ensure that there should be no legislative interference with the original contract with the shareholders. In reply the Minister pointed out that such security to the shareholders was afforded by the power of disallowance exercisable over Dominion legislation by Her Majesty, and at the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Ministers now formally record their concurrence in the view thus unofficially expressed by the Minister; and further indicate the arrangements, legislative and other, which they propose to make forthwith to meet the wishes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In accordance with the advice of my Ministers I have therefore the honour to make application for the admission of Canadian inscribed stock to the list of authorized trust investments; and for the introduction into the Imperial Parliament by Her Majesty's Government of the legislation necessary to remove any difficulties in the way of such admission.

I have, &c.,

MINTO.

## COPY

[151]

## Of Order in Council appointing a Commission to investigate Election Frauds.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 4th June, 1900.

On a memorandum, dated 2nd June, 1900, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that whereas allegations have been made that during and for several years prior and subsequent to the general elections of 1896 for the election of members to the House of Commons of Canada, frauds were committed by returning officers, deputy returning officers, or other parties in several of the electoral districts either while the votes were being polled or thereafter by the spoiling of the ballots marked by the electors, or by the fraudulent substitution of other ballots for those so marked, or by other fraudulent conduct in respect of the ballots at any time before and up to the return of the writ, and it being most desirable that all such alleged frauds should be investigated, and the recurrence thereof, if any, prevented, to the end that the return may show the actual vote by the electors who vote in each electoral district :

And whereas it is desirable to appoint a Commission with full power to make inquiry, investigation, report and recommendations as hereinafter set forth :

Therefore the Minister recommends that under the provisions of Chapter One hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, entitled "An Act respecting inquiries concerning Public Matters," the Honourable Sir John Alexander Boyd, Knight Bachelor and President of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, Chancellor of the Province of Ontario (to be Chairman), the Honourable William Glenholme Falconbridge, one of Her Majesty's Judges of the said Supreme Court, and a member of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, and His Honour Duncan B. MacTavish, Judge of the County Court of the County of Carleton, be appointed Commissioners under the said Act in respect of the election of Members for the House of Commons of Canada, to inquire into and investigate any alleged fraudulent alteration, defacing, marking, spoiling, substitution or tampering in respect of election ballots, or by reason of any fraudulent conduct in respect of the poll books, ballot boxes, or the lawful contents, or what should have been the lawful contents of the ballot boxes, whether by way of fraudulent alteration, addition, withdrawal or otherwise, during and until the close of the election, and until the return to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery ; that the said Commissioners have power to hold such inquiry and investigation in every case in which they consider reasonable grounds have in their opinion been shown to them for holding the same :

That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do produce before the Commissioners all poll books, voters' lists, and all other papers, letters, documents and memoranda and ballot boxes in connection with any such election whenever the same may be called for by the Commissioners for the purpose of any such inquiry and investigation :

That the said Commissioners have power to appoint two of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law to assist them in such inquiries and investigations, and also a registrar of their proceedings and necessary stenographers ; that for the purpose of making such inquiries and investigations they may prescribe such rules and regulations governing the practice and procedure as seem to them proper for the initiation and conduct of such inquiries and investigations, and that in making such inquiries and investigations they exercise all due despatch, proceeding in each case undergoing inquiry and investigation *de die in diem*, unless for special and sufficient reasons they otherwise determine, and at the close of each inquiry and investigation they report to the Minister of Justice the result thereof :



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

That the said Commissioners be vested with the power of summoning before them any witnesses, and requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally, in writing, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to produce such documents and things as such Commissioners deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine :

That such Commissioners have the same power to enforce attendance of such witnesses, and to compel them to give evidence as is vested in any court of record in civil cases :

That whilst for the purpose of such inquiry and investigation the attention of the Commissioners is specially directed to a period including and subsequent to the general elections of 1896, still such inquiry and investigation is not limited to such period if they deem it advisable to extend the same to a period prior thereto :

That at the close of such inquiries and investigations, the Commissioners make such recommendations for amendments to the law respecting the conduct of the elections as are calculated in their judgment the better to preserve the sacredness of the ballot, and to enable the electorate in the most effectual manner to exercise their franchise :

And generally that the said Commissioners may report any facts, circumstances or opinions that to them seem proper in respect of the matters hereby referred to them.

The Committee submit the above recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

# RETURN

(174)

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 3rd July, 1900, for copies of all correspondence which has taken place between the Premier, Secretary of State or any other members of the Government and the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, having reference to the dismissal of Premiers Turner and Semlin by the said Lieutenant-Governor, and the calling upon Mr. Robert Beaven, Mr. Joseph Martin or any other person to form a Cabinet; together with all reports, Orders-in-Council or other documents referring to the said dismissals and formation of such Cabinets.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

VICTORIA, October 21, 1898.

(Lieutenant-Governor to R. W. Scott.)

Can I constitutionally grant request for dissolution before new Legislature has formally convened? Please wire reply.

T. R. McINNES.

*Answer.*—While technically you might have the right to grant dissolution on advice of your Ministers, yet the exercise of that power under existing circumstances would be regarded as extraordinary and unprecedented, and I would advise against its exercise.  
*Confidential.*

R. W. SCOTT.

*Confidential.*

August 30, 1899.

The Hon. T. R. McINNES,  
Lieutenant-Governor British Columbia,  
Victoria, B.C.

MY DEAR McINNES,—Since Martin left the Government rumours have been afloat that he intended 'carrying the war into Africa,' and to accomplish that feat his friends were pressing for an earlier meeting of the Legislature that he might make his attack.

I presume that the members of your Government have no intention of giving Martin the opportunity he would like by calling the Legislature before the usual time of meeting, and your Ministers are the proper judges of the time to summon the Assembly—keeping, of course, within the year's limit.

I was glad to observe that the charges made against you by the Turner Government fell flat, and outside of the newspaper discussion your action did not evoke much criticism in Parliament. Still it must be admitted that the course you took in getting rid of the Turner Government was a little more drastic than that usually adopted under similar conditions. I should not, however, like to see you repeat so dashing a method of changing your advisers. It is always better to leave to the representatives

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

of the people in the Assembly the delicate question of deciding whether the advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor have the confidence of the country.

I was glad to get your report on the Atlin district. It is likely to prove a rich field for the miner. I note that it is stated that the Alien Act has rather retarded than helped the development of the district, and that it is in contemplation to repeal the Act next session. Its repeal would remove one of the grievances now being developed at Washington, and one which is likely to be brought before the Joint Commission when they meet again.

Hoping you are well and enjoying your position,

I remain yours very truly,

R. W. SCOTT.

VICTORIA, B.C., September 12, 1899.

*Confidential.*

The Hon. R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State, Ottawa, Canada.

MY DEAR SCOTT,—Your letter of the 30th ultimo received and contents carefully considered. You say: 'Since Martin left the Government rumours have been afloat that he intended carrying the war into Africa, and that to accomplish that feat his friends were pressing for an earlier meeting of the Legislature that he might make his attack.' This is hardly correct. I have neither spoken with nor seen Martin for the last six months, and have no idea of what his plans may be, but, judging from his past record doubtless he will be inclined to 'carry the war into Africa.' But it is not Martin's friends who are clamouring for an early session, but Martin's bitterest enemies—parties represented by such papers as the *Victoria Colonist*, *Victoria Globe*, *Nelson Miner*, *Kamloops Standard*, &c. These parties expect that an early session would result, not exactly in the restoration of the Turner Government, but in the installation of a Government in sympathy and in line with the old Government. Personally, I am of opinion that an early session should be held, altogether irrespective of the question of the Government being sustained, or of this or that party coming into power. For, permit me to say, that without being in the province you can hardly realize the feeling of unrest and uncertainty existing as a result of the present political situation. Business interests, particularly in the matter of mining development, are rather seriously affected by it. And I have been urging upon my Ministers that under the circumstances they should meet the Legislature by the end of October, or appeal to the electorate. In obedience however to your suggestion that my Ministers should be allowed to fix the date of the meeting of the Legislature, as they may think most advisable, keeping within the year's limit, and also giving consideration to the reasons urged by them against a session before January, I have withdrawn my request for an October session, asking however that early notice be given of a meeting of the Legislature for January 4, the date suggested by themselves, and only one day earlier than the meeting of the Legislature last year. I inclose editorial from the *Globe*, from which you will learn that petitions are to be circulated throughout the province asking for my dismissal on the ground chiefly that I have not dismissed the present Government, or insisted upon an early session. I merely mention this, not that I feel at all concerned by the said petitions, but as an evidence of the strong demand existing among the people for an early opportunity to pronounce upon the present political situation. However, as above indicated, I will follow your advice in the matter, and await a session in January. You express a hope that I am enjoying my present position. I cannot say that I have found it to be any particular sinecure so far, and I may tell you frankly that I seriously contemplate giving it up at an early date, and re-entering Dominion politics. There are some matters that I do not care to treat of in a letter, but had I the opportunity of an hour's conversation with you, I might enlighten you somewhat as to the actual state of affairs in this province, particularly from a Dominion party standpoint. I fear that the Government has relied overmuch upon the advice of inexperienced politicians as far as this

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 174

province is concerned—upon the representations of those who cry ‘all is well’ where all is not well; remember, my dear Senator, that I am far from saying this in any spirit of hostility or captiousness, but from a desire that you should be informed as to the true state of affairs here.

By the way, the letter you sent me about the beginning of my term with directions as to the use of Slater’s code, was burned in the Government House fire—but as I remember it the sender was to add four hundred to the code word, the receiver to subtract—and so, unless otherwise instructed, I will interpret any cipher message you may have occasion to send me.

Believe me

Yours very sincerely,

THOMAS R. McINNES.

OTTAWA, February 27, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor McINNES,  
Victoria, B.C.

I understand your Government is being materially strengthened by accession of several members from Opposition ranks. Think you should give them a little time rather than force dissolution or a change.

R. W. SCOTT.

VICTORIA, B.C., February 28, 1900.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,  
Ottawa.

Several hours before receiving telegram I called other advisers. Will write full details which will justify my action.

THOS. R. McINNES.

*Private.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

VICTORIA, B.C., March 3, 1900.

MY DEAR SCOTT,—I inclose copy of the letter which I sent to Mr. Semlin (a few hours before receiving your telegram) setting forth the reasons impelling me to seek other advisers. It contains practically all I have to say in the matter. Mr. Semlin asked me, on the Friday evening referred to, to give him until Monday evening to consider his position and the question of a dissolution or resignation. I did so, and I certainly think the time was ample, but on the Monday evening he asked me for more time, merely stating that he thought he would be in a position to command the majority of the Legislature. When asked for details he would not give them to me—merely repeating that he thought he would be able to command a majority.

I inclose an editorial from the *New Westminster Columbian*, which had supported the Semlin Government, from which you will see that all the leading Coast newspapers, with exception of ex-Minister Cotton’s paper, the *News-Advertiser*, approve of the dismissal, as practically forced by the circumstances. A howl was inevitable, no matter upon whom I called to form an administration, as there was no defined opposition, and nearly a dozen prominent men recommended for the premiership, among them being Dewdney, Turner, Higgins, Peters, Milne, Dunsmuir, Brown, Macdonell, &c. I certainly think Martin to be the best and strongest man to face the present chaotic situation—even though the result be the introduction of Dominion party lines. Notwithstanding all

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

that Martin's enemies have to say against him, I fully agree with the remark of the *Vancouver World* of the 1st instant, as follows :—

'Individually he (Martin) is possibly the strongest man in public life to-day in British Columbia. That he is perfect in all respects, his warmest friends do not claim. 'His personal honesty and integrity have never been questioned.'

Yours very sincerely,

THOS. R. McINNES.

*Confidential.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
VICTORIA, B.C., March 4, 1900.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State,  
Ottawa, Canada.

MY DEAR SCOTT,—To supplement the press opinion inclosed with my confidential letter of yesterday, I inclose herewith editorial from the *Vancouver World* of the 2nd instant, upholding the dismissal of the Semlin Ministry, and similar one from to-day's *Colonist*. Also, extract from the *Colonist* giving text of a unanimous resolution adopted by the Vancouver Liberals, approving of my conduct throughout the crisis. Mr. Martin has been adopted, as you have doubtless been informed, as the Liberal leader. This will mean the unification of what was a badly disorganized party, and I trust you will be disposed to recognize, as a side issue of course, the service my action has rendered the Liberals here. As to recognition of the services rendered the province, I of course, look to the province itself. I am already assured by the press and individuals that my action is heartily approved of by the people.

Yours sincerely,

THOS. R. McINNES.

(*Telegram, in cipher.*)

March 15, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor McINNES,  
Victoria, British Columbia.

The Government desire to know whether you have completed your Executive Council and how soon you expect your advisers will receive the approval of the people or their representatives. Please report fully.

R. W. SCOTT.

(*Telegram, in cipher.*)

VICTORIA, B.C., March 15, 1900.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State,  
Ottawa.

Expect Executive Council complete next week. Statutory revision of voters' list, May 7. Expect general elections meeting legislature in June. Premier gone to Vancouver. Will write accurately on his return.

THOMAS R. McINNES.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 174

VICTORIA, B.C., March 24 1900

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State,  
Ottawa, Ont.

George Washington Beebe sworn in to-day as Provincial Secretary ; Stuart Yates Minister Finance ; other portfolios as before. Am writing.

THOMAS R. McINNES.

VICTORIA, March 24, 1900.

The Hon. R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—In reply to your telegram of the 15th instant, reading (in cipher) :

‘The Government desire to know whether you have completed your Executive Council, and how soon you expect that your advisers will receive the approval of the people or their representatives. Please report fully.’

I wired you (in cipher) as follows :

‘Expect Executive Council complete next week. Statutory revision of voters’ list, May 7. Expect general election and meeting legislature in June. Premier gone to Vancouver. Will write accurately on his return.’

The Premier having returned last night, I had an interview with him to-day. It is his intention to bring on the general elections in June and to convene the Legislature for the last of June or early in July. He advises me that a revision of the voter’s lists is necessary, otherwise, nine or ten thousand who are entitled to vote would be disfranchised. As above stated, the date of revision is fixed by statute for May 7. To-day I wired you as follows :

‘George Washington Beebe sworn in to-day as Provincial Secretary ; Stuart Yates, Minister of Finance ; other portfolios as before. Am writing.’

Mr. Yates resigned the office of Provincial Secretary, but remains Minister of Finance and acting Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. I am advised that a President of the Council will be ready to be sworn in next week. The Executive Council will then be as complete as it has been at any time hitherto, the portfolios being held in the same combination as they were under Mr. Semlin’s administration. This will be merely temporary, however, as it is the Premier’s intention to complete the Council in accordance with the Constitution Act as amended last year, which provides that it shall consist of six officials. I shall telegraph you as soon as the new appointments are made.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS R. McINNES,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

March 26, 1900.

Lieutenant-Governor McINNES,  
Victoria, B.C.

Privy Council require that you send at once full official report of proceedings incident to dismissal of your late advisers and to selection of present advisers. Wire when report has been mailed.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

VICTORIA, B.C., March 28.

Have to-day registered full report to Privy Council as required.

THOMAS R. McINNES.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

VICTORIA, B.C., March 27, 1900.

To His Excellency  
The Governor General in Council,  
Ottawa, Canada.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—Having yesterday received from the Honourable the Secretary of State the following cipher telegram :

‘Privy Council require that you send at once full official report of proceedings incident to dismissal of your late advisers and to selection of present ones. Wire when report has been mailed.’

I now have the honour, in compliance with the above direction, to submit herewith, for Your Excellency’s information, a report of such proceedings as appear to me in any way incident to the dismissal of my late advisers, and to the subsequent calling upon Mr. Martin to form an administration.

While on a visit to Atlin last July I received from Mr. Semlin a communication, dated July 1, informing me that he had that day demanded the resignation of Mr. Joseph Martin from his Cabinet. I received a subsequent communication from him, dated July 7, as follows :—

VICTORIA, B.C., July 7, 1899.

To Lieutenant-Governor McINNES,

SIR,—I beg to state for your information that against my wish and my vote the Council voted to hold a caucus on July 26, at Victoria, for the purpose of considering the situation brought about by my asking for the resignation of the Honourable Joseph Martin. I contended that as the matter was now in your hands, we should await your action in the matter. I, of course, can form no opinion as to the result of the caucus, but I hope that you may be able to be here by the date mentioned for the caucus, and to assure you that however you may decide your decision will be loyally accepted by myself.

I have the honour to be, &c., &c.

C. A. SEMLIN.

Before my return to Victoria, however, the difficulty was solved by Mr. Martin sending me his resignation. Coincident with Mr. Martin’s resignation came Mr. Higgin’s open defection from the Government, and threats from other members supporting the Government that unless certain changes were made in the Government’s policy they too would join the Opposition. At the same time complaints began to be made in business circles, more particularly in those dependent on the mining industries, that they were being seriously prejudiced by the critical and uncertain political conditions. In consequence of all this, and foreseeing the likelihood of greater evils ensuing if some definite action were not soon taken, I urged upon Mr. Semlin the advisability of holding a session of the Legislature not later than October 20, or of making an appeal to the electorate. This I urged both by interview and letter in August last. But Mr. Semlin was unwilling to adopt either of these courses. He assured me that his Government retained the confidence of the Legislature, but that a session earlier than January would cause great inconvenience. Simultaneously I received instructions from the Hon. Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, as follows :

‘Your Ministers are the proper judges of the time to summon the Assembly, keeping of course within the year’s limit.’ In the face of this I could not urge my suggestions further upon my Ministers. I think, however, that subsequent events, as they are understood in this province, have fully demonstrated that it would have been better

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 174

had my suggestions been carried out. However that may be, the Legislature having met on January 4 last, Mr. Semlin's Government met with defeat immediately on conclusion of the opening ceremonies. An absent member arriving, however, the same evening, the Government was sustained by the Speaker's casting vote.

In the meantime, and prior to this, circumstances had occurred to greatly weaken the confidence I had felt in the advice tendered me by Mr. Semlin and his colleagues, but I hesitated to take any action, owing to the warning conveyed in Mr. Scott's letter, above referred to, as follows :—

'Still it must be admitted that the course you took in getting rid of the Turner Government was a little more drastic than that usually adopted under similar conditions. I should not, however, like to see you repeat so dashing a method of changing your advisers. It is always better to leave to the representatives of the people in the Assembly the delicate question of deciding whether the advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor have the confidence of the country.'

The circumstances that weakened my confidence in my advisers are, for the most part, referred to in the letter of dismissal, copy of which I inclose. Other circumstances I thought better not to officially refer to in the letter of dismissal, as I was not in possession of accurate details. But I may here state that my late advisers, having failed to induce me to sign special warrants for certain undertakings, as to the constitutionality of which I had grave doubts, and which the Attorney General himself would not pronounce constitutional, although expressly asked by me to do so, deliberately undertook and carried on certain public works without a vestige of authority, involving liabilities to an extent of over seventy-five thousand dollars. Such reckless sweeping aside of all constitutional and statutory restraint on the expenditure of public money was in itself, I submit, sufficient reason for loss of confidence in my advisers. It was quite in keeping with the circumstance of their having pledged the province (through Mr. Cotton I believe, although I have absolutely no official knowledge of the transaction whatever) to contribute a million dollars toward the construction of a Pacific cable. This was done, not only without any authority from the Legislature, express or implied, but without having even submitted an Order in Council for the authorization of such an offer. Fortunately the offer was not acted upon. Had it been accepted and acted upon the result would have been awkward indeed for the province, as there would have been at least a moral responsibility incurred which the Legislature would unquestionably have repudiated.

Such being the condition of affairs the Legislature continued in session for nearly two months—no legislation was passed—the Government hanging on to office sometimes by a majority of one—sometimes by grace of the Speaker's casting vote. Finally, on Friday, the 23rd ultimo, the Government was defeated on its Redistribution bill—every member of the Legislature being present. Mr. Semlin waited upon me the same evening, and informed me of his defeat, which he treated as a want of confidence in his Government. He asked me for time, however, until Monday evening following in order to consider the situation. This request was acceded to. On Monday evening, however, Mr. Semlin, instead of tendering his resignation or asking for a dissolution, as, I submit, was the only proper course open to him, merely asked for more time—stating that he thought he could demonstrate his control of the House on the following day. On my asking him how, he refused to state, merely repeating that he thought he could demonstrate his control of the House. I promised him an answer before noon the next day. The answer is contained in the letter of dismissal above referred to which was delivered at his office at eleven o'clock the next morning. In the afternoon of the same day, at 2.55 o'clock the following telegram (in cipher) was delivered at Government House, having been sent out from the telegraph office ten minutes earlier :

OTTAWA, February 27, 1900.

Lieut.-Governor McINNES, Victoria, B.C.

I understand your Government is being materially strengthened by accession of several members from opposition ranks. Think you should give them little time rather than force dissolution or a change.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.



To this I sent, the next morning, the following reply :—

‘Several hours before receiving telegram I called other advisers. Will write full details which will justify my action.’

I wrote accordingly to the Hon. Mr. Scott on the 3rd instant, giving reasons for the action I had taken. I may explain that I wrote privately—and that I did so because on a former occasion, in connection with the dismissal of the Turner Government, Mr. Scott intimated to me that I might write details for his information either privately or officially.

In connection with the letter of dismissal, I would ask Your Excellency to observe that although I expressly intimated to Mr. Semlin that he was at liberty to lay it before the House, for its information, he refused to do so, and left members of the House to assume, as they did, that I had treated them with discourtesy. This unexpected conduct on Mr. Semlin's part was, I believe, largely, if not wholly, responsible for the insulting treatment which the members thought fit to offer me on the occasion of the prorogation—which occurred two days later. After the prorogation of the House, Mr. Semlin resigned the position of leader of his party and Mr. Cotton was elected in his place. I was at the time convinced and subsequent events confirm me in my opinion, that Mr. Semlin was utterly unable to secure such support in the Legislature as would enable him to administer a strong or efficient government and enact such legislation as would restore confidence to the business and mining interests of the province, and that to have prolonged the situation would have merely resulted, at best, in putting off for a short time an inevitable crisis, which was the more likely to prove disastrous the longer it was deferred. But however this may have been, the undoubted facts of the situation which I had to face on the morning of Tuesday, February 27 last, were these :

1. Mr. Semlin and his colleagues had been defeated in the Assembly on their own Redistribution bill—every member of the Assembly being present and voting.

2. Mr. Semlin had treated that defeat as a want of confidence on the part of the Assembly.

3. Mr. Semlin had not had efficient control of the Assembly at any time during the session, and it was demonstrated that the assurances which he had given me in August last to the effect that his Government retained the confidence of the Assembly were not well founded.

4. I had grave reasons, herein referred to, and in part set forth in the letter of dismissal, for distrusting any advice or assurances given to me by Mr. Semlin or his colleagues.

I respectfully submit to Your Excellency that, under such circumstances, I was not only justified in seeking other advisers, but that it was my bounden duty so to do. And such is the view almost unanimously taken throughout this province and by our press of all political parties, in so far as the dismissal itself is concerned. The onus of selecting a new adviser, however, for the task of forming an administration, was in this case unusually great. For there was no recognized leader in the Assembly upon whom I could call with any assurance that he could command the confidence either of the Assembly or of the electorate. Out of over a dozen prominent men who had a certain following, either in the Legislature or among the people or whose experience in provincial political life entitled them to consideration, I decided to call upon the Hon. Joseph Martin, as a man best able to meet the necessities of the situation, create decisive issues, and establish final order, and something like usual political conditions out of the chaos of factions into which provincial parties had been rent. In so doing I fully realized that an outcry would probably arise from the friends and adherents of other aspirants for the Premiership and that they would probably make common cause against the one chosen. But the situation was such as to render this inevitable—the same outcry would have arisen no matter upon whom I had called. And I may point out to Your Excellency that although my choice has been challenged and although I have been roundly abused by the very provincial press that most strongly upheld the dismissal of Mr. Semlin, yet in no instance, although agreeing to condemn Mr. Martin have they indicated or even hinted at the man upon whom in their opinion I should have called. I may here state that I consulted Mr. John Brown of New Westminster in conjunction

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 174

with Mr. Martin, in the hope that they might co-operate in securing to the province a new and efficient administration. Mr. Brown, however, could not see his way clear to work in conjunction with Mr. Martin. As I considered Mr. Martin better qualified to meet the situation, and as, moreover, it was undoubtedly Mr. Martin who had caused the final defeat of Mr. Semlin's administration, I felt that his claim to the Premiership was paramount to that of others. As to whether he will be the choice of the electorate I of course cannot say. I do not claim to have infallibly gauged the opinion of the electorate—I do not think it should be expected of me. I say this because I observe that the matter has already been discussed in Parliament and that certain positions have apparently been taken in regard to my action herein, which, I trust, in the light of fuller information, will be admitted to be untenable. I most respectfully submit to Your Excellency that my 'official life' cannot justly be made dependent in any way upon Mr. Martin's success or failure, under the peculiar circumstances of this case. A situation was forced upon me in the face of which I felt in duty bound to act—and in which I did act, as I judged, in the best interests of the province. And certainly if Mr. Semlin himself does not make an issue of my action in dismissing him—if, assuming Mr. Martin's defeat, some new leader be elected upon new issues—I fail to see how, in such an event, it can with any justice be said that the people have condemned my action in dismissing Mr. Semlin, and that my official life is involved in Mr. Martin's defeat.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

THOS. R. McINNES,

Lieutenant-Governor.

(*The British Columbia Gazette. March 1, 1900.*)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

VICTORIA, B.C., Feb. 27, 1900.

To the Honourable CHARLES A. SEMLIN,  
Premier of the Province of British Columbia.

SIR,—In reply to the request made by you at last night's interview for a further postponement of the report that you promised to make to me last Friday evening, regarding your defeat in the Legislative Assembly, and in reply to the representations that you made at the said interview that you still retained the confidence of the Assembly, and would be able to demonstrate the same, I regret to inform you that I do not see my way clear to continue to be guided by your advice. Circumstances have occurred during the last nine months, and more particularly during the last five months, to materially weaken the confidence that I had in your advice—circumstances quite apart from the fact of your having lost the confidence of the Legislative Assembly. The said circumstances consist chiefly in the following facts:—

1. For nearly a year past—more accurately, from the 9th March last—you have not surrounded me with a full Executive Council, as provided and intended by section 10 of the Constitution Act, as amended in 1899, which reads as follows:—

'The Executive Council of British Columbia \* \* \* \* shall include the following officials, namely: a Provincial Secretary, Attorney-General, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and President of the Council, of whom not more than five shall receive salary.'

That is to say: I am entitled to the advice, and the province is entitled to the services, of six officials as above provided, and while I do not mean to say that advice tendered by a less number may not be acted upon, or that a member of the Executive Council may not fill any two or more of the distinct offices above named, I think such a circumstance is warranted merely as a temporary expedient, pending the selection of an officer, or officers, to complete the statutory number, for, even in England, where there

is no such thing as a Constitution Act to define or limit ministerial offices—where the Queen in Council has unlimited authority to create, regulate, or abolish such offices—‘such arrangements (the combination of two offices in the hands of one person) are merely provisional, and are set aside whenever their temporary purpose has been fulfilled, or the exigencies of the public service require it.’ (Todd’s Parliamentary Government in England, Vol. 2, 2nd ed., page 211.)

On the same page will be found reference to the case of the Duke of Wellington having, in 1834, assumed charge of the Home, Foreign and Colonial Offices, pending the completion of a new administration, in regard to which it is said :—

‘This proceeding, though confessedly merely provisional, and only intended to secure to Sir Robert Peel upon his arrival a freedom of choice in the filling up of his Ministry, was severely criticised at the time. Regarded as a temporary expedient, it could not be pronounced unconstitutional, although, if resorted to under other circumstances, it might lead to serious abuses.’

And at the time that the Honourable Mr. Cotton assumed the office of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, in addition to his duties as Minister of Finance and Agriculture, I certainly understood that it was to be a mere temporary arrangement. But you have prolonged this condition of affairs indefinitely—nearly twelve months have elapsed without your having at any time during that period indicated to me your intention of filling, and so far as I know without your having made any effort to fill, the vacant position. Now it may be that the Honourable Mr. Cotton is quite competent to properly discharge the duties of both positions, apart from the constitutional objection, although they entail the administration of the two heaviest departments of the Government, but the condition of affairs referred to in my letter to you of October 19 last, and referred to hereafter, lead me to think otherwise.

2. On the 30th August last I wrote you as follows :—

‘A week having elapsed since my last interview with you, in which I requested that a session of the Legislative Assembly be called for not later than the 20th October next, and not having received a reply as to the decision of yourself and colleagues on the subject, I desire to commend it once more to your early consideration. I do not think that I should any longer ignore the existing political conditions in the province, and the unrest and uncertainty resulting from recent political changes—changes which it will not be necessary to specify. It is sufficient, I think, that grave doubt now exists as to whether your administration retains the confidence of the Legislative Assembly. And for this reason I believe it to be my duty to insist that you either meet the Legislative Assembly on or before the 20th day of October next, as at first suggested, or that the Legislative Assembly be dissolved, and a general election be held on or before the said date.’

I yielded, however, to the representations of yourself and colleagues as to the inexpediency of calling a session earlier than January, and the alternative offer of a dissolution was not excepted. But your letter to me of the 2nd September last stated :—

‘I hasten to assure Your Honour that the Council has the utmost confidence that it will be able to satisfy you that there is no cause for apprehension respecting the general political conditions now existing in the province. As regards the relations of the Government to the Legislative Assembly, I have no reason to believe that the Government will not command a majority of the House.’

Subsequent events have demonstrated that your assurances were not well founded.

3. On the 18th October last I was asked to sign three special warrants, as follows :—

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1. The improvement of the trail from Hope to Summit    |             |
| City . . . . .   | \$ 1,000 00 |
| 2. The improvement of the South Vancouver trunk road   | 10,000 00   |
| 3. The erection of a court house at Rossland . . . . . | 45,000 00   |

The latter amount being three times larger than that authorized by the Legislature.

The appropriations made by the Legislature for the above-named public works had been allowed to lapse, owing, as Mr. Cotton reported, to the fact that it was found in the first case ‘impossible’ to expend the amount before the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899; in the second case ‘impossible’ to expend the amount voted before the said

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 174

period, owing to the 'dilatormess' of the municipal council of South Vancouver; and in the third case 'impracticable' to expend the amount voted. I thought then, and still think, that the said appropriations had been allowed to lapse because Mr. Cotton was unable to properly superintend and administer the business of the two departments of which he had been in charge for four months before the fiscal year expired. And it is also to be noted that it was not until the middle of October that Mr. Cotton was ready to undertake any expenditure in connection with the said public works. Thus the intentions of the Legislature were not carried out, and there was direct loss, particularly to the districts concerned. I did not sign the said warrants as it appeared perfectly clear to me, for reasons set forth in my letter to you of the 19th of October last, that such warrants were not authorized by the 'Revenue Act.' On observing, however, that the Attorney General had not been present at the meeting of Council at which the issue of said warrants was advised, I wrote to you as follows:—

'Now, if you do not feel satisfied, on consideration, that the objections here urged against signing the said warrants are valid, let me suggest that you refer the question to the Attorney General for a legal opinion as to whether the said warrants can constitutionally be issued. Should he report to me that they may be I shall be very pleased to have them again referred to me for reconsideration.'

(Letter to you, 19th October last, page 4.)

To this letter and suggestions I have never received any reply. So that I was left to infer that the Attorney General agreed that the issue of such warrants would be unconstitutional, and that had I followed the advice tendered me by the Executive Council I would have signed special warrants without any lawful authority for so doing.

3. In the same letter of the 19th October last I also said:

'I regret to say, therefore, that I find myself unable to approve of them (the special warrants) or of any other of a like nature. And in this connection I may say that yesterday afternoon I believe that I inadvertently approved of one or more special warrants of a character similar to the ones under consideration, but received a few hours earlier. I should like to have them referred to me again, as, if they are similar to the ones returned herewith, I believe that they have been improperly approved.'

To this request also I have never received any reply. So that for all I know your administration has made use of special money warrants obtained from me inadvertently, and such as the Attorney General would not say were, or could be, constitutionally issued.

4. On the 4th of December last, upon Mr. Cotton's recommendation as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, the Executive Council advised me to approve of a special warrant for \$2,500 for improvements to the Provincial Home and Gaol at Kamloops. Mr. Cotton stated that the money was urgently required for 'fire protection' purposes. In your letter to me of the 11th December last asking me to reconsider my refusal to sign this warrant, you stated that the money was needed for 'sanitary reasons,' and that 'the necessity for the expenditure of an amount like this could not possibly have been foreseen.' I pointed out to you that it had been foreseen for at least a year before, as follows:—

'When I was in Kamloops, over fourteen months ago, both provincial and municipal officials called my attention to the unsanitary conditions of the Provincial Public Buildings, and strongly urged that the necessary improvements should be made as quickly as possible.'

So that, although I do not for a moment question but what your statement was made in good faith, yet it was not in accord with the facts as I knew them, and the reason for the expenditure was shifted from 'fire protection' purposes, as in Mr. Cotton's report, to 'sanitary reasons.'

5. While the Legislature was in session you advised me to make, by Order in Council, submitted on the 18th ultimo, an important change in the Mineral Act. In my letter to you of the 19th ultimo, giving my reasons for not approving of the said Order, I added:

'Now, if the Attorney General be of opinion that the Government should have power to cancel such certificates, after they have been issued, I think that he should

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

refer the matter to the Legislature, and obtain its sanction to have the Act amended in that respect.'

And referring to this in my letter to you of the 19th instant, I said :

'The Legislature has been in session for one month since the above was written, but the Attorney General has, so far, neither introduced, nor given any indication of introducing, a Bill to amend the Mineral Act in the way that he advised me that it should be amended—that is, to empower the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to cancel Certificates of Improvements.'

This seems too much like asking me to sanction a change in the law which you hesitate to ask the Legislature to sanction. And you not only advise me to practically assume the functions of the Legislature in this instance, and that, too, while the Legislature was in session, but you did so with the full intent (which, however, I did not know at the time) of making the proposed regulations retroactive to the prejudice of a Free Miner's statutory right, as witness the Attorney General's letter to me of the 16th instant, as follows :—

'As my desire, as well as my duty, is to be perfectly frank with Your Honour, I may be permitted to state that, had Your Honour been pleased to approve of the Order in Council submitted to Your Honour on the 18th ultimo, I should have advised the cancellation of the Certificate of Improvements.' (Dunlop's, page 7.)

As this matter is fully dealt with in my letter of the 19th instant to you in the matter of the Dunlop petition, I shall not enter further into it here, except to say that since the said letter was written I have learned that the Certificate of Improvements mentioned therein was issued to Dunlop by Mr. Kirkup, by the direction of the Minister of Mines, who acted in accordance with a decision arrived at in this matter by the Executive Council. That is to say : after you decided on a certain course, *i.e.*, the issuance of the certificate in question, and had given instructions to a subordinate official to carry out that course, you decided upon an entirely opposite course, and sought to nullify the resulting statutory right by Order in Council, and, inferentially, threw the blame for the issuance of the certificate—if any blame there was—on a subordinate official, Mr. Kirkup ; for the Attorney General's recommendation to me in the matter was as follows :—

'Whenever it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that an official empowered by the Mineral Act to issue Certificates of Improvements has, through mistake, error, inadvertence or improvidence, improperly issued a Certificate of Improvements, &c.'

I can hardly consider this as being 'perfectly frank' with me, to say nothing of the unjust inference in regard to the Gold Commissioner. And in regard to this Dunlop petition, you not only withhold a free miner's right, lawfully acquired under section 39 of the Mineral Act, but you have not complied with the direction in my letter to you of the 19th inst., namely, to issue forthwith a Crown grant to the petitioner Dunlop, in accordance with section 39 of the Mineral Act.

Apart from all this, I cannot ignore the fact that the Legislative Assembly has now been in session for nearly two months, and notwithstanding the confidence you expressed in your letter to me of the 2nd September last, above quoted, you have not been able to pass a single measure, and I believe it to be now sufficiently demonstrated that the interests of the province have suffered, and are suffering, in consequence of a weak and unstable Government. Therefore, I now deem it my duty to consult other advisers, with a view to forming a new administration, and shall accordingly do so forthwith.

I have only to add that in so far as any permission is needed on my part, you are at perfect liberty to now lay this communication before the House for its information.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. R. McINNES,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 174

OTTAWA, April 19, 1900.

His Honour  
The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia,  
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 12th instant, confirming certain telegraphic correspondence which has passed between us announcing that you have dissolved your Legislature, and acquainting me with the reasons which induced your advisers to consider June 9 as the earliest date upon which the polling could safely be held.

Your communication shall be submitted to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
VICTORIA, B.C., April 12, 1900.

The Hon. the Secretary of State,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to confirm my telegram to you of the 10th instant, reading, in cipher, as follows:—

'Legislature dissolved to-day in accordance with opinion of Privy Council as contained in your telegram of to-day. Writ for general election issued to-day. Nomination May 26. Poll June 9, writs returnable June 30. Legislature summoned to meet on July 5. Provisions of Election Act make it impossible for election now to be held before May 10, and on May 7 said Act intervenes and requires election to be held on revised list. Am writing.'

The above was sent in reply to your telegram of the same date, which I deciphered as follows:—

'Your report received 7th instant. After giving it and all the circumstances every consideration Privy Council is of the opinion that the existing Legislature should either be immediately summoned to meet or immediately dissolved and an appeal made without any (the cipher word "description" here following gives no intelligible meaning, but I understood it as intended to give "delay") delay to the people. The postponement of such a meeting or appeal can't, in opinion of Privy Council, be justified. Please report your action by wire.'

Accordingly, on the advice of my Executive Council, given in deference to the opinion of the Privy Council as above expressed, I issued a proclamation dissolving the Legislature and the writ for the general election to be held at the earliest possible date. In complying, however, with the expressed desire of the Privy Council, and holding the election without any delay, the following number of days must necessarily elapse:

Date of your telegram, as above, and of the dissolution of the Legislature, April 10.

At least two days required to prepare writs and proclamations for the returning officers, April 12.

At least ten days must be allowed for writs to reach returning officers in the outlying districts of Cariboo and Cassiar, April 22.

One day required for the posting of the proclamation by the returning officer, April 23.

Eight days for proclamation to be posted up according to statute. (See Sections 47 and 48, Provincial Elections Act), May 1.

Fourteen days required by statute to elapse between nomination and election day. (See Section 52 of said Act), May 15.

Before May 15, however, another section of the said Act, as amended in 1899, comes into effect, and makes it illegal to hold an election on any other than the revised lists.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

On the first Monday in May, which this year happens to be May 7, every collector is required by statute to revise the register of voters. I am advised that this usually takes but one day, and not more than three days in any case. So that by May 10 the register of voters for the various electoral districts will be revised. That is to say: before any general election can now be held there will be a new revised register of voters, revised by imperative direction of statute on May 7, and which will constitute the lists upon which the election must be held. Subsections (i) and (j) of section 11 of the Provincial Elections Act, as amended by sections 8 and 9 of the Provincial Elections Act Amendment Act, 1899, read as follows:—

(i.) On the first Monday of May and November in each and every year the collector shall hold a Court of Revision, &c., &c.

(j.) The register of voters as revised as above shall be certified to by the collector, shall be printed by the Queen's Printer, and shall be the list used at any election which may take place before the next revision has been completed.

You will observe that after the register of voters has been revised and certified to, as above provided, the Act directs that it shall be printed by the Queen's Printer, and shall be the list used at any election thereafter until the next revision has been completed. Now, the Provincial Elections Act, as amended in 1899, requires that a general election be held on the same day throughout every electoral district of the province. And as above shown, after making barely reasonable time wherein to reach the returning officers in the more remote districts, the nearest practicable day after the dissolution whereon the general elections could be held would be May 15. But by May 15 the present lists will no longer be available—can no longer be legally used—as the revision of the new lists will by that date have been completed. So that the following extra days must necessarily elapse before election day:

Revision of lists completed (say) May 10.

Time required for printing of revised lists and distribution of same among returning officers, about 21 days, May 31.

One week's allowance for possible misdirection of papers, or accidents, June 7.

My advisers were of opinion, in view of the above circumstances, that June 9, would be the earliest day which be safe to fix as election day, if all uncertainty as to the validity or legality of the general election was to be removed. And my advisers trust that their desire to act in harmony with the opinion of the Privy Council in this matter has been sufficiently demonstrated.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. R. McINNIS,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
VICTORIA, B.C., May 15, 1900.

To His Excellency

The Governor General in Council,  
Ottawa, Canada.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to submit, as supplementary to my report to Your Excellency of the 27th March last, a report as to my official attitude subsequent to the dismissal of the Semlin Ministry, and in connection with the formation of my present Ministry. I have not been officially advised that my said report of the 27th March last was considered inadequate, as failing to deal with any essential or relevant phase of my conduct incident to the dismissal of my late advisers. But as repeated press despatches from Ottawa represent the said report as falling short, inasmuch as it does not deal with the question of the personnel of my present Ministry, the time given Mr. Martin in which to choose his colleagues, the time elapsing before the dissolution of the Legislature, &c., and lest it should be thought that I have no explanation to offer touching these matters, I beg to submit the following for Your Excellency's consider-

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 174

ation, although not officially requested to do so, and although remaining of the opinion that every phase of the present political situation for which I could be held personally accountable has been dealt with in my first report to Your Excellency of the 27th March last.

I have nothing to add to the reasons given in my first report for the selection of Mr. Martin for the position of Premier, but I would submit the following passages from Todd's Parliamentary Government in England, and Todd's Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies, as applicable to my action in connection therewith.

'The power of the Sovereign in England, as has been well remarked by a recent political writer, is considerably increased when rival political parties are evenly balanced; and it rises still higher when the competition between the various statesmen of all parties becomes close.'

(Todd's Par. Gov. in England, 2nd ed. vol. 1, p. 315.)

'The Executive officer specially charged with representing the Crown in the particular colony or province—whether he be Governor General, Governor or Lieutenant Governor—must be regarded as possessing within the prescribed limits of his rule and jurisdiction, as the head of a self-governing community, substantially the same privileges and functions that pertain to the Sovereign in the British Constitution.'

(Todd's Par. Gov. in British Colonies, 2nd ed. p. 679.)

Under such conditions as above referred to with 'parties evenly balanced' and 'competition between the various statesmen of all parties close'—I called upon Mr. Martin to from an administration.

Subsequent to this however, my official conduct has been represented as unconstitutional, or open to censure, for one or more of the following reasons:—

(a.) Because the House was left in session with no Ministry sworn in to carry on the Government.

(b.) Because no information was given to the House concerning the reasons that led to the dismissal of the late Ministry.

(c.) Because so long a time has been allowed to elapse before completing the personnel of the new Cabinet.

(d.) Because the persons selected to form a new Ministry, were, for the most part, new and untried men.

(e.) Because the Ministers have continued in office without by-elections having been held for the immediate ratification of their appointments by the electorate.

(f.) Because the Legislature so recently elected was so soon dissolved, without an endeavour having been made to form a Ministry from among the members thereof.

(g.) Because Legislatures do not divide on party lines, and coalition should have been permitted.

(h.) Because I did not force my Ministry to bring on the general elections immediately.

I shall submit to Your Excellency my reply to each of these objections, seriatim as above enumerated.

(a.) Because the House was left in session with no Ministry sworn in to carry on the Government.

In England, during a period of a little over one hundred years, ministerial interregnums have occurred while the House was in session, varying from one to thirty-seven days. I would refer to the following cases:—

1. The Shelburne Ministry resigned on February 24, 1783, and on April 2 following the Duke of Portland undertook the formation of the succeeding Ministry—a ministerial interregnum of thirty-seven days while the House was in session.

2. The Portland Ministry was dismissed on December 18, 1783, the House being in session, and on the following day Mr. Pitt undertook the formation of the succeeding Ministry.

3. The Perceval Ministry was dissolved by the assassination of Mr. Perceval the Premier, on May 11, 1812, and it was not until June 8 following that the Earl of Liverpool undertook the formation of the succeeding Ministry—a ministerial interregnum of twenty-eight days while the House was in session.



4. The Russell Ministry resigned June 26, 1866, and it was not until July 6 following that the Earl of Derby undertook the formation of the succeeding Ministry—a ministerial interregnum of ten days while the House was in session.

But in the present case there was a ministerial interregnum of one day only while the House was in session; the Semlin Ministry was dismissed on February 26 last and on the following day, Mr. Martin and his colleagues, Mr. Yates and Mr. Curtis were sworn in as members of the Executive Council, and assumed the duties of their respective portfolios. And this was a sufficient number to carry on the administrative functions of the Government for the time being.

(b.) Because no information was given to the House concerning the reasons that led to the dismissal of the late Ministry.

The late Premier, Mr. Semlin, was, I submit, the proper person to give the House information regarding the reasons for his dismissal, and permission, as far as it was needed on my part, was expressly given in the letter of dismissal itself that it should be laid before the House for its information. There was no other medium of communication, as far as I was aware, Mr. Martin not having at the time assumed office.

(c.) Because so long a time has been allowed to elapse before completing the personnel of the new Cabinet.

In Canada, during the last thirty years, the following periods have been allowed to elapse before completing the personnel of the respective Cabinets:—

1. The Honourable Alexander Mackenzie assumed the office of Premier on November 7, 1873, but his Cabinet lacked a President of the Council until the 20th January following, when the Honourable L. S. Huntingdon was appointed to that office. So that the personnel of the Cabinet was not complete until after a period of seventy-four days after the assumption of office by the Premier.

2. The Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald assumed the office of Premier on October 17, 1878, and seven of his colleagues were sworn in on the same day. Two days later five more were sworn in, and nine days later (October 26) the Minister of Inland Revenue, Honourable L. G. Baby, was sworn in. Thirty-two days later (November 8) the Receiver-General, Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell was sworn in. So that the personnel of this Cabinet was not complete until after a period of thirty-two days after the assumption of office by the Premier.

3. Your Excellency's present chief adviser, the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, having assumed office on July 9, 1896, the majority of his colleagues were sworn in four days later; but it was not until the 17th of November following that the Minister of the Interior, Honourable Clifford Sifton, was sworn in. So that the personnel of Your Excellency's present Ministry was not complete until after a period of one hundred and twenty-seven days after the assumption of office by the Premier.

I submit to Your Excellency that, under the authority of such unquestionable precedents, there has been no undue or unconstitutional delay in the completion of the personnel of my present Ministry, who were sworn to office respectively as follows:

Honourable Joseph Martin—Premier and Attorney General—February 27, 1900.

Honourable J. Stuart Yates—Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works—February 27, 1900.

Honourable Smith Curtis—Minister of Mines—February 27, 1900.

Honourable G. W. Beebe—Provincial Secretary—March 24, 1900.

Honourable C. S. Ryder—Minister of Finance—April 3, 1900.

(President of Council—no portfolio—not yet appointed.)

So that, with the exception of a President of the Council who holds no portfolio, the personnel of my present Ministry was complete thirty-five days after the assumption of office by the Premier, and on the very day that the Premier assumed office a sufficient number of his colleagues were sworn in to carry on the administrative functions of the Government. Certain changes subsequently took place, of which the Secretary of State was duly notified, Mr. Yates resigning the office of Provincial Secretary, which he had first been sworn to, in favour of Mr. Beebe; and Mr. Ryder resigning the office of Minister of Finance and Agriculture in favour of Mr. Brown.

(d.) Because the persons selected to form a new Ministry were, for the most part new and untried men

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 174

I would respectfully submit to Your Excellency that after I had called upon Mr. Martin to form an administration, it was Mr. Martin's unquestionable constitutional privilege to select his colleagues without any interference on the part of myself or others. In support of this I would refer Your Excellency to the following passages from Todd's Parliamentary Government in England :

'The Sovereign has indeed an undoubted right to express his wishes in favour of the introduction or exclusion of particular persons, but by modern constitutional usage he has no authoritative voice in the selection of any one but the Prime Minister. It is true that in this, as in other matters, the expression of a strong personal feeling on the part of the Crown may have great weight in excluding a person from office, or including him, at least for a time, but even this consideration must ultimately yield to a regard for the public interests, and the Sovereign must be prepared to accept as his advisers and officers of state, those who have been chosen for such functions by the Premier.' (2nd. ed. vol. 1, p. 332.)

'By modern usage it is understood that no one but the Premier is the direct choice of the Crown.' (2nd. ed. vol. 2, p. 183.)

On the authority of the above I submit that if Mr. Martin saw fit to select his colleagues from among those who were not members of the Legislature, or hitherto associated with the public life of this province, it was his constitutional privilege to do so, and that to have checked him in such choice would have been an unwarrantable exercise of authority on my part.

(e.) Because the Ministers have continued in office without by-elections having been held for the immediate ratification of their appointments by the electorate.

I was advised that in view of the impending dissolution of the Legislature, and consequent general election, such by-elections were not necessary. And so far as the question of a Minister holding office without the immediate ratification of the electorate was concerned, I was aware that in Ontario, Ministers of the Crown had held their positions for many months not only without ratification, but after rejection by the electorate, and that in more than one constituency. I refer to the cases of the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, both defeated during the Ontario general elections of 1898, and yet both retaining office for a period of eight months thereafter (March 1, to October 26, and November 1, respectively), not only without seats in the Legislature, but while the Legislature was in session. I felt convinced that this would not have been permitted under the regime of so eminent a constitutional authority as Sir Oliver Mowat, if any valid constitutional objection could have been made to such a state of affairs.

(f.) Because a Legislature so recently elected was so soon dissolved without an endeavour having been made to form a Ministry from among the members thereof.

This objection involved the freedom of the Premier's choice in the selection of his colleagues, and has already been dealt with under the heading marked 'd.' And so far as the question of dissolving a recently elected legislature is concerned, I find that in the province of Manitoba the legislature was dissolved November 11, 1878, and again dissolved November 26, 1879—after an interval of one year and eleven days. In the same province, at a later period, the legislature was dissolved November 11, 1886 and again dissolved June 16, 1888—an interval of about a year and a half. And I find that in the province of Quebec the legislature was dissolved on May 10, 1890, and again dissolved on December 22, 1891—an interval also of about a year and a half. In the present case the legislature of this province was dissolved on June 7, 1898, and again dissolved on April 10, 1900—an interval of almost two years. So that, in view of the precedents quoted, I submit to Your Excellency that no valid objection can be made to the dissolution of the legislature of this province within the period mentioned.

(g.) Because legislatures do not divide on party lines, and coalition should have been permitted.

I respectfully submit that it is not correct to say that legislatures do not divide on party lines. In this province, it is true, the members of the legislature have so far ignored Dominion party lines, but during the elections of 1898 party lines were as distinctly drawn on local issues as ever they were at a Dominion election. Neither is it

correct to say that I would not permit a coalition. I was not told by Mr. Semlin that he had effected a coalition—he merely stated to me, as mentioned in my first report, that he thought if he were given more time he would be able to demonstrate his control of the House. I understand coalition to mean, in matters of this kind, a union between the leaders of the respective parties for the purposes of avoiding a deadlock, and carrying on the business of the country. Mr. Semlin gave me no assurance that such a union or understanding had been arrived at. I subsequently had clear evidence to the contrary. For after the defeat and dismissal of the Semlin Ministry, and after I had sent for Mr. Martin to form a new administration, it was moved in the House by Mr. Semlin, seconded by Mr. Henderson :

‘That this House, being fully alive to the great loss, inconvenience and expense to the country of any interruption of the business of this House at the present time, begs leave to express its regret that His Honour has seen fit to dismiss his advisers, as in the present crisis they have efficient control of the House.’

Now, although this motion was carried by a vote of twenty-two to fifteen, yet Mr. Turner, the leader of the Opposition, and his former ministerial colleagues, with the exception of Colonel Baker, voted against the motion. This shows that no coalition, in any proper sense of the word, had been effected. And as to the motion itself, I submit to Your Excellency that members of a House that had in the regular constitutional manner, indicated to me their lack of confidence in my constitutional advisers, could not, with any pretense to consistency or good faith, censure me for having taken them at their word, and for having shown the same want of confidence in my advisers that they had.

(h.) Because I did not force my Ministry to bring on the general elections immediately.

On this point I would respectfully refer Your Excellency to the case occurring in the province of Quebec under the regime of Lieutenant-Governor Angers. His Honour dismissed the Mercier Ministry on December 16, 1891, and the ensuing general election was not held until March 8 following—an interval of a little under three months. In the present case the Semlin Ministry was dismissed on February 26 last, and the general election would be held on June 9 ensuing—an interval of a little over three months. So that the interval elapsing between the dismissal and the general election in this province is practically the same as it was in the province of Quebec in the Mercier case, and, as far as I am aware, Lieutenant-Governor Angers was not reproved, or held to account by Your Excellency for permitting such an interval to elapse between the dismissal and the general election.

I now wish to submit to Your Excellency's consideration, as constituting a case and precedent peculiarly applicable to the present political situation in this province, the circumstances attendant upon the formation of Mr. Pitt's first administration.

The circumstances include the dismissal of a Ministry ; the formation of a succeeding Ministry, the members of which had no seats in the House of Commons ; votes of censure by the House ; prorogation of the House without having granted supply ; and the lapse of several months between the dismissal and the appeal to the electorate. I quote from Todd's *Parliamentary Government in England*, 2nd. ed. vol. 1, p. 143.

‘On December 19, 1783, Mr. Pitt's first administration was formed. Earl Temple, who had been appointed as Secretary of State, advocated an immediate dissolution of Parliament. But Pitt would not agree to this, being of the opinion that the time had not yet come when the country could be appealed to with success. He wisely determined to give the public feeling time to gather strength, whereupon Temple resigned, on the 22nd instant, leaving the youthful Premier to bear the brunt of the severest contest ever waged in Parliament. For though Pitt possessed the unlimited confidence of the King, and the support of the House of Lords, yet a powerful array of the House of Commons was arrayed against him. His Cabinet consisted of seven persons all of whom, save himself, were peers. His only assistant in the House of Commons was his friend Dundas. He was assailed at once by every imaginable device of a hostile opposition—votes of want of confidence, censures upon the Government, obstructions and defeats in every shape. But he stood firm ; and though frequently urged by his

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 174

supporters, and even by the King himself, to dissolve Parliament, he refrained from doing so until he considered that the country was prepared to sustain him. It was not until March 24 that the prorogation took place, to be followed by an immediate dissolution. But such was the inveteracy of the opposition that Pitt was obliged to prorogue before the passing of an Appropriation Act. Upon the reassembling of Parliament, however, it appeared that the amount of unauthorized expenditure had been very small, so that no objection was urged, or indemnity sought for, in regard to the same. The sense of the country, in reference to the great issues involved in the contest between Pitt and the Coalition, had been expressed at the time by numerous addresses to the King. It was afterwards unmistakably pronounced by the return of a House of Commons which gave a triumphant support to the new administration. Above 160 members lost their seats at this election, nearly all of whom were Oppositionists.'

In the above case four months elapsed from the time of the assumption of office by Mr. Pitt in the face of a hostile House to the time of the appeal to the electorate. Of course I do not mean to imply that Mr. Martin followed in Mr. Pitt's footsteps in refraining to dissolve Parliament 'until he considered that the country was prepared to sustain him,' nor would I attempt to justify following such a precedent. But, as I stated in my letter to the Secretary of State of the 24th March last, I was advised that to hold the general elections before the semi-annual revision of the voters' lists, which would occur in about two months' time—the first Monday in May—would mean the disfranchisement of many thousands of residents of the province possessing voters' qualifications, at a time when most important issues were to be referred to the people for decision. And I acted upon the advice of my constitutional advisers. In this connection I may call Your Excellency's attention to the fact that in British Columbia population is increasing at a very much greater ratio than in the older provinces of the Dominion, and hence a more frequent revision of the voters' lists is necessary here than in the other provinces, in order to permit a true and just expression of the wishes of the people at the polls. By a telegram from the Secretary of State of the 10th April last I was informed that Your Excellency's advisers were of the opinion that the Legislature should be immediately summoned, or immediately dissolved, and an appeal made without delay to the people. Fortunately it did not become necessary for me to choose between the opinion of Your Excellency's advisers and the advice of my constitutional advisers, as it was found that compliance could be made with the opinion expressed by the Privy Council without sacrifice of the principle of holding the elections on revised lists. This matter is fully explained in my letter to the Secretary of State of the 12th April last, in which I informed him of the dissolution of the Legislature and of the issuance of writs for a general election on the day of the receipt of his telegram—in deference to the opinion therein expressed.

In the foregoing I have taken up and dealt with the criticisms, as far as I have been made aware of them, directed against my official attitude or conduct subsequent to the dismissal of the Semlin Ministry. At the same time I would not be understood as assuming, or admitting, that I am personally accountable for acts done upon the advice of responsible Ministers. I respectfully submit that the only act of mine in connection with the present political situation in this province for which I can fairly be held responsible to Your Excellency is the dismissal of the Semlin Ministry. I have been told that my action in that respect was precipitate, and that I based the dismissal not upon the fact that my Ministers having lost the confidence of the Legislature, but upon other reasons not known to the Legislature, and not sufficient to warrant dismissal. This is not a correct statement of the case. It is true that in the letter of dismissal I set forth most of the reasons that induced a lack of confidence on my own part in the advice tendered me by my late Ministry. But as the letter itself shows, although the other matters referred to covered a period of from one to six months prior to the dismissal, yet I did not seek other advisers until the Legislature itself declared its want of confidence in my advisers. My late Ministry met with defeat on the opening day of the session, but they did not treat it as amounting to a want of confidence—in fact they did not even report the circumstance to me. But the second defeat was an unmistakable vote of want of confidence on the part of the Legislature, and was so treated by my

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

late advisers. I submit therefore that, although I had grave reasons for mistrusting the advice of my late Ministry, yet I fulfilled to the letter the instructions from the Secretary of State, referred to in my first report, as follows:—

‘It is always better to leave to the representatives of the people in the Assembly the delicate question of deciding whether the advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor have the confidence of the country.’

And even after the expressed want of confidence on the part of the Legislature I allowed Mr. Semlin three days, at his own request, in which to consider the situation. But at the end of that time he was not prepared to either accept the vote of the Legislature and resign, or to advise a dissolution and appeal to the country. He wanted more time—time in which to induce two or three members of the Opposition to support him. Then I felt it incumbent upon me to act, and I did act, as detailed in my first report. But I submit that it cannot fairly be said that that act—the dismissal—was precipitate.

My term of office has occurred during a transition period in this province—rapid development has created new conditions, and new requirements, the effect of which has been reflected in the politics of the province. And it has resulted in the creation of some perplexing situations—in the face of which the proper course to pursue has not always been clear and indisputable. But without claiming to have always adopted the wisest possible course under the situations that had to be dealt with, I have sought to act, and I submit I have acted, within the lines of established precedent, and, as appeared to me, in the best interests of the province. And in the present case if my choice of a chief adviser be not that of the people—the remedy is within their own hands. And in conclusion, I would submit to Your Excellency that the principle governing such a case, in as far at least as my own responsibility is concerned, was correctly enunciated by the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as follows:—

‘Now as regards the Lieutenant-Governor under the constitution, that law says that he shall be removable for cause; but what can a cause be? I believe that these causes of removal can well be offenses of a personal character, but never offences connected with the discharge of duties of an official character. If, for instance, the Lieutenant-Governor by some grossly dishonourable conduct brings the Crown into contumely, this, and similar offences might be causes for removal; but if he sticks within the circle of his functions, however tyrannical his acts may be, he is not removable, because he is covered by ministerial responsibility. He is amenable to the people, who can set him right if they believe him wrong and undo what he has done.’

House of Commons Hansard, Vol. 1, 1879, p. 327.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,  
Your Excellency’s obedient servant,

THOS. R. McINNES,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
VICTORIA, B.C., June 14, 1900.

To His Excellency  
The Governor General in Council,  
Ottawa, Canada.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to report that the general elections held in this province on the 9th instant resulted in the defeat of the Martin administration. In all probability Mr. Martin will not be able to count upon a following of more than ten out of a House of thirty-eight members. At the same time, as far as it is at present possible to ascertain, there is no leader elected who can count upon the united support of the opposition, or even of a majority of them. And in the new House there is not a member left of the Semlin administration. Only one of them, in fact, offered for re-election, and he, Mr. Carter-Cotton, barely saved his deposit—polling only eight hundred

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 174

and two votes out of four thousand two hundred and eighteen cast in the city of Vancouver. And of the eighteen members of the old House who voted in support of the Semlin administration on the occasion of its final defeat on February 23 last, only six of them are elected to the new House—Messrs. Wells, Kidd, Ralph Smith, Green, Munro and Neill. But of those who voted for the defeat of the Semlin administration on that occasion all have been elected except three, Messrs. Robertson, Higgins and Bryden. Only nineteen members out of the old House of thirty-eight have been re-elected. The result in Cassiar, which returns two members, will probably not be known for some weeks yet. Now, had Mr. Semlin made an issue of his dismissal, or had Mr. Cotton, who was selected leader of Mr. Semlin's party after the dismissal, taken such a course and been sustained by the electorate, I admit that my action could justly be said to have been condemned by the people of this province, and I should have tendered my resignation to Your Excellency forthwith. But in view of the fact that Mr. Semlin and Mr. Cotton and their followers have been so conspicuously condemned by the electorate—in fact utterly annihilated as a party—I submit that my action in dismissing the Semlin Government has been completely justified and upheld by the people. And at that point I respectfully submit my responsibility ends. For if the people themselves could not indicate a leader in whom they have confidence—and they certainly have not done so—I submit that I cannot fairly be condemned for having failed to select a leader under whom they would unite. In my report to Your Excellency of the 15th ultimo I referred to the fact that rapid development and new conditions as to population and otherwise, have had a disturbing effect upon the politics of the province. The utter disintegration of the old parties has been clearly demonstrated by the recent elections. The Semlin Government having completely lost the confidence of the country, it was nevertheless, owing to peculiar political conditions existing, impossible to select a leader who would unquestionably command the confidence of the country. It will probably be as difficult a task now. Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. McIntosh, who were thought to be strong leaders, have been defeated, and as far as can be judged, have now no following. It may be that some other member hitherto unsuggested, may be able to unite the several factions opposed to Mr. Martin, or at least a sufficient number of them to maintain a government. But in any event I shall not be required by the people to recall the Semlin Ministry that I dismissed, or any member of it, as none of them have been elected, and this, I again respectfully submit, constitutes full and complete ratification by the people of my action in dismissing them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be  
Your Excellency's obedient servant,

THOS. R. McINNIS,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

(Telegram.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
OTTAWA, June 18, 1900.

To E. T. W. PEARSE,  
Kamloops, B.C.

Desired by the Governor General to acknowledge your telegram of 16th instant, which His Excellency has referred to his Ministers.

Major L. G. DRUMMOND,  
Gov.-Genl's Secretary.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

*(Telegram.)*

KAMLOOPS, B.C., June 16-17, 1900.

To His Excellency the Governor General,  
Ottawa.

Instructed send you copy telegram from Rossland Board Trade to which council of this Board Trade answered 'yes.' Will you join Rossland Board of Trade in sending strong protest Dominion Government against further retention in office of Lieutenant Governor McInnes and urging his instant removal on ground that his continuance in office is a menace to the prosperity of the province.

E. T. W. PEARSE,  
Sec. B.C. Inland Board Trade.B.C. INLAND BOARD OF TRADE,  
KAMLOOPS, B.C., June 17, 1900.His Excellency the Governor General in Council,  
Ottawa, Ont.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—At a special council meeting of the British Columbia Inland Board of Trade held yesterday afternoon, I was instructed to forward to you a copy of a telegram received from the Rossland Board of Trade, to which this Board has answered 'yes.' The telegram alluded to reads as follows:—'Will you join Rossland Board of Trade in sending strong protest Dominion Government against further retention in office of Lieut-Governor McInnes and urging his instant removal on ground that his continuance in office is a menace to the prosperity of the province.'

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(L.S.)

E. T. W. PEARSE, Secty.

*(Telegram.)*

VICTORIA, B.C., April 3, 1900.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State,  
Ottawa.

Oaths of office administered this afternoon to Cory Spencer Ryder as Minister of Finance and Agriculture, which fully completes cabinet with exception of President of the Council.

THOS. R. McINNES.

*(Telegram.)*

OTTAWA, April 4, 1900.

The Honourable T. R. McINNES,  
Lieutenant-Governor, British Columbia,  
Victoria, B.C.

Please wire complete list of names and portfolios held by Executive Council.

R. W. SCOTT.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 174

*(Telegram.)*

VICTORIA, B.C., April 4, 1900.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State,  
Ottawa.

Joseph Martin, Attorney-General; Smith Curtis, Minister of Mines; J. Stuart Yates, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works; George W. Beebe, Provincial Secretary; Cory S. Ryder, Minister of Finance and Agriculture. This makes one more portfolio than ever held separately before. Appointment of President of the Council without portfolio expected this week.

THOS. R. McINNES.

*(Telegram, in cipher.)*

OTTAWA, April 9, 1900.

Hon. THOS. R. McINNES,  
Government House, Victoria, B.C.

Your report received seventh instant. After giving it and all the circumstances every consideration Privy Council is of the opinion that the existing Legislature should either be immediately summoned to meet or immediately dissolved and an appeal made without any delay to the people. The postponement of such a meeting or appeal cannot, in opinion of Privy Council, be justified. Please report your action by wire.

R. W. SCOTT.

*(Telegram, in cipher.)*

VICTORIA, April 10, 1900.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,  
Ottawa.

Legislature dissolved to-day in accordance with opinion of Privy Council as contained in your telegram of to-day. Writs for general election issued to-day, nomination 26th May, polling 9th June, writs returnable 30th June. Legislature summoned to meet on 5th July. Provisions of Election Act make it impossible for elections now to be held before 10th May, and on 7th May said Act intervenes and requires elections to be held on revised lists. Am writing.

THOS. R. McINNES.

*(Telegram, in cipher.)*

OTTAWA, April 12, 1900.

Hon. THOS. R. McINNES,  
Government House, Victoria, B.C.

What legal provision makes your action as to date of election depend upon another revision of the voters' lists. You have had a revision within six months. Please wire answer.

R. W. SCOTT.



63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

*(Telegram, in cipher.)*

VICTORIA, B. C., April 12, 1900.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Physical impossibility to hold election before May 10, but by that time lists will be revised by imperative direction of statute, and election cannot then be held on present lists. Application and effect of Provincial Election Act, section eleven, forty-seven, forty-eight and fifty-two and Provincial lists amendment Act one eight nine nine, eight nine and eleven.

THOS. R. McINNES.

*Strictly confidential.*

OTTAWA, April 13, 1900.

Hon. T. R. McINNES,  
Victoria, B. C.

MY DEAR McINNES,—Personally I fully appreciate all the difficulties you have had to encounter in the formation of a stable Government, but the judgment expressed here is that with a Legislature so recently elected you should have endeavoured to form a Government out of the material in the House. Provincial Legislatures do not necessarily divide on party lines and a coalition seemed possible. Then there is a very strong opinion here that it was unconstitutional to permit so long a time to elapse before completing the personnel of the Government and appealing to the electors, particularly as so many of your advisers are new and untried men.

At the instance of the Privy Council I have wired you for an explanation of the delay in dissolving and in calling the new House. As the lists were revised last fall it seemed indefensible to postpone the elections for new lists.

The communications passing between the Government and yourself are sure to be called for, and therefore, they must not be addressed to me confidentially as any letter marked private or confidential does not go on file, and this letter of course must be treated as confidential and destroyed.

Yours truly,

R. W. SCOTT.

VICTORIA, B.C., May 4, 1900.

To Hon. R. W. SCOTT,  
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

Administered oaths of office this evening to John C. Brown, of New Westminster as Minister of Finance and Agriculture vice Cory S. Ryder resigned.

THOS. R. McINNES.

*Confidential.*

VICTORIA, B.C., May 15, 1900.

MY DEAR SCOTT,—I fully appreciate the expression of sympathy conveyed in your confidential letter of the 13th ultimo, respecting the difficulties with which I have had to contend in endeavouring to secure a stable Government. Frankly however, while I shall always be glad to receive a confidential letter from you, I do not quite appreciate the way in which you have conveyed official directions and instructions in the form of confidential communications. And I will tell you why. Your letter to me of the 30th August last, although marked 'confidential,' and so excluded from the list of documents that may be laid before Parliament, yet contained definite and specific instruc-

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 174

tions restraining me from bringing pressure upon my Ministers to either call a session of the Legislature, or bring on a general election at an early date. And now, in your letter under reply, also one that cannot be laid before Parliament, I am in effect censured for not having brought pressure upon my present constitutional advisers to compel them to bring on an early session of the Legislature, or a general election before the date already fixed. You end your letter by saying:

‘Any letter marked private or confidential does not go on file, and this letter, of course, must be treated as confidential, and destroyed.’

I may tell you that no one but my secretary and myself has seen anything of these confidential letters from you, and I do not think that there need be any occasion for taking them from the obscurity of a private file, but I would point out to you that you now apparently find my course blameworthy, through having acted in strict compliance with the directions given in your letter of August 30, reading:—

‘Your Ministers are the proper judges of the time to summon the Assembly—keeping, of course, within the year’s limit.’

Certain portions of that letter are quoted in my report to the Privy Council of March 27 last. But those portions I could hardly avoid quoting, in justice to myself. I think it is done in such a way, however, as to make further reference to the said letter unnecessary. I certainly should have preferred an official notification from the Privy Council if they considered that I had left untouched or unexplained any relevant phase of my action throughout the present crisis. Not having received one, however, I have undertaken to forward to His Excellency in Council a supplementary report of this date, dealing with the criticisms upon my conduct subsequent to the dismissal of the Semlin Government, as far as I could gather them from the Ottawa press despatches, and your letter under reply. I have stated fully all I have to say touching the points you refer to, without in any way referring to your letter itself. I am not setting up for a constitutional lawyer, but I do say that I have sought to discharge my duties faithfully, under probably as trying circumstances as a Lieutenant-Governor has yet been placed in in Canada. But the attitude taken toward me by some of my old friends and colleagues in Ottawa, at least as represented by the press and private report, has been a genuine surprise to me, and I cannot help thinking that they have been grossly misinformed and misled. Some of the provincial press contain references and extracts from Ottawa letters like the following, taken from the *Greenwood Times* of the 27th ultimo:—

A prominent Liberal member writes under date of April 11th as follows:

‘We hear to-day that the House is dissolved, and that elections will be held June

9. Well, I would not give much for McInnes’ scalp if Martin is turned down.’

Another Liberal who is in close touch with Sir Wilfrid, says:

‘Blame the Lieutenant Governor, I know the view of our friends here, and it is very hostile to McInnes. These views fairly express Sir Wilfrid’s position.’

Very well, let them ‘blame the Lieutenant-Governor’ if they will. But it may prove to be no wiser a course than it was for Mr. Duncan Ross, the editor of the above mentioned paper, who, for doing that very thing, was expelled from the Liberal Association of Greenwood. And here in Victoria, at the annual election of officers of the Liberal Association, every officer—with the exception of Mr. Drury who has taken a perfectly neutral stand—was turned out, and others elected in their places, in consequence of having taken a somewhat similar attitude to that of Mr. Ross.

In conclusion let me say that I am, and always have been, ready to acknowledge the authority of advice and directions given by you respecting my official duties and prerogatives, but I do not propose to be swayed from what appears to be my line of duty by the hostility of a certain section of the press, or their contributors—let the outcome be what it may.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS R. McINNES.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

*Confidential.*

OTTAWA, June 2, 1900.

The Hon. T. R. McINNES,  
Government House, Victoria, B.C.

MY DEAR McINNES,—Referring to your letter of May 25, commenting on our correspondence.

My letter of August 30, was not intended 'to convey official directions and instructions in the form of a confidential communication,' but was only a suggestion due to a report that I had heard you were bringing pressure to bear on your Government to call the Legislature before they were ready to meet it, and the advice was certainly sound, as I consider it would have been indefensible for a Governor General or Lieutenant-Governor to force his Government to call the Legislature under the circumstances then existing.

You seem to think that the advice subsequently given as to the Martin Government was inconsistent with the suggestion in my letter of August 30. I do not so regard it. The two cases have no parallel; there is no analogy between the cases. In the one there was a responsible Government whose members had been endorsed by the people; in the latter case not a single member of the existing Government had then, or even has up to the present time, received the approval of the people. Only one of them had ever been a member of the Legislature, and he had no following; and I think it is without any parallel in the history of constitutional government that a body of men, five-sixths of whom had never been members of the Legislature, should be permitted to carry on a Government for three months without any public sanction or approval. It is useless now to comment on it. I was very sorry at the line taken, and as you must have observed by the public press all over the Dominion, the propriety of the action taken has been very severely criticised. I have always recognized that the conditions existing in British Columbia during the last eighteen months made your position a most difficult one—the bitter personal feeling shown between the rivals for place and power intensified the embarrassment as the rivals were so nearly equal in numbers—you certainly have not had an easy task in your efforts to guide the ship of State.

Yours truly,

R. W. SCOTT.

*EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on June 21, 1900.*

On a memorandum dated June 20, 1900, from the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stating that the action of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia in dismissing his Ministers has not been approved by the people of that province, and further, that in view of recent events in the said Province of British Columbia it is evident that the Government of that province cannot be successfully carried on in the manner contemplated by the constitution, under the administration of the present Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Thomas R. McInnes, whose official conduct has been subversive of the principles of responsible government.

The Right Honourable the Premier submits that therefore Mr. McInnes' usefulness as Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia is gone, and he recommends that Mr. McInnes be removed from the said office, and that the cause to be assigned for such removal under the provisions of Section 59 of the British North America Act shall be the matters set forth in this Minute.

The Committee submit the foregoing for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

The Honourable  
The Secretary of State.