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SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

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1899:

SESSION 1892.

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2. Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891. Presented 1st March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster. 2a. Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1893; presented 14th March, 1892. 2b. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1892; presented 31st March, 1892. 2c. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1893; presented 27th June, 1892.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada as on the 31st December, 1891; presented 22nd March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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- 3a. Report of dividends remaining unpaid and amounts, or balances, in respect to which no transactions have taken place, or upon which no interest has been paid for five years or upwards, prior to 31st December, 1891, in chartered banks of Canada. Presented 12th May, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.  
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4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ending 31st December, 1891.  
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- 4a. Preliminary abstract of the business of Canadian Life Insurance Companies for the year ending 31st December, 1891. Presented 1st March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 4b. Abstract of statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ending 31st December, 1891. Presented 10th May, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.  
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5. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891, compiled from official returns. Presented 1st March, 1892, by Hon. M. Bowell.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
6. Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891; Part I, Excise, etc. Presented 31st March, 1892, by Hon. J. Costigan.  
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- 6b. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891.  
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*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7a. Report on Canadian Archives, 1891. Presented 8th April, 1892, by Hon. J. Carling.  
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- 7b. Report of the High Commissioner of Canada, with Reports from Agents in the United Kingdom, for the year 1891. Presented 6th April, 1892, by Hon. J. Carling.  
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- 7b.\* Supplementary Report of the High Commissioner of Canada. Presented 29th March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster ..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 7c. Report on the production and manufacture of Beet Sugar by William Saunders, Director Dominion Experimental Farms. Presented 4th March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.  
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- 7e. Criminal Statistics for the year 1891 ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7f. Reports of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for the year 1891. Presented 5th July, 1892, by Hon. J. Carling... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7g. Second Annual Report of the Dairy Commissioner of Canada, for 1891.  
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- 9b. Railway Statistics, and Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure of the Railways of Canada, for 1891. Presented 30th June, 1892, by Hon. J. Haggart.  
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- 9c. Annual Report of the Canals Revenue Branch for 1891.  
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10. Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891. Presented 1st April, 1892, by Hon. C. H. Tupper.  
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- 10a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, etc., for calendar year ended 31st December, 1891 ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers*

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- 16.** Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1891. Presented 9th July, 1892, by Hon. J. C. Patterson..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a.** The Civil Service List of Canada, 1891. Presented 9th July, 1892, by Hon. J. C. Patterson.  
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- 16d.** Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1891. Presented 15th June, 1892, by Hon. J. C. Patterson.  
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- 20.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the closing of parliament and of the expenditure made on them, in accordance with the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. Presented 29th February, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for distribution only.*
- 20a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 8th March, 1892, for copies of all reports of ministers of the crown upon which any Governor General's warrants have been issued during the recent recess of parliament, and of the orders in council authorizing such issue. Presented 7th April, 1892.—*Mr. Mulock*..... *Not printed.*
- 21.** Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, for the year 1891, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented 29th February, 1892, by Sir John Thompson..... *Not printed.*

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22. Statement of expenditure under vote for miscellaneous unforeseen expenses, from July, 1891, to date. Presented 1st March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for distribution only.*
23. Statement in reference to fishing bounty payments for 1890-91, required by chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 1st March, by Hon. C. H. Tupper... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 23a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd August, 1891, for a return of the names of proprietors to whom licenses have been granted for salmon net fishing on the Restigouche River, in the county of Bonaventure, for 1890 and 1891. Presented 3rd March, 1892—*Mr. Fauvel.*  
*Not printed.*
- 23b. Draft of proposed regulations for the lobster fishery. Presented 17th March, 1892, by Hon. C. H. Tupper... *Printed for distribution only.*
- 23c. Copies of papers relating to the mutual recognition by Canada and Newfoundland of licenses issued to United States fishing vessels, under the *modus vivendi*, and the division of the fees collected by the same. Presented 18th March, 1892, by Hon. C. H. Tupper... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 23d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1892, for a return showing the quantity, value and kinds of fish, fish oil and fish products imported into Canada from Newfoundland, each year, for past five years; also amount of duty thereon which would have been paid if the duties levied upon similar imports from other countries had been levied. Presented 22nd March, 1892.—*Mr. White (Shelburne).* ... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 23e. Further papers respecting the fisheries on the Atlantic coast, including the separate arrangement proposed to be entered into by Newfoundland with the United States, and also the enforcement by the government of Newfoundland against Canadian vessels of the Newfoundland Bait Act. Presented 30th March, 1892, by Hon. C. H. Tupper... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 23f. Additional papers respecting the fisheries on the Atlantic coast, including the separate arrangement proposed to be entered into by Newfoundland with the United States, and also the enforcement by the government of Newfoundland against Canadian vessels of the Newfoundland Bait Act. Presented 7th April, 1892, by Hon. C. H. Tupper. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 23g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1892, for a copy of all correspondence between F. Charlebois, of Byng Inlet, North (Ontario), and the fisheries department concerning the payment of a claim for service performed by the said Charlebois for the said department. Presented 21st April, 1892—*Mr. Laurier.* ... *Not printed.*
- 23h. Further papers respecting the enforcement against Canadian fishing vessels by the government of Newfoundland of the Newfoundland Act respecting the sale of bait to foreign fishing vessels. Presented 11th May, 1892, by Sir John Thompson ... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 23i. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1892, for a return showing the number of Newfoundland vessels and men therein, and number of fixed fishing establishments owned by Newfoundlanders, with number of employees engaged last year in fishing, in whole or in part, within the waters adjacent to Canadian Labrador and Magdalen Islands. Presented 12th May, 1892.—*Mr. White (Shelburne).* ... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 23j. Further papers respecting the enforcement by the Newfoundland authorities against Canadian fishing vessels of the Newfoundland Act respecting the sale of bait to foreign vessels. Presented 20th May, 1892, by Sir John Thompson ... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
24. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st April, 1890, for copies of any and all communications that may have passed between the imperial and dominion governments with reference to the abrogation of such articles in the various treaties of commerce between her majesty's government and the government of foreign nations as preclude preferential fiscal treatment of goods of British and colonial production by the government of the dominion. Presented 7th March, 1892.—*Mr. Laurier.*  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 24a. Copy of a despatch from the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies in reply to an address to her majesty praying that her majesty would take such steps as might be necessary to denounce and terminate the provisions contained in the most-favoured nation clauses of the treaties with the German Zollverein and the kingdom of Belgium. Presented 22nd April, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster ... *Printed for sessional papers only.*



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- 25.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1892, showing the date of the Speaker's warrant, the date of the writ, and the date of the appointment of a returning officer, in the case of election of members to the House of Commons, since the close of last session; also a statement of the causes of delay in reference to any of these matters where delays have taken place. Presented 7th March, 1892.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*..... *Not printed.*
- 25a.** Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1892, for a return showing the date of the Speaker's warrant, the date of the writ, and the date of the appointment of a returning officer, in the case of election of members to the House of Commons, since the close of last session; also a statement of the causes of delay in reference to any of these matters where delays have taken place. Presented 3rd June, 1892.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*..... *Not printed.*
- 26.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 11th to the 20th February, and from the 21st to the 29th February, 1892, and the corresponding periods of 1891. Presented 7th March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
- 26a.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 1st to the 10th March instant, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 15th March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.  
*Not printed.*
- 26b.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 11th to the 20th of March, instant, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 23rd March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.  
*Not printed.*
- 26c.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 11th to the 20th of April, instant, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 22nd April, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.  
*Not printed.*
- 26d.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 21st to the 30th of April, ultimo, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 4th May, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.  
*Not printed.*
- 26e.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 11th to the 20th May, instant, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 30th May, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.  
*Not printed.*
- 26f.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 21st to the 31st May last, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 3rd June, 1892, by Sir John Thompson.—  
*Not printed.*
- 26g.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 1st to the 10th June, instant, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 27th June, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.—  
*Not printed.*
- 26h.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 21st to 31st June last, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 9th July, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Not printed.*
- 27.** Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated or retired, his salary, age and length of service, his allowance and cause of retirement, whether vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, etc., for year ended 31st December, 1891. Presented 7th March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.—  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 28.** Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, as on the 31st December, 1891. Presented 9th July, 1892, by Hon. Mr. Speaker..... *Not printed.*
- 29.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 4th August, 1891, for a statement in detail of the amount of money paid to A. F. Wood, Esq., for services, etc., as commissioner for canals and railways in different places in 1890. Presented 4th March, 1892.—*Hon. Mr. Flint*..... *Not printed.*
- 30.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th June, 1891, for a statement of all receipts in the unorganized territories of Keewatin and the Mackenzie River Basin on account of revenue under the Customs Act or otherwise, for the last three years, and of the expenditure for public purposes during the same period. Presented 4th March, 1892.—*Hon. Mr. Girard*..... *Not printed.*

## VOLUME 12—Continued.

- 31.** List of public officers to whom commissions have issued under chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, during the past year, 1891. Presented 10th March, 1892, by Sir John Thompson.—  
*Printed in No. 16.*
- 32.** Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since last return, 1891, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 10th March, 1892, by Sir John Thompson.  
*Not printed.*
- 33.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for a return giving : 1. The number of Chinese immigrants that have entered Canada since the date of the last return ordered by the House, specifying : (a). The ports at which said Chinese immigrants were entered ; (b). The amount of duty or head-money collected ; (c). The number that entered by virtue of return certificates ; (d). The number of return certificates issued during the same period, and the number of Chinese that during the same period passed through Canada in bond to destinations out of Canada. 2. The number that entered Canada as belonging to the diplomatic or consular service of China. 3. The number of Chinese that entered Canada during the same period, either as tourists, men of science, students or merchants. 4. Copies of all correspondence, if any, between the imperial government and this government, or between this government and the government of China, if any, or between the government of British Columbia and this government, or with any labour organization, or with any company, corporation or person, having reference to the Chinese Restriction Act or suggesting amendments to the same. Presented 10th March, 1892.—*Mr. Gordon.*  
*Not printed.*
- 34.** Return under resolution of the 20th February, 1892, in so far as the same is furnished by the department of interior, respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented 11th March, 1892, by Hon. E. Dewdney.....*Printed for sessional papers only*
- 34a.** List of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from the 1st October, 1890, to the 1st October, 1891. Presented 6th April, 1892, by Hon. J. Haggart .....*Not printed.*
- 35.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1891, for a return of all letters, correspondence, petitions and papers, not otherwise brought down, between all persons in the department of marine and fisheries relating to sawdust in the LaHave River, Lunenburg County, N.S., with the object of having the river relieved from the operation of the said act. Also a list of rivers and streams exempted from the operations of the act, and a return of all letters, correspondence, petitions and papers between all persons and the department of marine and fisheries relating to such exemptions. Presented 14th March, 1892.—*Mr. Kaulbach and Mr. Flint.....Not printed.*
- 36.** Return of orders in council relating to the department of the interior, in accordance with sub-clause (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 15th March, 1892, by Hon. E. Dewdney.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 36a.** Return of orders in council relating to the department of the interior, in accordance with clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 15th March, 1892, by Hon. E. Dewdney .....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 37.** Copies of documents relating to the negotiations at the conference recently held at Washington, between the delegates from the Canadian government and the secretary of state of the United States, respecting the extension and development of trade between the United States and Canada, and other matters. Presented 16th March, 1892, by Sir John Thompson.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 38.** Statements of the quantity of pig iron manufactured in Canada, upon which bounties are claimed, the names of claimants and the amount paid in each case. Presented 16th March, 1892, by Hon. M. Bowell.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 39.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd March, 1892, praying that his excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the resignation, by the Honourable John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, of the seat in the Senate occupied by him at close of the last session of parliament. Presented 17th March, 1892.—*Hon. Mr. Power.—*  
*Not printed.*

## VOLUME 12—Continued.

40. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for copy of all correspondence between the government or the postmaster general's department with Mr. Andrew Allan or any other parties, for the conveyance of the mails between Canada and the United Kingdom. Presented 18th March, 1892.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*..... *Not printed.*
41. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1892, for copies of all the original lists and papers, including all declarations, notices of appeal, objections to preliminary lists, and relating to all other proceedings, now in the possession of the revising barrister or the clerk of the crown in chancery, in any way affecting the voters' lists for the electoral division of the county of Lennox as settled by the revision of 1891, together with a certified copy of the revised voters' list of 1891 furnished by the revising barrister to the returning officer. Presented 21st March, 1892.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox)*..... *Not printed.*
- 41a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General of the 21st March, 1892, for: 1. Copies of the judgment given by the revising officer on objections taken to the names of Lewis Allin, S. F. Glass and James P. Moore and 226 others on the voters' list of the city of London, province of Ontario, and which 229 names were subsequently struck off the said voters' list, by the revising officer, on the hearing of the objections, but which were nevertheless printed on the said voters' list is the subject of an appeal, together with copies of the notices of objection to such names and copies of the evidence taken before and decision given by the revising officer on each such name. 2. Copies of all proceedings in appeal taken to the county court judge from the judgment of the revising officer on any or all of such cases, together with any judgment or decision given by such county court judge thereon. 3. Copies of the judgment of the Queen's bench division, high court of justice, Ontario, in the matter of an application to said court for a mandamus to said revising officer in respect of the said votes or any of them, together with copies of the judgment of the court of appeal (Ontario) in respect of the same matter. Presented 11th April, 1892.—*Mr. Sutherland*..... *Not printed.*
- 41b. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1892, for copies of all the original lists and papers, including all declarations, notices of appeal, objections to preliminary lists, and relating to all other proceedings, now in the possession of the revising barrister or the clerk of the crown in chancery, in any way affecting the voters' lists for the electoral division of the county of Lennox as settled by the revision of 1891, together with a certified copy of a the revised voters' list of 1891 furnished by the revising barrister to the returning officer. Presented 21st April, 1892.—*Mr. Wilson*..... *Not printed.*
- 41c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1892, for a return showing the number of voters in the several electoral districts of the province of British Columbia, and the number of voters in each polling district of the electoral district. Presented 12th May, 1892.—*Mr. Mara*..... *Not printed.*
42. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th March, 1892, for a return of the proceedings had at the trial of the recent election petition relating to the election of a member for the electoral district of the county of Welland, together with the findings of the judges who tried the said petition upon the same, and of all evidence taken thereat; also a certified copy of the case and factums filed upon the appeal from such findings or any of them with the registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada. Also a copy of any report and communication made to Mr. Speaker by the said judges in reference to the said petition. Presented 22nd March, 1892.—*Mr. Tisdale*..... *Not printed.*
43. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th March, 1892, for a return, in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette*, of the exports and imports from the 1st day of July, 1891, to the 1st day of March, 1892, distinguishing the products of Canada from those of other countries; and comparative statements from the 1st day of July, 1890, to the 1st day of March, 1891. Presented 22nd March, 1892.—*Mr. Sutherland*..... *Not printed.*
44. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated the 9th March, 1892, for a return showing the total quantity of Canadian flour exported to Newfoundland in each of the years 1890 and 1891; the law and regulations of the Newfoundland Government relating to the importation into that colony of flour; the total quantities of Canadian cattle, beef, pork, hogs and cheese exported to Newfoundland in each of the years 1890 and 1891. Presented 22nd March, 1892.—*Mr. Hughes*..... *Not printed.*

## VOLUME 12—Continued.

45. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1890, for a return of all correspondence, memorials and agreements between the government and the Temperance Colonization Company, together with correspondence of settlers, employees and members of the company, relative to the operations of the said company. Presented 23rd March, 1892.—*Mr. Wallace*.....*Not printed.*
46. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th March, 1892, for a copy of the judgment of the Supreme Court in the appealed case of Barrett vs. the City of Winnipeg, commonly known as the "Manitoba School Case." Presented 23rd March, 1892.—*Mr. LaRivière*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
47. Report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the advisability of extending the Trent Valley Canal, and to what extent. Presented 24th March, 1892, by Hon. J. Haggart.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 47a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th March, 1892, for a return of all tenders received by the department of railways and canals for sections 11, 12 and 13 of the proposed Soulanges Canal. Such return to comprise: (a) The aggregate amount of each tender; (b) The quantity of each class of work in the schedules of each section; (c) The amount of each tender in detail as "moneyed out" by the product of the quantity and price of each item; (d) Copies of all reports to, and orders in council relative to said tenders; (e) Copies of all reports of engineers on each of said sections; (f) Copies in detail of all estimates of engineers on each section, showing quantity, price and amount of each class of work in schedule; (g) Copies of all correspondence relative to said tenders. Presented 9th May, 1892.—*Mr. Sutherland*.....*Not printed.*
- 47b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1892, for copies of engineers' reports which led to the building of the Beauharnois Canal; of engineers' reports in favour of the building of the Soulanges Canal, and of reports, letters, etc., from engineers, masters or pilots, objecting to the building of the canal at Soulanges. Presented 9th May, 1892.—*Mr. Bergeron*....*Not printed.*
48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th June, 1891, for a return of all payments and cost of construction of the New Carlisle wharf, including amount paid to the crown lands department and owners of timber limits in the county of Bonaventure, for timber used on the said works. Presented 31st March, 1892.—*Mr. Fauvel*.....*Not printed.*
- 48a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th July, 1891, for: 1. A detailed statement of work done on the wharves at Longueuil and Boucherville, in the county of Chambly, since the commencement of the said works in 1886. 2. A detailed statement of the several sums expended by the government in connection with the said works, showing the names of persons to whom such several sums were paid, and why and under what arrangement or contract such payments were made. 3. Copies of all reports of engineers on the said wharves, and of the estimates, and also of all letters addressed to the department of public works in relation to the said works. Presented 13th April, 1892.—*Mr. Beausoleil*.....*Not printed.*
49. Copy of a report of a committee of the privy council, appointed to investigate and report upon the cases of irregularity in the civil service as developed in the public accounts committee, etc. Presented 31st March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
50. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1892, for a return showing the number of cows kept at the Central Experimental Farm between the first day of January, 1891, and the first day of January, 1892. The number of cows of each of the different breeds; the quantity of milk given by each cow; the quantity of milk to make a pound of butter; the quantity of milk sold; the quantity of butter sold; where sold, and the prices obtained each month; the kinds of food given and the value of the same. Presented 31st March, 1892.—*Mr. McMillan (Huron)*.  
*Not printed.*
- 50a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1892, for a statement showing: 1. The number and location of the several experimental farms. 2. The amount expended on each of them since the date of its establishment. 3. The name of each and every employee of each farm, and a statement of the salary and of any other emoluments received from the government by each of them. Presented 2nd June, 1892.—*Mr. Frémont*.....*Not printed.*

## VOLUME 12—Continued.

- 51.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all papers, correspondence and documents, together with reports of the minister of justice and order in council relating to the disallowance of an act passed by the local legislature of the province of Manitoba, on the 31st day of March, 1890, intituled: "An Act respecting the Diseases of Animals." Presented 31st March, 1892.—*Mr. Watson* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 52.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all papers, correspondence and documents, together with the report of the minister of justice and order in council relative to the disallowing an act passed by the legislature of the province of Manitoba, on the 31st March, 1890, intituled: "An Act to authorize companies, institutions or corporations incorporated out of this province to transact business therein." Presented 31st March, 1892.—*Mr. Watson* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 53.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1892, for a return showing the quantities of each of the following classes of pork and hog products imported into Canada from the United States, in each of the years 1888-89, 1889-90 and 1890-91; with the value thereof and amounts of duty and rates levied thereon: Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides; lard, tried or rendered; lard, untried; pork; pork barrelled in brine, made from the sides of heavy hogs, after the hams and shoulders are cut off, and containing not more than sixteen pieces to the barrel of two hundred pounds weight; pork, imported in the carcass for exportation. Presented 31st March, 1892.—*Mr. Hughes* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 54.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1892, for a return showing the quantity of the shipments in the following lines from Canada, from 30th June, 1891, to 31st December, 1891, and the country to which shipped: The number of horses of all kinds; the number of sheep; the quantity of eggs; the number of bushels of barley; the quantity of malt; the number of tons of hay; the number of bushels of potatoes; giving the quantity shipped to each country, and the total shipments in the several lines. Presented 31st March, 1892.—*Mr. McMullen* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 55.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1892, for a return showing the quantities of beef salted in barrels; dried or salted meats and meats preserved in any other way than salted or pickled; other meats fresh or salted, n. e. s.; butter, cheese and horses imported into Canada from the United States in each of the three years 1888-89, 1889-90 and 1890-91; with the values thereof and rates of duty thereon. Presented 31st March, 1892.—*Mr. Hughes* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 56.** General Order No. 86 of the Supreme Court of Canada. Presented 1st April, 1892, by Sir John Thompson . . . . . *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 57.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1892, for a statement showing the amount of money expended by the government of Canada in the years 1890-91 on piers, breakwaters, etc., in Prince County, Prince Edward Island; the amount expended on each of these works, the work let by contract and to whom let; also showing the total amount voted during said years and the amount not expended. Presented 5th April, 1892.—*Mr. Perry* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 58.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th March, 1892, for a statement showing the number of petitions for prohibition presented to the House of Commons during the session of 1891: 1. Total number of petitions presented. 2. Total number of signatures to these petitions. 3. Number of (1) petitions; (2) signatures: (a) presbyterian church; (b) methodist church; (c) baptist church (separate figures for free baptists); (d) episcopal church or church of England; (e) salvation army. 4. Number of (1) petitions; (2) signatures from each province and each territory; name and figures for each province and each territory separately. 5. Number of separate petitions from churches, courts and temperance societies, or any other bodies signed by officials, giving name of church, court, temperance society, etc., sending such petitions, with number of signatures. Presented 7th April, 1892.—*Mr. Fraser* . . . . . *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 59.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1892, for a return showing: 1. The corps of the active militia of Canada that have been drilled (a) annually, (b) biennially, and (c) triennially, in the period 1889-1891, inclusive. 2. The number of qualified combatant officers in in each corps. 3. The number of provisionally appointed officers in each corps, specifying those whose period for qualification has expired. 4. The name, length of service and age of each commanding officer upwards of sixty years of age. 5. The actual strength of, and number of enlistments in, during the year 1891, each of the permanent corps located in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. Presented 7th April, 1892.—*Mr. Hughes* . . . . . *Not printed.*

## VOLUME 12—Continued.

60. Communication and petition from the Quebec Board of Trade concerning the abolition of all dues collected on tonnage in the port of Quebec, etc. Presented 11th April, 1892, by Hon. C. H. Tupper. . . . . *Not printed.*
- 60a. Copy of certain resolutions passed at a meeting of the Halifax Board of Trade relative to the hostile legislative enactments between the Governments of Newfoundland and Canada, the desirability of arranging, if possible, a *modus vivendi*, under the terms of which the hostile tariffs and enactments of both countries should be held in abeyance, until sufficient time be given to enable diplomatic conferences to adjust the whole difficulty, etc. Presented 21st April, 1892, by Hon. C. H. Tupper. . . . . *Not printed.*
61. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th February, 1892, for a detailed statement showing: 1. Traffic at Mulgrave Station for the six months ending 31st December, 1890 and 1891; also for the months of January, 1891 and 1892. The return to include sale of tickets, freight received and freight sent. 2. The number of staff employed during the said month, salaries paid and amount paid for extra labour, with the names of staff and extra labour employed. 3. Return of work done by shunting engine during said periods, and the number of men employed in shunting, and the cost. 4. If there is a yard-master at said station, when he was appointed, whether he has an assistant, and, if so, when such assistant was appointed and what pay each receives. 5. The number of men employed in the scow at the said station, their names, and whether they are paid by the hour or by the day and at what rate. Presented 13th April, 1892.—*Mr. Fraser. Not printed.*
- 61a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th April, 1892, for copies of all reports and correspondence between the department of railways and canals and the superintendents of the different services of the Intercolonial Railway, in reference to an accident to a train at Truro, in charge of Conductor H. D. Archibald, and his subsequent dismissal. Presented 11th May, 1892.—*Mr. Patterson (Colchester)* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 61b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1892, for a return showing the amount of additional property purchased on or adjacent to government railways for increased accommodation or other purposes; the quantity purchased or paid for within the period from the 1st of July, 1891, to the 1st of April, 1892; the party from whom purchased; the price paid; and the purpose for which the property is used or is to be used. Presented 11th May, 1892.—*Mr. McMullen. . . . . Not printed.*
- 61c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th of April, 1892, for a return containing a statement of the expenditure out of income made for permanent improvements, extensions, additions and betterments, exclusive of works of ordinary maintenance and renewals, on account of the Intercolonial Railway from 30th June, 1881, to 1st July, 1891. The return to show such expenditure in summary form for each branch of service as nearly as can be conveniently ascertained from the accounts. Presented 25th May, 1892.—*Mr. McDougald (Pictou).*  
*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 61d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1892, for a return showing: 1. Tariffs in force on live stock on the Intercolonial Railway, and all changes in same during last five years. 2. Number of cattle shipped from Sackville, Nappan, Aulac and Amherst stations each year, with destination, distinguishing between car load lots and less than car load lots. Presented 9th June, 1892.—*Mr. Wood (Westmoreland)* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 61e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1892, for copies of all evidence taken at an inquiry held at Lévis, in the month of February, 1892, respecting the discharge of Michael Quinn, a permanent employee in the shops of the Intercolonial Railway at Hadlow, Lévis; and of all correspondence between Alfred Drake, Chief Mechanical Engineer for the said railway at Hadlow, and the railway officials at Moncton, in relation to the dismissal of the said Michael Quinn. Presented 5th July, 1892.—*Mr. Guay* . . . . . *Not printed.*
62. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1892, for copies of all petitions, correspondence, letters, telegrams and memoranda received since 1887, asking for or referring to the subsidizing of the Annapolis and Atlantic Railway Company or a line of railway from Liverpool and Shelburne to Annapolis, passing through Caledonia. Presented 13th April, 1892.—*Mr. Forbes* . . . . . *Not printed.*
63. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1892, for a return of all petitions of boards of trade, railway companies, and documents generally, concerning the construction of a new bridge across the Lachine Canal at Montreal. Presented 13th April, 1892.—*Mr. Curran.*  
*Not printed.*

VOLUME 12—*Continued.*

- 63a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1892, for copies of all documents, memorials and correspondence between the government and the corporation and board of trade of the town of Sorel and other persons, respecting the granting of a subsidy for the construction of a bridge on the Richelieu River to connect the town of Sorel with the Montreal and Sorel Railway. Presented 25th May, 1892.—*Mr. Bruneau*..... *Not printed.*
- 64.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1892, for copies of correspondence exchanged between the government and the postmaster of St. Césaire, county of Rouville, or any other person, with reference to deposits of money to be made by the said postmaster. Presented 19th April, 1892.—*Mr. Brodeur*..... *Not printed.*
- 65.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for a return showing the amount of money expended, and the year of expenditure, in each electoral district since confederation, under the following heads: 1. Public buildings. 2. Harbours and rivers. 3. Roads and bridges. Presented 26th April, 1892.—*Mr. Landerkin*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 66.** Return to an order of the House Commons dated 1st July, 1891, for a return of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, reports, estimates and other documents relating to the surveys for, and construction and cost of a sub-marine tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. Presented 27th April, 1892.—*Mr. Davies*..... *Not printed*
- 66a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1892, for all correspondence, reports, etc., which may have taken place between the government of Canada and Sir Douglas Fox, or any other engineer, since the 1st day of September, 1891, having reference to building a tunnel from Prince Edward Island to the mainland across the Straits of Northumberland. Presented 3rd May, 1892.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 67.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1892, that a map of the Dominion be laid upon the table showing the boundaries of townships, counties and electoral divisions in each province, and the number of votes polled in each township for each candidate at the general election in March, 1891. Presented 27th April, 1892.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*..... *Not printed.*
- 68.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th March, 1882, for copies of all correspondence between the government of Canada or any member thereof, and the British government, or between the government of Canada and any person or persons, relating to the admission of live cattle from the United States. Also for copies of all orders in council relating to the same. Presented 29th April, 1892.—*Mr. Somerville*.  
*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 69.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1892, for a return of copies of all tenders received for engraving and printing since 1882, and of all contracts entered into for the same, including the contract beginning in this present year; also all correspondence relating to the subject since 1882. Presented 3rd May, 1892.—*Mr. Somerville*..... *Not printed.*
- 70.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1892, for a return of all correspondence, telegrams or other documents between the government of Canada and the imperial government or the government of Newfoundland, or between any member or representative of either of such governments respecting the admission of Newfoundland into the dominion of Canada; including all correspondence or telegrams to and from the high commissioner on the subject; and all reports to and minutes of council thereon. Also copies of any terms or offers which may have been submitted to the government of Newfoundland or any member thereof, with respect to the admission of that island into the dominion. Presented 4th May, 1892.—*Mr. Davies*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 71.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th March, 1892, for copies of all correspondence, memorials, departmental orders, and orders in council respecting the north-western, northern and eastern boundaries of the province of Quebec, received or passed during the last five years and not already laid before this House, together with all the reports of surveys or explorations ordered thereon by the government of Canada during the same period. Presented 5th May, 1892.—*Sir H. Langevin*.  
*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 72.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th May, 1892, for a copy of the instructions appended to commission of the lieutenant governors of the provinces of Canada. Presented 9th May, 1892.—*Mr. Laurier*..... *Not printed.*

## VOLUME 12—Continued.

- 73.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1892, for a return of all correspondence, engineers' reports, petitions or other documents relating to the survey or deepening of the channel of the Galops Rapids, and for a statement of the work performed by the chain tug "Iroquois," owned by the government, and of the services performed by one John Stitt, in connection with said tug. Presented 9th May, 1892.—*Mr. Somerville*..... *Not printed.*
- 73a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1892, for a return of all surveys, plans, specifications, contracts, reports and papers connected with the new channel in the Galops Rapids. 2. All reports of engineers as to the striking of steamer "Traveller" in Galops Rapids, in October, 1889. 3. All reports from any steamboat captain who may have reported as to the state of said channel. 4. Statement of cost of investigation by engineers in 1891. 5. Reports from engineers sent to investigate said channel in 1891. 6. Copies of evidence given as to the depth, quantities, etc. Presented 30th May, 1892.—*Mr. Reid*..... *Not printed.*
- 74.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 4th April, 1892, for copies of the original letters patent of incorporation of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company (Limited), and of the supplementary letters patent increasing the capital stock of the said company from \$100,000 to \$5,000,000, and copies of all correspondence, petitions, statements and evidence submitted to the government in support of the issue of such supplementary letters patent. And also for copies of the original letters patent incorporating the Canadian Coloured Cotton Mills Company (Limited), and of the supplementary letters patent increasing the capital stock of the said company from \$100,000 to \$5,000,000, and copies of all correspondence, petitions, statements and evidence submitted to the government in support of the issue of said supplementary letters patent. Presented 9th May, 1892.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
- 75.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1892, for all correspondence concerning the appointment of Mr. W. H. Ingram as Collector of Customs at St. Thomas, Ont. Presented 10th May, 1892.—*Mr. Casey*..... *Not printed.*
- 76.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd May, 1892, for copies of all correspondence, memorials and documents exchanged between the government, or any member thereof, and any persons, companies or corporations as to the propriety or advisability of relieving or recouping the county of Pontiac railway indebtedness. Presented 11th May, 1892.—*Mr. Murray*..... *Not printed.*
- 77.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1892, for a detailed copy of the certificate of acting chief engineer that \$32,000 paid to Bancroft & Connolly was done in addition to all previous certificates on Kingston Graving Dock, as mentioned in Auditor General's Report, page C—119. Presented 12th May, 1892.—*Mr. Gibson*..... *Not printed.*
- 78.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1892, for : 1. Copy of the circular issued on the 10th June, 1891, by the department of marine, relative to sick mariners' dues in Canada. 2. A list of persons to whom such circular was addressed. 3. Copy of all answers received. Presented 16th May, 1892.—*Mr. Laurier*..... *Not printed.*
- 79.** Report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the working of Civil Service Act, and other matters connected with the Civil Service generally. Presented 20th May, 1892, by Sir John Thompson..... *See No. 16c.*
- 80.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd May, 1892, for a return stating, for the last year (1891) : 1. The number of applications which were made to the railway committee of the privy council for an adjudication, order or direction respecting any of the matters or things which, under the provisions of the Railway Act, the railway committee had power or authority to deal with. 2. Showing in general terms the nature of the application. 3. The names of the members of the honourable the privy council who (a) Heard each of the applications ; (b) Who were present at any one or more adjourned hearings thereof, and at the final adjudication thereof ; (c) In cases in which adjournments took place, the dates of hearing, and subsequent adjournment or adjournments of final adjudication. 4. Statement showing how each of said applications was disposed of, viz. : Granted or refused, or partially granted. Presented 25th May, 1892.—*Mr. McCarthy*..... *Not printed.*
- 80a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd May, 1892 : 1. For a statement of all applications or complaints made to the railway committee of the privy council respecting the matters or things referred to in sub-sections (k), (l), (m), (n) and



## VOLUME 12—Continued.

- (p) of clause eleven of the Railway Act. 2. By or against whom such complaints were made. 3. The manner in which the same were dealt with or disposed of. Presented 25th May, 1892.—*Mr. McCarthy*.....*Not printed.*
- 81.**—(1891.) Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd June, 1891, for copies of all correspondence between the imperial government and the government of Canada, on the subject of the copyright laws of Canada, and all other papers relating thereto, not already brought down. Presented 24th August, 1891.—*Mr. Edgar.*  
*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 81.** Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1892, for a return showing which of the dominion buildings in Canada are lighted by electricity; the respective system used in each such building, whether arc or incandescent; the number of sixteen candle-power lamps or their equivalents used in each such building; the cost per lamp of sixteen candle power or equivalent in each building; and the average annual cost for lighting each such building. Also showing in what buildings the plants are owned and maintained by the government, and in cases where not so owned and maintained, from whom the current is obtained or supplied, and whether from central station or private parties; also whether in cases of leased currents the renewal lamps are supplied at government expense, and if so, in what buildings and at what annual cost; also the names of the parties contracting to light any of such buildings, with the names of the buildings, and the dates and duration of each such contract. Also showing which of the public buildings of the dominion are lighted with gas, and the annual cost of lighting each such building. Presented 25th May, 1892.....*Not printed.*
- 82.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1892, for a return giving all papers, letters, petitions, applications and every other document relating to the dismissal of the postmaster of Eugenia, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 30th May, 1892.—*Mr. Landerkin*—*Not printed.*
- 83.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th May, 1892, for a return showing the names of the mail conductors superannuated, their number of years of service, the salary given to each of them during the last year of service, and also the names of those who have had several years added to their period of service. Presented 30th May, 1892.—*Mr. Brodeur*.....*Not printed.*
- 84.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1892, for a return showing the number of royal commissions that have been issued in each and every year since confederation, and to whom issued, together with the subject inquired into, giving the cost of each and the total cost of all. Presented 1st June, 1892.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 84a.** Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1892, for a return showing the number of royal commissions that have been issued in each and every year since confederation, and to whom issued, together with the subject inquired into, giving the cost of each and the total cost of all. Presented 9th June, 1892.—*Mr. Landerkin.*—  
*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 85.** Statement of number of hours of setting upon the daily Senate *Hansard*, and number of ems set, including corrections, up to 20th May. Presented 2nd June, 1892, by Hon. Sir J. C. Abbott.—  
*Not printed.*
- 86.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1892, for a copy of the petition presented and filed in the supreme court of Nova Scotia, under the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, against the election and return of Joseph A. Gillies, for the county of Richmond, Nova Scotia, at the general election holden on the 5th March, 1891; together with the dates of filing and service of such petition; and also all papers and documents in connection with the following proceedings in the supreme court of Nova Scotia: 1. Application to the honourable the chief justice extending the time for setting the petition down for trial. 2. Application to set the petition down for trial returnable before the Honourable Mr. Justice Weatherbe, and the Honourable Mr. Justice Graham, but heard by the Honourable Judge Weatherbe, sitting alone, on the 19th day of November, 1891. 3. The order made by the said Judge Weatherbe, sitting alone, for the trial of the said petition, fixing the 8th of December, 1891, the date for said trial. 4. The notice of appeal, dated 28th November, 1891, from this decision of the Honourable Judge Weatherbe, to the supreme court of Nova Scotia, the grounds of appeal being as follows: (a) Because there was no jurisdiction to make said order, or the portion

## VOLUME 12—Continued.

thereof extending time; (b) Because six months had elapsed since the presentation of the petition; (c) Because the time and place of trial were not fixed within six months from the presentation of the petition; (d) Because the extension of time granted by said order was not made on application for that purpose, supported by affidavits, and it does not appear from such order, and it was not made to appear when the same was made, that the requirements of justice rendered such enlargement necessary; (e) Because the respondent had no notice of any application to extend the time for the commencement of the trial herein; (f) Because one judge has no jurisdiction to fix the time and place of trial; (g) Because the trial of the petition cannot be commenced during the term of the court at which the judges assigned to try the said petition are bound to sit. 5. The notice of motion on said appeal for the 3rd day of December, 1891. 6. The appointment by the Honourable Judge Weatherbe, then senior judge, for a hearing before the supreme court on the said 3rd day of December, 1891. 7. The postponement of this hearing until a later day. 8. The judgment of the supreme court upon this case. 9. The rule of the supreme court, dated the 19th day of December, 1891, setting aside the order of the Honourable Judge Weatherbe fixing the date of the trial of said petition. 10. The date on which the Honourable Judge Weatherbe and the Honourable Judge Graham received a copy of the order of the supreme court setting aside the said order of Judge Weatherbe for trial. 11. The date on which the said judges reported to the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons that the said petition had been heard by them, and that they had declared the election of the said Joseph A. Gillies void, and his seat in parliament vacant. 12. The date upon which application was made to the Honourable Judge Weatherbe to defer the decision in the petition pending the decision of the supreme court of Nova Scotia on the question of jurisdiction, and the refusal of this application. Also copies of the several petitions presented and filed in the supreme court of Nova Scotia under the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, against the election and return of Hon. Sir John Thompson, Hon. C. H. Tupper, Mr. C. E. Kaulbach, Mr. J. B. Mills, Mr. N. W. White and Mr. Hugh Cameron, for six of the several counties of the province of Nova Scotia, at the general election held on the 5th March, 1891. Also all papers and documents in connection with the various proceedings in the said cases in the supreme court of Nova Scotia. Presented 3rd June, 1892.—*Mr. Gillies and Mr. Forbes.*

*Not printed.*

87. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1892, for copies of all accounts, claims and certificates presented and transmitted (from 1st July, 1885, to this day) to the dominion government, by each of the judges of the superior court for the province of Quebec, in his capacity as such, for all travelling expenses and hotel expenses, in any place other than that in which such judge had orders to reside, or did in fact reside, either for sitting or for acting therein, or for holding therein (in such capacity) any court in civil, criminal or other matters; together with a detailed statement of the several sums paid in conformity with such accounts, claims and certificates. Presented 3rd June, 1892.—*Mr. Flint.*

*Not printed.*

88. Further supplementary return to an address of the Senate, to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1891, for all correspondence between his excellency the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, and all other papers and correspondence in the possession of the government on that subject. Presented 31st May, 1892.—*Hon. Mr. Miller*.....*Not printed.*

89. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1892, for a return of the amount of crude cotton-seed oil imported into Canada during the year 1891; also the amount of refined cotton-seed oil imported into Canada during the year 1891. Presented 7th June, 1892.—*Mr. McKay.*

*Not printed.*

90. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1892, for copies of all letters, communications and reports in the possession of the government, having relation to the fixing of a standard of time, and which have been received subsequent to May, 1891. Presented 14th June, 1892.—*Hon. Mr. Sullivan*.....*Not printed.*

91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1892, for a copy of the Reports of the British Farm Delegates, Messrs. McQueen and Davey, on the Maritime Provinces. Presented 15th June, 1892.—*Mr. McMillan (Huron)*.....*Not printed.*

92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th June, 1892, for a copy of the minutes of the evidence taken at the trial, under the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, of the case of A. Sturton *et al*, petitioners, vs. P. V. Savard, defendant, in relation to the election for the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, in the year 1891. Presented 15th June, 1892.—*Sir John Thompson.*

*Not printed.*

VOLUME 12—*Continued.*

93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for copies of all papers and correspondence in the department of marine and fisheries, relating to the saving of the lives of part of the crew of H.M.S. "Lily," wrecked on the coast of Labrador, in September, 1889. Presented 17th June, 1892.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
94. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th August, 1891, for copies of all orders in council, memorials, correspondence and documents respecting the rock-slide from the citadel at Quebec, on the 19th September, 1889. Presented 24th June, 1892.—*Mr. Frémont*..... *Not printed.*
95. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th April, 1892, for : 1. Return of all correspondence, papers, complaints or memoranda of any kind in relation to "The Temperance Colonization Society," received since or not included in a return furnished the House in 1890. 2. List of all stockholders of the company, 1st May, 1885, with amounts paid on calls of the shares, whether in cash, land credits, or otherwise, each year to date, stating what shares were forfeited, when and why. 3. List of stockholders at date of return, showing when they became such, with dates and amount of shares purchased, with price per share. (a) Number of calls on all shares, with details, dates, etc. 4. Amount earned in fees by directors each year to date. 5. Amount of money invested each year, and in what. (a) Total amount received on account of scrip and land sales to date. 6. List of scrip holders, with post office address, who purchased from the company (scrip issued) prior to 1st June, 1882, and since that date, giving date of issue, amount of land purchased by each, price per acre, amount paid thereon to date; showing if cancelled, when and on what conditions. 7. List of all other contracts for purchase of land issued, whether exchanged for scrip, amounts paid to date, whether contract is still in existence, why cancelled, and when. 8. Amount and details of land sales now current and for which land is to be supplied by the company. 9. List of all persons whose scrip was located on even-numbered sections in 1883, showing where located, new location subsequently, if any, with form of contract of even-numbered location. 10. List of homestead settlers in 1885. List at date (actual residents). 11. When contract with the company and government expired, with conditions of extension, if any; conditions of final settlement. 12. List of lands to be conveyed to the company under such settlement. The foregoing information to be furnished, if practicable, under affidavit of the president and accountant. Presented 30th June, 1892.—*Mr. Sproule*..... *Not printed.*
96. Census of Canada.—Bulletin No. 11. Nationalities. Birth places of the people. Presented 30th June, 1892, by Hon. J. Carling... *Not printed.*
97. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd May, 1892, for a copy of location ticket granted to John Alexander McLellan, of Cockburn Island, for lot 15 in the 5th concession, Cockburn Island; copy of all affidavits or declarations, letters and other papers from any person or persons to the department, or any officer of the department, in any way relating to said lot or the cancellation of the said ticket; and copy of any order made for the cancellation of said ticket. Also for a copy of the location ticket granted for lot 16 in the 4th concession, Cockburn Island, and any assignment or transfer thereof to Peter McLellan; copy of affidavits or declarations, letters and other papers from any person or persons to the department in any way relating to said lot or the cancellation of the said ticket, and copy of any order made for the cancellation of said ticket. Presented 5th July, 1892.—*Mr. Lister*..... *Not printed.*
98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1892, for a return showing : 1. The number of Indian reserves in British Columbia. 2. The location of each and name of tribe to whom allotted. 3. The area in acreage of each. 4. The area cultivated on each reserve. 5. The population of each tribe when reserves were first established. 6. The present population of each tribe. 7. The area (estimated) of pastoral land on each reserve. 8. The number of horses, cattle and sheep owned by each tribe. 9. The estimated area of timber land on each reserve. Presented 5th July, 1892.—*Mr. Barnard*..... *Not printed.*
99. Copy of a report of a committee of the honourable the privy council, approved by his excellency the Governor General in council, on the 17th June, 1892, on the subject of a despatch dated 4th November, 1891, from Lord Knutsford, inviting an expression of the views of the Canadian government upon the complaint of alleged discrimination on the part of the government of Canada against citizens of the United States in the matter of canal tolls. Presented 6th July, 1892, by Sir John Thompson..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*

VOLUME 12—*Continued.*

- 100.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th June, 1892, for a return of subsidy paid the Albert Southern Railway Company, showing the dates when paid, and to whom paid; also copies of all correspondence in reference to the payment of the said subsidy, and of all letters or telegrams asking for payment of same or relating thereto; also copies of all returns or reports of government engineers or inspectors, who inspected or reported on said road. Presented 6th July, 1892.—*Hon. Mr. Power*.....*Not printed.*
- 101.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1892, for a return showing: 1. The total number of acres of public lands granted in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West in aid of railway construction, up to 26th April, 1892. 2. The name of each railway company or line to which a land grant has been made; the length of each line thus aided by land grant, and the number of acres granted to each company or line. 3. The total number of acres of land in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West which have been earned up to 26th April, 1892, under provisions of grants through completion of lines or portions of lines to which land grants have been made. 4. The name of each railway company or line which has earned the whole or a portion of its land grant, with the number of acres earned by each of such lines. Presented 9th July, 1892.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*
- 102.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1892, for a map of Canada showing the areas of spruce and white pine timber, respectively, now standing. Presented 9th July, 1892.—*Mr. Ives*.....*Not printed.*
- 103.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1892, for copies of all resolutions and memorials passed by the North-West Assembly at its last session and addressed to the government. Presented 9th July, 1892.—*Mr. Davin*.....*Not printed.*
- 104.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st March, 1892, for copies of all letters, correspondence, petitions, etc., relating to the claims or settlement, or proposed settlement of claims of settlers on the Waldron Rancho Company's territory; copies of all complaints made regarding the treatment settlers have been subject to by the company. Presented 9th July, 1892.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
- 105.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1892, for a return showing the quantity of binding twine imported for consumption in the Dominion, from the 1st of July, 1891, up to the first day of January, 1892; the country from which the same was imported, and the amount of duty paid thereon. Presented 9th July, 1892.—*Mr. Campbell*.....*Not printed.*

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REPORT  
OF THE  
MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO  
PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA

FOR THE  
Year ended 30th June  
1891



OTTAWA  
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
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1892

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*To His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Your Excellency, the accompanying Annual Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries of the Dominion, also the Annual Reports of certain officers of the Penitentiaries, along with the prescribed financial and statistical statements and tables, the same being for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN S. D. THOMPSON,

*Minister of Justice.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, January 30, 1891.





## SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES

OF THE

## DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Honourable Sir JOHN THOMPSON,  
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—In accordance with the Act 49 Vic., cap. 182, sec. 16, I have the honour to place in your hands my Annual Report, on the penitentiaries of the Dominion, for the fiscal year closed 30th June, 1891. As enjoined by the rules and regulations, I append to this document the reports of the various officers, in the several penitentiaries, who are required to furnish such to the inspector, together with the usual returns, statistics, &c., &c.

During the year indicated, the movements of convicts in the penitentiaries of the Dominion is shown in the following summary:—

*Kingston Penitentiary.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1890.....	565	21	586
Received since do .....	155	14	169
	720	35	755
Discharged since 30th June, 1890.....	158	11	169
Remaining 30th June, 1891.....	562	24	586

Daily average 577.

It is a singular coincidence that, the daily average for the year, and the number remaining on 30th of last June, are precisely the same as on the same date in the preceding year. The figures show an increase of 3 in the number of female convicts and a corresponding decrease in the males.

There have been 9 deaths—8 males and 1 female; 2 escapes, and 5 male convicts consigned to the criminal insane asylum.

*St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1890.....	342	0	342
Received since do .....	130	6	136
	472	6	478
Discharged since 30th June, 1890.....	122	6	128
Remaining 30th June, 1891.....	350	0	350

Increase 8.

The daily average was 343½.

The number of deaths was 4 ; 6 female convicts were transferred to Kingston ; no escape occurred.

*Dorchester Penitentiary.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1890... ..	174	0	174
Received since do .....	46	2	48
	220	2	222
Discharged 30th June, 1890.....	51	2	53
Remaining 30th June, 1891.....	169	0	169

Decrease 5.

Daily average 175.

Only 1 death occurred ; 2 female prisoners were sent to Kingston ; no escape took place

*Manitoba Penitentiary.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1890.....	73	0	73
Received since do .....	27	1	28
	100	1	101
Discharged since 30th June, 1890.....	29	1	30
Remaining 30th June, 1891.....	71	0	71

Decrease 2.

Daily average 72.

An old man, Charles Ducrame, aged 90, died.

In the course of the year there was 1 escape, and 1 female removed to Kingston.

*British Columbia Penitentiary.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1890.....	75	1	76
Received since do .....	33	0	33
	108	1	109
Discharged since 30th June, 1890 .....	35	1	36
Remaining 30th June, 1891.....	73	0	73

Decrease 3.

Daily average 72.

There was 1 death and no escape.

*Recapitulation.*

Kingston penitentiary.....	586
St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary.....	350
Dorchester do .....	169
Manitoba do .....	71
British Columbia do .....	73
<hr/>	
Total number of convicts 30th June, 1891.....	1,249
do do do 1890.....	1,251
<hr/>	
Total decrease.....	2
<hr/> <hr/>	

In the past year, ended 30th June last, 414 convicts were received in the several penitentiaries, as against 431 the preceding year; while the number discharged during those two years, respectively, was 416 and 348. The number of prisoners liberated, last year, is 68 in excess of those set free in 1889-90, when the number of commitments was 17 more than in 1890-91.

The number of deaths, in all the penitentiaries, 16, out of a daily average population of 1,239,—a little over 1 per cent—is remarkably low, when it is taken into account that more than half the number is made up of those who died from the effects of insanity, old age and of shattered constitutions brought into the penitentiaries. That great care and attention are exercised with regard to the health of the prisoners, and in all that conduces thereto, such as wholesome diet, cleanliness, ventilation, drainage, proper clothing, &c., is proved by the reports of the surgeons, and, especially, by the mortality statistics.

Only three escapes, from the five penitentiaries, took place during the year. Taking into account that, the natural desire for liberty and the ways and means to carry it into effect, occupy the minds of most convicts, in their hours of wakefulness, it requires constant and unflinching vigilance and care to detect and frustrate the numerous plans and devices for escape concocted, from day to day. It is due to the officers of the several staffs, who are charged with the safe-keeping of the prisoners and the maintenance of discipline, to say that, with very few exceptions, they perform their duties to the best of their ability.

The total number of female convicts, on 30th June last, was 24, being 2 more than were on hand, at the close of the fiscal year 1889-90. Manitoba broke the former record by contributing 1 to this two dozen frail ones, now serving their terms in Kingston penitentiary. The crimes for which most of those women have been convicted were not of a serious nature and did not indicate any marked degree of depravity. This fact coupled with the few—compared with the whole population—who have come under the ban of the law as convicts reflects credit upon the female portion of the community and should give pleasure to every genuine philanthropist and true Canadian.

Even the small decrease of 2, in the total number of convicts in the Dominion, as noted above, is a matter, to the right-minded, for rejoicing. It argues a very slight criminal tendency and great respect for law and order, on the part of the masses. Presumptive proof is afforded that intemperance does not prevail to any very marked

extent; were it otherwise, a larger crop of criminals would be the result. An abatement or stand still in the commission of crime warrants reasonable ground for inferring that a fair share of prosperity obtains, over the country, and that remunerative employment is generally available. There is a noticeable difference, in the number of occupied cells, when times are prosperous and when financial and business depression prevails.

The prison of isolation—an adjunct to the penitentiary at Kingston, of which mention has been made in former annual reports—is approaching completion. It is quite likely the building will be ready for occupation towards the close of next summer. Meanwhile, inquiry is being made as to the best and most suitable modes of employment for the convicts in isolation, who must necessarily work in their cells. Light industries, which would not injure health by being carried on in the cells, by vitiating the air, such as mat-making, willow and rattan work, broom and cane chair-making, &c., would be suitable, and the very limited output from each kind of such handiwork would not interfere, to any appreciable extent, with outside manufacturers. The necessity of providing the convicts, not only in the prison of isolation, but in all the departments of the penitentiaries, with work calculated to elevate and reform, instead of lowering and degrading them, is evident and of the last importance.

There is no sensible or reasonable man, be he employer or employé, who gives the subject proper examination and study, who will not admit, first,—that it is most desirable our criminals should be reformed; secondly, that work is an indispensable factor to this end; thirdly, that idleness, or stone-breaking, or oakum picking, or any other kind of debasing habit or employment will not tend to effect the desired improvement; fourthly, that only remunerative labour is suitable; fifthly, that it is fit and proper such remunerative labour be supplied, in order that the convict contribute to his own maintenance and ease the taxpayer's burden in contributing to his support; and that he may learn a trade or habits of industry which would help him to earn his bread, when set free; sixthly, that it is not quite fair or consistent to object to convicts being employed at industrial pursuits, the proceeds of which may be placed on the market, when the labour of the same convicts, if at liberty, would be in competition with the labour of the very men who find fault. With reluctance, therefore, but in the public interest, which is deeply concerned in the reformation of our convicts and in their being made to do something towards their maintenance while undergoing sentence, I beg leave to recommend that every facility be granted for carrying on existing remunerative employments and extending them, as far as possible and necessary, as well for the moral improvement of the convicts as to furnish means to make the penitentiaries, in part at least, self-sustaining. This is done everywhere, in one way or other, whether under the contract, piece price or State account system. Whatever the plan adopted certain it is, that in all the penal prisons on the continent, in Great Britain and Ireland and in the United States, remunerative industries are in operation and the output of such industries is either taken and paid for by the Government, at a fixed price, or put upon the market. This is the general rule. Is Canada to be the sole exception? Can it be expected that the Government will ignore its obligation to consult for the public welfare, by not giving all the necessary aid and appliances for the reformation of its convicts? Would it be justifiable or defensible to deprive the penitentiary administration of one of the most efficacious means of converting idle, useless and habitual offenders into industrious, wage-earning and law-abiding citizens?

The question of reforming criminals is of great importance and should not be lost sight of by the Government, by benevolent associations or by the individual who has the means or the opportunity to give it support. From the press, especially, earnest sympathy and advocacy might be expected, in combating an opposition to remunerative prison labour, so unjust and unreasonable, as one of its prominent characteristics ought to be the promotion of whatever tends to the public good.

In view of the completion of the prison for isolation, at no distant day, the time has arrived when it is indispensably necessary to devise a system of management and frame suitable rules and regulations for the guidance of the convicts, who will be placed in separate confinement, as well as for the officers who will be appointed to take charge of the discipline and the industries to be carried into operation. The plan proposed is new, in Canada, and has been recommended on account of the great benefit, in the direction of reform, which is said to have resulted from it, mainly in Belgium, and with the expectation that the means to work it with success would be allowed. As no one connected with the administration of our penitentiary system has had an opportunity of gaining any practical knowledge or experience regarding the working of a prison, solely used for separation and the proper employment of convicts in isolation, it would be no easy matter to draw up a code of rules for the government of such an institution. The person or persons charged with this duty will be placed at a great disadvantage, having no precedents for guidance, no similar establishment, on this continent, after which to copy. It will be, literally, groping in the dark. Under the circumstances, it may not be amiss—as it certainly appears necessary—to appoint some one properly qualified, or a commission to visit and examine the prisons in Belgium and Ireland, especially, where the separate plan is in vogue, and such other countries, on the continent, as would supply such information and experience as would prove useful and advantageous in improving our own rather defective system. In England the efforts and results of the preventive and reformatory institutions could be seen and noted. The Crofton system, now so well known throughout the civilized world, may be inquired into in Ireland. As described by the late lamented Dr. Wines, it is “An adult reformatory, in which the will of the prison inmate is brought into accord with the will of the prison keeper, and held there so long as that virtue becomes a habit. Its fundamental principle is that of progressive classification, whereby hope is implanted in the breast of the convict in the first hour of his imprisonment and kept there through the whole term of his detention as a living force. It consists of three stages: “1. A penal stage of cellular separation, continuing six months, at least, and more, if the length of sentence requires it.” This is for newly received convicts. “2. A reformatory stage,” in which the system of progressive classification has play; “3. A testing stage,” which is intended to verify the effect of the reformatory action of the preceding discipline.

It is very evident that a thorough acquaintance with those various modes of treatment, and their adaptation to our own system would be most advantageous. In France the system improved by the lessons and experience of M. M. Michaux, de Marsangy, Guillaume, of Switzerland, de Fleury, of Brazil, and others would, doubtless, present many striking and valuable features for copying. The penitentiary system, in Switzerland, especially in the canton of Berne, as organized by the distinguished Dr. Guillaume, and which embodies the Crofton, has its attractions and lessons for the penological enquirer. The Belgian prison system, which is simply that of absolute and

complete isolation, during the entire sentence, whatever its length, with, however, some exceptions in regard to certain classes of prisoners, and which includes the indeterminate sentence enactment, is the one best calculated to furnish the data for the rules, regulations and administration of the prison for isolation, under notice. The system of classification, distribution of earnings, the administration, supervision and *personnel* of the prisons, are also, marked characteristics of the Belgian system. Much, too, is to be learned in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Russia on the large variety of industries carried on in the prisons of these countries, thus affording the means of giving every convict a trade, without a knowledge of which, no prisoner is liberated. The progressive classification system is also pursued in Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and the cellular and progressive systems in Holland. Enough to say that varied, valuable and most necessary information can be acquired, having for object an improved penitentiary *régime*, *quoad* officers and convicts, if you consider such necessary, and that the Government make practicable the proposition which I have the honour to submit.

As regards the expense of the proposed inquiry, by commission or otherwise, into the prison systems in Europe, it would be presumably a secondary consideration compared with the prospective good results to be attained. Putting out of view the number of immortal souls whose eternal destiny, it is fair to suppose, may be influenced by improved prison discipline, there is a material side to the question which is worthy of attention. In the United States, in years gone by, when immigration was encouraged and before the State authorities became rather fastidious as to the class and character of emigrants, to be admitted from the old world, a money value of \$1,000, was set upon every healthy incomer, between the ages of 16 and 45. The average number of convicts discharged, annually, from the five penitentiaries, is about 400. A goodly proportion of this number includes skilled mechanics, farm and other labourers as well as many others, who would be wage-earners and contribute to the revenue and prosperity of the country. Let it be borne in mind that most, if not all these people, are "to the manor born," brought up in Canada, trained in its pursuits and industries, its habits and ways, in a word Canadians. Now, if the raw, green immigrant were rated at \$1,000, from 16 to 45, when he landed at Castle Garden, what price ought we set upon our convicts, when really and thoroughly reformed? Should not each one be worth to the Dominion \$1,000? And if 10 or even 5 per cent, an exceedingly low estimate out of the number yearly liberated, passed into the outside world, from our penitentiaries, bent upon becoming honest, industrious and law-abiding members of the community, and that they persevered owing to the reformation effected in their lives and conduct through means of the better system of discipline and administration learned abroad, who will say that the outlay by the Government for such a desirable object would not be well and wisely incurred? Without meaning any reflection or criticism upon the policy of the present or any former Administration, regarding expenditure, it can be safely affirmed that money has been often spent for purposes neither so laudable nor conducive to the public good as the one above suggested.

The Ontario Government has taken the initiative and done a great deal in the direction of prison reform, by having appointed a commission "to collect information regarding prisons, houses of correction, reformatories and the like, with the view of ascertaining any practical improvements which may be made in the methods of dealing with the criminal classes in the province, so far as the subject is within the jurisdiction

of the Provincial Legislature and Government." The commissioners spent many months at the work mapped out for them, visited several penal and reformatory institutions in Canada and in the United States, and gathered a large mass of useful information from persons officially connected with such institutions, and from the sheriffs, gaolers and others, in the various counties of the Province of Ontario. The expense of the commission and for the publication of the report, has been, it may be concluded, considerable. These facts are referred to with the view of showing what is being done by the Legislature of one of our provinces to keep pace with the spirit of the times, and be in touch with the progress made in other countries for the reform of prisons and criminals.

In the penitentiaries, on 30th June last, 744 young men under 30 were confined, viz., 342 at Kingston, 207 at St. Vincent de Paul, 118 at Dorchester, 47 at Manitoba and 30 at New Westminster. It would be safe to say that one-third of these are under 21. This is very sad and suggestive, and calls for remedial measures, not only by the Dominion Government, but, also, by the Legislatures of the provinces. It is deplorable that so large a number—more than half of the whole convict population—of mere boys and young men should find their way to the penitentiaries. There must have been something dreadfully and radically wrong in their early training, either at home or at school, or in both places. The disregard for parental authority, in fact for any and all authority, manifested by the greater number of boys now-a-days, the culpable neglect of parents in not correcting their children when they do wrong, the improper and evil-working restraint imposed upon the teacher by preventing the infliction of well-deserved and wholesome punishment in the school—realizing to the full, the truth of the old proverb, "Spare the rod spoil the child"—these causes combined with the latitude allowed to young people to form bad acquaintances, to cultivate bad habits and frequent questionable resorts, lead with inevitable certainty to the commission of crime and to the convict cell.

It is one of the recommendations of the Ontario commissioners to establish an industrial reformatory, where "young men between the ages of 17 and 30, who have been convicted, for the first time, of a felony or serious misdemeanour, and who, in the opinion of the judges imposing sentence, are proper cases for reformatory treatment," should be sent and "committed for an indeterminate period." This recommendation is a good one and must commend itself to general approval. Its taking practical shape would be, for first offenders, the realization of what has been urged in these reports, so frequently, for convicts well-disposed and who give promise of reform. They should be separated from the habitual and hardened criminals. It requires no argument to show the paramount importance, the crying necessity there is to make some fit provision by which so great a number of young men may be saved from being thoroughly corrupted and ruined by constant association with the depraved and vicious, who, by their tact and cunning, will escape being committed to the prison of isolation. Allow me to bespeak your best consideration in behalf of this large array of human beings, on the threshold of manhood, who are standing, perhaps, on the very brink of destruction by becoming confirmed criminals. They may be saved from this fate, if timely steps be taken to rescue them from further contact with vice, and from the contaminating influence of wicked associates. The architectural construction of our penitentiaries does not permit the complete separation and classification required to prevent the baneful effect arising from the co-mingling of the neophytes in crime with those who are seasoned in guilt. I

beg leave, therefore, earnestly, to recommend the establishment of a prison, wholly reformatory in its character and management, wherein persons, between the ages of 16 and 30, convicted of their first known crime, entailing upon them a sentence of two years and more, would be confined, in view of being subjected to such discipline and treatment as their previous habits and training, disposition and age may render necessary. For this class of offenders, it is reasonable to suppose that the indeterminate period of imprisonment would have good results. In connection with this recommendation, the question may arise, will one such prison meet the requirement, or should it be a supplement to each penitentiary? No good reason appears in support of multiplying the number of these reformatory prisons. A central one, say at Ottawa, should suffice. The cost of the transfer of prisoners from the several provinces might be considerable; but, it would be a trifle compared with the building, equipping and maintaining of five separate institutions. I suggest Ottawa as the best location for the prison recommended, because, first, it is as central and accessible as any other city in Ontario or Quebec, for all the other provinces; secondly and chiefly, because, here, the members of the Legislature and of the Government would have ready facilities and frequent opportunities of examining and inquiring into the administration of the prison and of satisfying themselves upon its operation and results. Even casual, not to speak of repeated visits to this proposed establishment, would, to a certainty, excite in the minds of our legislators such interest in our whole penal system as would be most desirable and advantageous for the public good. It is not too much to say that, a large number of those gentlemen who are, from time to time, called upon, in Parliament, to enact laws relating to the penitentiaries of the Dominion, and who, annually, vote large sums of money for their maintenance, have no practical knowledge or experience of what is now being done and how much more it is possible to do, in these establishments, to convert their fellow men from evil ways and make of them once more good and useful members of society. This knowledge and experience, once acquired by the members of the Senate and the House of Commons, it were safe to predict, that the Department under your controul, would experience little difficulty in obtaining the ways and means, of still further carrying into operation, those measures of reform, which are absolutely needed, to place our penal system of administration on a footing that would be creditable to the Government and people of Canada.

The proper, judicious and successful treatment of our criminal classes, especially in the penitentiaries, is of great importance and should enlist general attention and sympathy. Yet, strange but true, very little concern is taken in the future welfare and improvement of the inmates of those abodes of guilt and misery, or very little interest is felt, by the outside world, in any movement that is set on foot to better their lot, except by a very few charitable and benevolent persons, here and there, through the Province of Ontario. A great deal can be done for the convict, while still in durance, by such an expression of public opinion as would influence legislative action, in the direction of prison reform, and on his release by assisting him to procure employment, and thereby preventing a relapse into crime.

A great drawback to the work of reformation is the lack of training and of the essential qualifications in the officers, who are placed in charge of convicts, especially the guards. As a rule, these men have no previous knowledge of the duties which they undertake. They are unacquainted with the various phases and peculiarities of human



character, and least of all, perhaps, with the nature and disposition of those with whom they are to be brought into daily and hourly contact. Their duties are too continuous and varied, as guards, to allow them time to supply the deficiency under which they labour, as regards the acquiring of the experience, tact and self-control requisite for the due fulfilment of the trust confided to them. Hence, those duties are generally discharged in a perfunctory and unsatisfactory manner. They cannot help this; they do their best for the most part, according to their lights. It happens, too, not unfrequently, that officers give bad example to the prisoners in their charge by the display of ill-temper, by the use of unbecoming and even of immoral language, and by otherwise violating the rules which they should rigidly observe. All this has a very injurious effect upon good discipline, and upon the minds of the convicts, who are not slow in taking advantage of any wrong-doing by those to whose care they are confided. What is the remedy for this? Clearly, the appointment of men, better qualified by discipline, education and training for a position of such serious responsibility as a guard or keeper. The present standard, in these essentials, is far too low. Given all else necessary to carry out reforms, if the guards and keepers be not up to the proper mark, failure will result. But how are those properly trained and qualified men to be secured? In raising the status of the police of the penitentiaries it will be necessary, also, to raise the salaries and to give such remuneration as will induce the right type of men to enter the penitentiary service and make it worth while to remain in it. The trite saying that, "You can go into the market-place and engage all the guards you want, for less money than is paid to those now employed," is unworthy consideration. No one having a practical knowledge of prison administration would make it. It is a remark made by persons of narrow views, or who express opinions without knowing what they are speaking about. True enough, scores of men can be had for less wages than the guards and keepers receive; but, it is not true that such men would be competent for the work required at their hands. As well expect a landsman, ignorant of navigation, to sail a ship. To advocate the establishment of a school for the training of penitentiary officers, such as are in operation, in some countries on the continent, would be, perhaps, premature, taking into account the expense and the immature state of the country, but, without hazarding too much, it may be affirmed that, in the long run, the expense would be recouped by the advantages to be gained from the school. If this plan of providing efficient officers for the penitentiaries be considered too costly, or too much in advance of the country's growth, it might be possible to recruit the ranks of the guards, as vacancies occur, from the Dominion or Mounted Police, the penitentiary appointment being made one of promotion and of increased salary. The discipline and training which the members of the Dominion or Mounted Police force undergo, that is to say, their drill, habits of order and neatness and spirit of obedience to orders, &c., are, next to the school indicated, the best means of preparing men for the police of the penitentiaries. But, it may be asked, why is it that the wardens cannot get as good a class of men, as guards, as either the Dominion or Mounted Police force could supply? Beyond doubt, they could get just as good, as raw material; but, they have not the same advantages and facilities for "licking into shape," that raw material as are afforded the respective commissioners of the two forces mentioned. The duties of penitentiary guards and keepers do not allow time for the training and drill which the police receive. As a matter of fact, the greater number of the men, who seek for employment, as guards,

in the penitentiaries, are those who, through some defect or incapacity, fail to make out a livelihood at any other pursuit. There are, of course, many competent and deserving men as guards and keepers, in the service; but, they are in the minority. It may be also said that, among the number of applicants the wardens have on their lists, they cannot fail in selecting good and fit men. Quite true, provided the wardens have an intimate knowledge of each candidate's qualifications, character and antecedents; not otherwise. They may honestly desire, for their own sake, and for the credit of the establishment, to engage the right type of men; but without an accurate personal knowledge of their past career, it is more than probable an error of choice may be made.

Here, I shall take leave to quote a portion of an annual report of the late Catholic chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, Rev. J. U. Leclerc, on this very important matter. He says:—

“By discipline I understand the whole system of laws and rules in force in the penitentiary, which laws and rules must be so made and applied as to act on the convict, to encourage him to do well, to turn him away from evil, and thus to change a perverted and dangerous character into a useful and respectable citizen.

“Discipline in a penitentiary must be directed not so much to punishing past faults as to prevent the culprit from falling into the same faults in the future.

“On the system of discipline enforced there depends then, in great part, the reformation of the criminal subjected to the ordeal of the penitentiary. But it is not sufficient that the law and the rules be good in themselves; they must also be so applied as to accomplish the good which the Legislature has in view. Without such intelligent and conscientious application on the part of those called upon to enforce them, the best laws will become useless, and will never effect the amount of good we are entitled to expect from them. Hence the necessity of having in a penitentiary good officials.”

I am quite aware that it becomes me to use great reserve in treating a subject of such delicacy as this. Nevertheless, I must tell the truth. But in order that I may not be charged with asking too much from those whom the country entrusts with the reformation of hundreds of its citizens, I shall simply take the liberty of giving, in a condensed form, the opinions of a few of the most competent men who have written on the subject.

The National Congress, held at Cincinnati in 1870, expresses the following opinion: “In order to the success of any system, whatsoever it may be, you must have prison officials who have faith in the possibility of improving criminals; their hearts and minds must be wholly given to the work before them. For that reason they must receive an education fitting them for the discharge of their duties. There should be amongst them a system of gradation in rank, in responsibility and in emoluments, so arranged that a deserving officer might be promoted according to his merits, and not according to caprice or arbitrary rule.”

The Central Administration of Prisons in Sweden does not hope for any solid reform in the penitentiary system of the kingdom, nor for any serious effort at amendment on the part of the convicts, so long as the staff of officials is not composed of men duly qualified for the work they have to do. The administration, in consequence, suggests that no person be admitted to form any part of the prison staff without having

received a course of instruction calculated to prepare him for the position he wished to secure ; in the same way as an engineer, a physician, a lawyer, &c., &c., who must learn the science adapted to the vocation they desire to adopt.

Mr. Petersen, warden of the penitentiary of Christiana, in Norway, thinks, like the Cincinnati Congress, that no prison will ever become a school of reformation so long as the officials are not animated by a sincere desire and intention of reforming the convicts, and a firm faith in the possibility of accomplishing that reformation.

Dr. Guillaume, director of the penitentiary of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, expresses the same idea, and says, moreover, that a single subordinate official, may by want of tact, and through ignorance, compromise and render useless the efforts of the best superior officials.

Mr. Stevens, warden of the penitentiary of Louraine, says : " Nothing can be more extraordinary and more opposed to the best interests of the prison service, than to take men, put them in uniform, and then entrust them with the carrying out of rules of which they know absolutely nothing."

Mr. James Freeman, in his remarks before the Penitentiary Congress in New York, says, amongst other things, that prison officials should be instructed in schools, and there taught the duties peculiar to their position. They ought to be selected only after an examination. Politics should have nothing to do with the government of prisons and the selection of the officials. Officials who do their duty should not be compelled to live under the fear of being dismissed the service on any change taking place in politics.

The Hon. Richard Vaux, Chairman of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries of East Pennsylvania, expresses very much the same idea in his remarks on penitentiary discipline :

" Now, admitting the necessity of a staff such as is considered essential by the several authors just quoted, let us ask ourselves how we stand in this matter ? I regret to state it, but certain facts which have occurred in the course of the last six months, have convinced me that some of our officials are far from being what they ought to be. I noticed that there existed between the convicts and certain officials a system of mutual protection of such a nature that it seemed impossible to make them disclose the truth, even under oath.

" Morality as well as discipline have been prejudicially affected by this state of things. I found it my duty, at the time, to call the attention of the authorities to facts in many ways to be regretted.

" Since then there has been an improvement. Time will, I trust, banish the evil.

" A perusal of the works of those who have written on penitentiaries, will show the importance they attach to a careful selection of officials. On that selection depends almost entirely success in reforming the convict ; all are agreed on that point. Now, in Canada, that selection is far from being made under conditions giving the necessary guarantees. Personal considerations, the claims of importunate friends, a certain tendency to favour one political party rather than another, account for the appointment of certain officials who are an obstacle rather than a help to the good work. No doubt you can always adopt the radical remedy of dismissing an officer when you find that he does not do his duty ; but it is a remedy which may be attended by as many drawbacks

as the evil itself. Greater care in the selections to be made, not to dismiss a somewhat inefficient officer without having good reasons to believe that his place will not be filled by another still worse, to encourage, instruct and support willing officials,—such in our opinion is the way to avoid serious mishaps.

“ A most effectual means of encouraging good officers, and of stimulating those who are less zealous, is to pursue a just and equitable order in promotions from one position to another higher and more lucrative. Nothing discourages a good servant so much as to feel himself overlooked, and to see men step over him whom he knows to be less entitled than he himself to the favour granted. Length of service, capacity, services rendered, moral and religious conduct, and fidelity to duty ; such should be the principal basis of every system of promotion. If, in place of following these rules of justice, an arbitrary course be followed, a thing good in itself, is changed into a cause of mutual hate, jealousies and trouble between the officials.”

Such are the views of a gentleman who, during twenty years, as chaplain, had experience and made a study of this important subject.

This matter is dwelt upon, at some length, because of its importance. If it be enough, after the good old style of our forefathers, to shut up convicts in a prison and have little or no concern for their well-being, in a word, treat them as if they had no souls to save, it would not matter much what description of characters compose the police of a penitentiary. They need have no higher object or aim than to fill in their time, draw their salaries and act as mere machines. But if, as it is to be presumed, it be the intention of the Government that every proper means should be employed to reform the convicts, the reformation must begin with those who exercise such salutary or pernicious influence over them as guards and keepers can, and to this fact the convicts themselves are fully alive. While advocating the appointment of a superior class of men to that which comprises the majority of guards and keepers, there is no intention whatever to belittle or decry those who are now employed in either capacity. They are, on the whole, and in their particular walk of life, well-meaning, well-behaved and honest ; but it happens, nevertheless, that few of them, comparatively, are endowed with the intelligence, firmness of character, and, above all, that sense of self-respect, of impartiality and strict justice which are so essential to command the confidence and respect of the convicts. This is the naked truth ; it is stated with much reluctance and regret, but with due regard to duty and responsibility.

I, again, beg leave to submit for your consideration the advisability or otherwise of the indeterminate sentence system. One might fairly conclude it would impose a salutary check upon those who give no proof of amendment, while undergoing sentence, and upon men convicted, more than once, of felony or serious misdemeanour.

There are, annually, a good many convictions, for the third and fourth time and even oftener. To this the warden of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary calls special attention. It would appear necessary to take some means to prevent this frequent repetition of crime. The evil might be checked by passing a sentence equivalent to that of life, on the third or fourth conviction.

The inequality of sentences for precisely the same crimes, cause great trouble and discontent. There are many cases, from certain provinces of the Dominion, where ten and even fourteen years have been given for crimes which, in other provinces, are

punished with two and three years. The aggrieved parties, in their own estimation, consider themselves martyrs; they become dissatisfied, restless and give no small share of trouble. In many cases, it can hardly be denied, that there are plausible grounds for these feelings. Convicts cannot be made to understand the varied and complex machinery of the law, or how under the speedy trial enactment, sentences are given which would be very different if trials took place before a court of assize. All they can see is that they fared worse than "other fellows," taking no account of where or by whom they were tried. Of course, it could not be expected, that, where so much discretion is allowed to the judges, regarding sentences—among whom so much diversity of opinion must prevail on the score of punishments—they would have and follow a uniform rule in adapting the penalty to the offence; yet, something might be done, without any serious or objectionable interference with the discretionary power or prerogative of the judges, to obviate the grumbling and heart-burning so often caused by the marked disparity in the punishment for the same felony or misdemeanour.

The participation by the convict, in his earnings, over and above what is required to cover his maintenance, is a matter which merits consideration. Under the Crofton system, in Ireland, even so small a sum as a dollar a month greatly encourages the convict and stimulates him to extra good behaviour and industry. In the northern countries of Europe, the convict or his family—if he desire it—is allowed the full excess of his earnings over his expenses. There are some, and not a few, who cannot earn their cost of maintenance; but there are very many who would be entitled to a small amount, monthly, over that, were a money value set upon their daily work and a regular account kept of what they earn. I recommend this suggestion to your favourable consideration, because I believe its adoption is calculated to promote reformation, and that the Government will be disposed rather to help the convict, by allowing him a portion of his surplus earnings, than to turn it to public account or profit.

The multiplication of trades or employments so as to make it obligatory upon every convict, capable of doing so, to learn some industrial art or craft before being discharged, seems to be expedient. This is made compulsory, nearly all over Europe, with most satisfactory consequence. No outcry is raised, nor is any objection made by the friends and advocates of "free labour," against "remunerative employment for convicts," or by capitalists or manufacturers against the products of prison industries being placed upon the market. These old world people are reasonable and sensible. The extending of a number of trades and industries through the prisoners in each penitentiary fit to learn them, would not conflict much with either "free labour" or the interests of capitalists or manufacturers, as the products being limited, would affect very little either the labour market or the market for free manufactures.

The introduction of the ticket-of-leave plan as an experiment and environed with all possible safeguards, might work as well in Canada as it is doing in other countries where it is operated. From all that is said in its favour, in connection with the English and Irish penal prisons, and with certain similar prisons in the United States, it could be scarcely amiss to give it a trial in Canada. In many cases it might be better to enlarge convicts, on ticket-of-leave, than to give an unconditional pardon.

By reason of the patient and uniform attention you have given to all matters concerning the administration of the penitentiaries, and the interest you have taken in

whatever tends to improve the moral character of the convict, I have been encouraged to submit the foregoing recommendations, to that end, to your considerate attention.

It is not necessary to look for christian work, soul-saving work, in distant "Boorioboola Gha." There is plenty of it within the walls of our penitentiaries. It rests with the Government to decide whether, with the "prison of isolation," at Kingston, a new and healthy system of penitentiary *régime* shall be inaugurated, all over, or whether we shall be content to let things take their course, *quieta non movère*, following the *laissez faire*, "rest and be thankful" policy of the past.

At the risk of being thought importunate on the point, I would again beg leave to submit for your favourable consideration, the claim of the eight organists, at St. Vincent de Paul, Dorchester, Stony Mountain and New Westminster for an increase to their allowance of \$50 per annum. Besides their services on Sundays and holidays, they attend two days in the week to give instruction to the choir at the expense of much time and trouble. Indeed, without the organ and the choir the religious exercises and service would not be at all so effective and soul-stirring as they are with these accompaniments. This salutary impression on those who require, as a rule, strong incentives to a proper frame of mind for religious thought and devotion, is mainly due to the organists, through their instruments, and to the choirs instructed by them with so much unremitting care and effort. It is not too much to say that—unless those who may be conscientiously opposed to instrumental music in church services—the members of the House of Commons would be unanimous in voting an increase of salary to the organists, had the opportunity been afforded them of attending the Sunday services and a week day choir practice in each of the penitentiaries.

At Kingston, the organs, in the Protestant and Catholic chapels, are played by convicts, who also attend choir practice. In the absence, as yet, of any provision to remunerate convicts for special services rendered during their imprisonment, I recommend that a small sum, say \$10, be paid, annually, into the Post Office Savings Bank, to the credit of each convict organist.

As the occupation of the mind in reading, writing or ciphering is beneficial for the convicts who can so employ themselves, I recommend that penalties, such as exclusion from the school, deprivation of the use of the library and of light, &c., be not, in future, inflicted, except in extreme cases. Such punishments tend rather to demoralize than reform.

The food supplied to the convicts, in all the penitentiaries, is of good quality, wholesome, and in the quantities prescribed by the Rules and Regulations, approved by the Privy Council. Objection is sometimes made to the treatment which convicts receive as regards their physical comfort. It is said they are too well fed, clothed and lodged. Such was the complaint made, a short time ago, by a gentleman at present filling an important public position, who had occasion to make inquiry respecting penitentiary administration. He thought it entirely wrong that the best quality of provisions should be furnished to convicts, that the temperature of their cells instead of being up to 70°, should be 60°, at the highest, and that plum-pudding on Christmas day, is once too often in the year. He laid great stress on low diet, and especially on the liberal use of bread and water. This was the remedy which he proposed to adopt in order to prevent recommitments. Such *régime* might be followed with some success, in the common gaols, where a large number of the prisoners are in frequently and for short periods.

But, it would not suit in penitentiaries. The shortest term of imprisonment is two years. The convicts are the wards of the Government during their sentence. It is the duty of the Government to provide properly for their health and a reasonable share of comfort. For this end it has been wisely decided to supply good food and a sufficiency of it, and clothing and heat suitable to the seasons and as advised by the physicians. As part of their sentence convicts must labour. Health and strength are necessary for this, and these depend upon nourishing food and adequate warmth. Inferior food and the thermometer at 60° in limestone buildings, reeking with damp and moisture, would soon convert our usually healthy convicts into invalids, and our prison wings into hospital wards and our staff of officers into nurses. How necessary and advisable it is that, before dogmatizing upon a subject one should try to learn something of its merits! Little if any comparison can be established, between the management and *régime* of an institution for convicts and a common gaol. The latter differs and must differ, *toto cælo*, in rules, regulations, discipline and daily routine, by reason of the constant coming in and going out of short-term prisoners. It would be sensible, on the part of those who undertake to pass strictures—too often unmerited or unfounded—on the administration of our penitentiaries, to make themselves *au courant* with the subject of their criticism, and be prepared to point out practical remedies for the defects which they may assume to discover. In this way, they would prove themselves public benefactors and promote the interests of the State. Mere carping and fault-finding are of no earthly utility.

#### KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

With the exception of those whose mental condition, in great measure, renders irresponsible, and of a few incorrigibles, the conduct of the convicts has been satisfactory, so far as their industry and the observance of the rules are concerned.

The discipline, though not rigidly enforced, in all its details, has been fairly maintained. As can be inferred, from what has been said, it cannot be expected, here or elsewhere, that untrained or undisciplined men, who are put in charge of convicts, can succeed very well, by the force of their own example, in influencing them to hold rules, order and discipline in respect, on principle or from conscientious motives. What they do and what they are simply content in doing, is, to carry out their instructions perfunctorily, and, as eye servants themselves, to be satisfied in regarding the convicts in the same light. The ordinary run of guards, when not under the eye of a superior officer, is somewhat remiss and negligent, and, following suit, the convicts take advantage of such laxity. Hence, it were vain to look for an exact degree of discipline among the convicts, while their custodians—those who should inspire them with higher motives of action than the avoidance of a report or punishment—perform their duties in an indifferent and half-hearted fashion.

The warden, in his report, speaks of the satisfactory manner in which work has been done, and commends the trade instructors for the due and faithful performance of their duty.

The prison of isolation is progressing towards completion and will, probably, be ready for use towards the end of next summer.

The water tower, on the height of land, north of the prison, intended to give greatly increased pressure and water service, is drawing to a finish. In the lower part residence for two officers is provided.

The demolition of the first built or south wing, has been authorized by you, in view of commencing the reconstruction of the cells according to modern plans and dimensions. This will give enough work in quarrying, stonebreaking and disposing of the *débris*, to employ all the able-bodied convicts on the stone heaps for whom no other than this debasing employment has been available.

The electric lighting, so far, has given satisfaction. A separate boiler for the dynamo has been found necessary and has been ordered.

A new bakery should be provided, as soon as possible. The present one, under ground, is dark, damp, gloomy and unhealthy. The master-baker complains that it has very much impaired his health. At the last inspection, I suggested to the warden the advisability of converting the engine house, at the north end of the prison of isolation, into a bakery. It could be made to suit the purpose very well and at little expense.

On the score of economy, the mill has not realized all the expectations of the late excellent warden, Mr. John Creighton, who so enthusiastically urged its erection. The saving is not important, and the flour—owing to defective machinery and the absence of requisite appliances for its proper manufacture—is not as good as could be desired. It would require from \$3,000 to \$4,000 to put it in proper working shape. This outlay could hardly be justified were the mill to be used for supplying flour to Kingston penitentiary alone. Indeed, it may be questioned as to whether the furnishing of flour to St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester penitentiaries, besides, would warrant the expenditure of so large a sum of money. All things considered, I would beg leave to recommend the discontinuance of the mill, at the end of the present fiscal year, and the procuring of flour, under the contract system. The mill, being part of the building that contains the lunatic asylum, is a source of disturbance to the insane, when in operation. This is another and important reason for closing it. If the machinery be advertised for sale, it may be disposed of without any serious loss on the original cost. Should this recommendation be acted upon, the case of the miller will call for your favourable and considerate attention. For several years, he has performed his duties, under adverse circumstances, in a faithful and painstaking manner, giving all the satisfaction possible, in his work. I recommend, should a change be made, that he be provided with a position, in the public service, equal in emolument, at least, to the one which he now holds.

The farm, being a most useful and valuable adjunct to the penitentiary, should be cultivated with great care and skill. Every means and appliance, for this end, such as implements, machinery, horses, manure, &c., are provided. Therefore, there can be no excuse for poor or short crops except defective cultivation, unfavourable weather or sterility of soil. The land should be productive, being generously manured. Owing to an unpropitious season the harvest of 1890 was hardly an average one. The crops, last year, were abundant.

A large amount of profitable labour has been expended in clearing away the rubbish and *débris* of the old quarries and in filling in the excavations, covering the whole with good soil. Three or four acres, opposite the farm house, which presented a rock surface, has been reclaimed and made cultivable. In such work as this the labour of the convicts becomes profitable as it enhances, largely, the value of Government property, thereby adding to capital account.



The refectory has undergone great improvements. The flags, always wet and uncomfortable, have been replaced by a granolithic floor, which is dry and easily kept clean. The wood-work has been painted and the ceiling and walls tastefully tinted, giving the capacious halls a bright and cheerful instead of its former sombre and dismal appearance.

A very sad accident caused the death of Mason Instructor Cunningham while employed in superintending the building of the prison of isolation. A convict, working on the uppermost scaffolding, let a wheelbarrow slip from his hands which struck Mr. Cunningham on the head, who was standing in the lowest corridor, directing the work going on there, the effect of the injury depriving him of life, in a few hours. He was a most trustworthy and competent officer, and his untimely death was much regretted, in and out of the penitentiary. On your recommendation, a year's salary was granted to his widow, as a gratuity, by Parliament, at its last session.

In his report, the Protestant chaplain makes a very good suggestion, respecting the earnings of convicts, which accords with one offered in the early pages of this report. He considers that the actual value of his work should be allowed the convict, that his maintenance should be deducted, at a just *per capita* rate, and that the balance should be set aside for the convict's benefit or that of his family. This arrangement, the Chaplain supposes—and reasonably so—would give the convict more interest in his work and stimulate him to improve in his conduct and habits of industry. He adverts to the free use of the library and its benefit.

The Catholic chaplain reports that everything is satisfactory as regards religious worship; the prisoners are respectful and reverent in chapel and attentive to instructions.

Instead of separate libraries, a common general library, for Catholics and Protestants, will soon be established. It is intended to withdraw all books, of a religious and polemical character, from the common library and have them kept in the vestry of each chapel for use. The Catholic chaplain feels satisfied that the new will work better than the old plan. Although the Protestant chaplain does not refer to the matter in his report, I feel safe in saying that it meets his approval. If no other advantage result from it, the convicts will have a larger number of books from which to select their reading matter.

Owing to his parochial duties, the Catholic chaplain could not devote as much of his time to the penitentiary, since the resignation of Rev. Father Twohey, as could be wished. He attended, punctually, as the rules prescribe; but it would be more beneficial and productive of more good, were his visits longer and more frequent. To meet this requirement, the Archbishop of Kingston is making arrangements by which the chaplain will be enabled to give a much larger share of his time to the discharge of his official duties in the prison.

The surgeon's report, on the sanitary condition of the penitentiary, is favourable. The deaths—9—have been more numerous than in late years. This, however, is not to be taken as a criterion of the general health of the convicts, as 6 of those deaths resulted from incurable diseases. Everything possible is done, under direction of the surgeon, to improve the hygienic state of the prison. The water, food, ventilation and cleanliness are all well attended to. The surgeon notes that 38 youths, under 21, were

received last year. Three fractures, not serious, were caused by accidents. The surgeon highly commends the matron and her deputy for their great attention to and care of the sick women in hospital.

There were 27 patients in the insane ward on 30th June. Of these, except 3 or 4, all are hopelessly incurable. The surgeon again recommends the building of a suitable asylum outside the prison walls.

The manner in which the hospital overseer has acquitted himself in his department, is mentioned in terms of praise by the surgeon.

Being aware of your desire to have quarters provided near the walls for the keepers and guards of this penitentiary and also at St. Vincent de Paul, as a measure of precaution for the greater security and protection of the prison and to place those officers on the same footing with those of the same rank in the three other penitentiaries, I recommend that provision be made in the Estimates for the building of the number of cottages necessary by contract. The lime, stone and other materials required could be furnished, if advisable, by the penitentiary. Unless this be done, it is, in many instances, a hardship to require the keepers and guards to reside within a short distance of the prison, owing to the difficulty of securing for themselves suitable and tenantable houses.

The female prison is kept in excellent order—considering the defective character of the concern—everywhere cleanliness and regularity. I received from the matron, at my visits, a very good account of the conduct and industry of the women. A large quantity of work is done by them. They make nearly all the underclothing of the male convicts.

The dark cells used for punishment are unfit for occupation and the matron has reported that they have a very bad effect, physically and morally on the convicts. They are most unhealthy as there is no means of ventilation. My condemnation of them has received your approval, and some other mode of punishment is to be adopted in lieu of solitary confinement.

I again note the fact that a new female prison, built upon an improved modern plan, outside the walls of the penitentiary, is one of our most needed requirements. Were there no other objection to the present prison than the exceedingly small and badly aired cells, this would be a sufficient warrant to ask for better accommodation; but there are additional and valid reasons in support of the proposition which I make, and which you deem of weight enough to justify an item in the next Estimates for the proposed prison.

The unsuitable character of the building used as a criminal lunatic asylum, for that purpose, having been referred to in these reports and in my minutes of inspection, you have been pleased to authorize the placing of a sum in the Estimates sufficient to commence the building of a new asylum on the ground immediately east of the penitentiary, belonging to the institution. The strictures which have been passed upon the present make-shift asylum by medical men, especially by experts, have been many and severe. The fact cannot be disguised that our criminal lunatics do not and can not, under existing circumstances, receive the treatment which their helpless and miserable condition calls for, and which should be somewhat in accord with the benevolent spirit and laudable progress of the times. I recommend, with all the force and emphasis I can give the recommendation, that an insane asylum, in the true sense of the term, be built as soon as it is possible to provide the means and commence the work.

In consequence of the large amount of other and very pressing work, on hand and projected, it may be necessary to have the asylum built by contract. It would be a matter for regret to have the record broken by employing external labour for this purpose, as all the buildings, walls, &c., have been constructed by the convicts since 1834, but the need is urgent and we have not the labour resources to meet the emergency.

The school is successfully conducted, a number of monitors having been added to the teachers. At my last visit, there were nearly one hundred in attendance and all reported to be attentive and anxious to learn.

#### ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

The affairs of this penitentiary continue to be well conducted.

The conduct of the convicts has been generally good. Breaches of discipline have been chiefly confined to cranks and irreclaimable characters. When the prison of isolation shall have been opened, at Kingston, such men should be sent there.

The sanitary state of the prison has been remarkably good. At the last inspection, there was but one patient in the hospital, and this man had been a confirmed invalid when received.

The school is well managed and the progress made has been very encouraging for the teacher and chaplains, who concur in giving a good account of the men in attendance. The schoolmaster is efficient and zealous.

The Protestant chapel is becoming crowded. Should more room be required—pending the erection of a chapel and the enlargement of the prison yard—it can be had by removing the partition wall between the present chapel and the hospital. The warden and chaplain have been instructed that this may be done. The latter is averse to any change being made if it can be at all avoided.

The south wing has been finished and is now in part occupied. The total accommodation is 472 cells. The boundary wall is making good headway; at the close of the year, 30th June, 525 feet had been built.

About 100 convicts have been employed, outside the prison precincts, since the beginning of the season, at farm work, building the boundary wall, &c., and no escape has occurred. This fact encourages the resumption of quarry work by the convicts instead of by contract. The change should never have been made, and it was a great error, on the part of the late warden, to have insisted on the Department of Public Works making it. The quarry was originally bought from one of the present contractors to be worked by convicts and it was, in a measure, anomalous to be at the expense of employing outside labour. As you have instructed, the warden has been directed to notify the contractors that, whenever it may be judged advisable and convenient, the penitentiary will carry on again the quarry operations.

The coarse and uneven flagging of the great central hall of the prison spoils the appearance of that otherwise splendid compartment. The more the flags are washed and scrubbed the more they look filthy and muddy. From the constant application of soap and water and polishing slabs the flags are becoming very slippery and dangerous. The substitution in the central hall and wing corridors of a granolithic floor for the flagging, would be a decided and necessary improvement in one of the best built prisons on the continent.

In connection with the completion of the last prison wing, it is due to the visiting architect, Mr. John Bowes, of the Department of Public Works, to mention his name and give him credit for the several substantial, stately and solid buildings which he has planned and the erection of which he has superintended, at St. Vincent de Paul. These consist of three extensive cell wings, the workshops, so universally admired, the Catholic chapel which also attracts the notice and elicits the praise of visitors, the splendid central hall and imposing dome that crowns it, and lastly, the massive boundary wall, looming up 27 feet from the surface, now in course of erection. All make up a group of structures of which any architect might feel justly proud and which entitles St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to take rank among the strongest, the most enduring and most slightly penal institutions of this new world.

It would be of advantage to extend the artificial heating to all those parts of the institution where fuel is used either in grates or stoves.

The substitution of gas or electricity for coal oil, for lighting, would contribute much to safety, comfort and cleanliness. I recommend that provision be made in the Estimates for this purpose.

The warden, in his report, mentions the fact that the number of rescidivists for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th time is on the increase. The life sentence, on the 3rd or 4th conviction, already recommended in this report, would, in all probability, abate this evil.

I am pleased to be able to say that the administration of this penitentiary, as I found it on my inspections, is carried on with good judgment and in accordance with the Act and the rules. The discipline is well maintained; the conduct and industry of the convicts deserve more than average commendation. No complaint of any serious nature has been made, by the warden, against any officer, and neither officer nor convict—though invited to do so—has come before me to find fault or expose a grievance.

#### DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

As well from the reports received from the warden, chaplains, &c., as from my own minutes, I am much pleased at being in a position to state that, the convicts, with three or four exceptions, have given very little trouble, on the score of misconduct, in the year that is past. In fact, the conduct, industry and maintenance of discipline have been very much on a par with what has been noted respecting Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul penitentiaries. There is very little difference in these special features of administration in any of these penitentiaries. In this respect, it may be aptly said, *ex uno disce omnes*.

The former Catholic chaplain, Rev. Father Roy, resigned and has been replaced by Rev. Father Cormier.

The stockade fence, 19 feet high, having the posts 7 feet in the ground, has been completed. The total money cost was \$500. As about \$250 worth of fuel was supplied from the posts, &c., of the old fence, the expenditure has been, consequently, reduced one half. It is a fine piece of work and will, possibly, last, in good condition, for 15 or 20 years. Had the fence been put up by contract the expense would have been large. From all sides it looks well. On account of its height and the formidable obstacle it

presents against escape, two guards less than on the old barrier will be required for the towers. The good judgment of the warden in planning the work, and his energy in bringing it to such a successful finish, are deserving of all praise.

Fuel is still provided by the warden on the cheapest and most economic scale. The boilers which heat the prison are kept going by the windfalls collected from the penitentiary bush, and no less than 600 cords of firewood were bought from the neighbouring property owners for \$55. It can be easily seen that a large saving has been made by using, for the last two years, fuel of this kind, at a nominal cost, instead of coal.

In his report the Protestant chaplain gives a statement of the number of Protestant convicts, year by year since 1881, which is interesting. There is not as large an increase as would appear at first sight, from the fact that, at the close of 1880 about 40 convicts were removed to Kingston penitentiary from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. He mentions that there has been a marked decrease in the number of boys who have been sent to the penitentiary last year, remarking at the same time that "always excepting the *name*, late revelations show that in these provinces the penitentiary is many degrees superior to the county gaol." There can be little doubt that the penitentiary is a better place for boys, who have the misfortune to be sentenced to imprisonment, than the common gaol; but would not a well ordered reformatory be still better?

The chaplain, who takes a lively interest in the school, speaks of its successful management by Mr. Gray. It is well attended, the average daily number having been nearly 60. The teacher reported to me, on my inspections, that the convicts are eager to learn and steadily improve. I examined some of the classes with gratifying results. The school is a great boon for many, in every penitentiary, and the teachers take a deep interest in their work.

The Catholic chaplain expresses his satisfaction at the good conduct of the convicts under his spiritual charge. All, except four or five "hard cases," have been attentive to their religious duties.

On the matter of change of religion or conversions the chaplain says:—"I must be permitted to differ with my *confrère* the Roman Catholic chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. I have my own reason to believe and I do believe in the sincerity of those who, of their own free will, have joined the Catholic church in this institution; nor have I any less reason to trust the sincerity of those convicts who have entered the Protestant church. The question of permitting a convict to change his religious belief is one upon which no cast-iron rule should be made. Each case should be considered separately, and if sufficient reasons are adduced to lead the Minister of Justice or the inspector to believe in the sincerity of the applicant's dispositions and that the change is not the mere outgrowth of whim or caprice or ill-will towards any official, the conscientious convictions of such prisoner should be held as sacred and in no wise interfered with."

The view expressed by the chaplain is correct and cannot be set aside or ignored without invading the sacred rights of conscience by trenching on that religious liberty which every British subject enjoys. It is true that changes have been made and are liable to be made from whim or caprice or some other motive; but, that is not a valid reason why a man who is sincere should be debarred following out his conscientious

convictions when impelling him to make a change. Whenever good reasons can be advanced and that a convict's sincerity is vouched for, as far as that is possible, the Minister of Justice does not prevent a change of religion.

The chaplain feels satisfied with the amalgamation of the libraries and the arrangements to make the general library acceptable and unobjectionable.

In common with the Protestant chaplain he approves very much of the new organ, and both concur in their favourable report of the service rendered by the organists during divine worship and in choir practice. They have made special application for an increase of salary to the organists.

The pipes and main sewer became choked up with filth and grease. It was a formidable and difficult job to clean them, being about 16 feet below the surface. This has been done and they are again in good working order. From the first, the sewer was badly made. A large number of the pipes were found broken by close contact with the huge stones placed over them by the contractor.

The two reservoirs have undergone thorough repair. This was rendered necessary by the complete rotting away of the timbers. Before they were made, I advised that stone and cement should be used in the building of them, so as to have them last for a century or longer. The officer of the Public Works Department in charge of the works, at the time, was wiser, and, of course, had his own way. He is a very clever and ingenious mechanic; but the reservoirs, so far as their construction, have not proved creditable to his judgment or skill. Eventually stone must be substituted for the timber, as cedar has not been used. Meanwhile, the warden has had the repairs well and solidly made.

The laundry floor is in a very bad condition, having several holes and depressions in which the water from the wash tubs lodges, making the place damp and unhealthy. I gave the warden instructions to make the repairs needful.

In consequence of the close proximity of the shoe and tailor shops to the laundry the air is much vitiated by the fumes from the suds in which filthy clothes are washed. The tailor shop will be enlarged, as you have sanctioned, upon my recommendation, so as to accommodate the shoemakers, also, and a substantial partition wall will cut off the new shop from all communication with the laundry.

The wooden buildings in the prison yard are gradually decaying, especially where in contact with the soil. They should have been built of stone, of which there is an abundance in the vicinity. The mill, hospital, workshops, storehouse, bakery and stables are of wood and liable to be burnt down any day. I recommend that they be gradually replaced by stone or brick, especially the mill and hospital. The extension to the tailor shop ought to be brick or stone.

With your approval, the warden has rented the "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 equivalent for the seed and convict labour, the warden will allow the penitentiary two thirds of the crops, retaining himself one-third and the hay towards the rent of \$300. The yield, last season, was valued at \$570. Beside the above proportion of the products of the soil, the warden intends to send, this winter, to the penitentiary, from this farm,

10 tons of straw worth \$4 per 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 caput, 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 have 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.

To one of the houses, occupied by officers of the staff, the warden caused a working kitchen and shed for fuel, &c., to be added, for approbation. The addition gives more room and comfort. I have recommended that it be made to each of the fifteen houses; the whole cost will be about \$750, and you have given your sanction.

The heavy iron work required for the doors, barriers, &c., of the prison being complete, I recommend that the services of the blacksmith be dispensed with, as he is not qualified as a trade-instructor, the work, in future to be done not being in his line. He knows nothing of horse-shoeing and other requirements of the trade, having been chiefly employed in connection with ship-building. For this season he is not quite competent to teach convicts so as to turn them out good tradesmen. I beg leave, therefore, to ask that he be retired with the customary gratuity. Having been, while in the service, a hard-working and faithful public servant, with a clear record and abundant evidence of his useful and valuable labour inside the prison barrier, I have to express a hope he will meet with as liberal consideration as the law will permit. The objection to the gratuity being allowed, except on account of ill-health or age, is met, I think, by the peculiar circumstances of this case. The man has been most useful; but, owing to the particular work for which he was fitted being done, his usefulness is at an end.

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 surgeon, as usual, makes an interesting report. The health of the convicts has been excellent, their mental and physical condition having been better than ever before. This favourable sanitary state of the prison, is, in my opinion, largely due to the unremitting care and attention which the surgeon exercises in the discharge of his duties.

#### MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

I cannot, from personal knowledge, speak of the administration of this penitentiary, not having had an opportunity of inspecting it in the course of last year.

On account of failing health, and at his own request, the former warden, Mr. S. L. Bedson, was superannuated, last March. In July, while on a visit to the capital, he died rather suddenly, to the regret of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. As recorded, for many years, in my annual report, the administration of the penitentiary, by Colonel Bedson—so far as regarded discipline among staff and convicts, scrupulous cleanliness, system, order and neatness everywhere—was an admitted success. Had his financial kept pace with his disciplinary ability, he would, in truth, have been a model

warden. Though fault has been found with his alleged extravagance, no proof of wrong-doing or abuse of trust in connection with public money was ever brought home to him, though more than one searching inquiry was made with that object. The deceased was known, throughout Canada, and by many distinguished tourists from other lands, for his bounteous hospitality, generosity and other good traits of character. He did more, probably, than any other man in the Dominion, between the first and last Riel trouble, to create a favourable impression of Manitoba and the North-West, on the mind of the outside world, by the welcome and kindly treatment which all visitors—and their name was legion—met from him at Stony Mountain. For the good he did in making the new country known and popular the Government and people of Canada owe a debt to his memory.

The management of the penitentiary, pending the appointment of a permanent warden, has been entrusted to Mr. George L. Foster, accountant of penitentiaries, who took charge, last April. A difficult task devolved upon him, as the affairs of the institution had, as he reports, become disordered and complicated, in consequence of the long illness of the late warden, resulting in discord and disunion among the staff and considerable demoralization. He says, "the discipline of both officers and convicts was unsatisfactory," and that "considering the difficulties arising from causes both internal and external to the institution, my task has been far from an envious one." No doubt, the want of any previous practical experience in governing and directing men—officials and convicts—in maintaining discipline and of an intimate knowledge of the duties he had to discharge, made the task of the *pro tem* warden difficult and unpleasant. A careful study of the character and dispositions of the men under his control, the exercise of sound judgment and common sense, just and impartial treatment of officers and prisoners alike and faithful adherence to the rules and regulations and to departmental instructions, will, it may reasonably be expected, enable the warden *pro tem* to perform his task in a successful and satisfactory manner.

So far as can be judged from his reports and the absence of any evidence to the contrary, Mr. Foster has made some progress in getting matters into satisfactory shape. At first, as might be expected, some mistakes may have been made through want of experience in dealing with officers and convicts, so different in temper and character, so hard to understand and fathom. These defects, if they can be so called, are ordinarily overcome by a practical working out of the rules and a daily familiarity with the duties and responsibilities which the office of warden entails. After ten months incumbency, without any noteworthy jar or friction, it may not be hazarding too much to say that Mr. Foster has proved himself capable of conducting the management of this penitentiary.

It would be a benefit alike to the insane and to the penitentiary, if, as it is said, they be removed from Stony Mountain. When it was proposed, a few years ago, to accommodate them, there, the difficulties and inconvenience of sharing our hospital with them had not been foreseen. Neither was it anticipated that the number of lunatics would have so rapidly and steadily increased as it has done, causing great trouble and embarrassment, not alone to the penitentiary officials but to this Department. The surgeon, who has professional charge of the insane, realizes the gravity of the situation so fully that he has, more than once, reported his concurrence in the recommendation made in my two last annual reports, namely, "to provide an asylum for the insane maintained by the Government, apart from the penitentiary."



The warden *pro tem* having referred to the suspension of two officers, I have to express regret that he found it necessary to ask that one of the men—the deputy warden—should be so punished. That officer, for many years, bore a good character, and, up to the time of my last inspection, his record, in this Department, so far as I am officially aware, had been without blemish. He had, several times, acted as warden in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

The Protestant chaplain makes favourable mention of the school and of the good effect of the library. The schoolmaster is well qualified for his position, and he does not spare himself in his labour of love, for his heart is in his work.

The schoolmaster's report is of practical interest and worthy of attentive perusal.

The Catholic chaplain says:—"Those under my charge have, I must say, in a general way, given me satisfaction."

The surgeon does not say anything about the hygienic condition of the prison, an omission which may bear the interpretation that it has been satisfactory. He states that no serious accident happened.

The expense of building a stone wall, to enclose a number of acres for a prison yard, would be so great that I cannot recommend it. The work should be done by contract. A stockade fence could not be put up, on account of the almost insurmountable difficulty of excavating the solid rock for the posts. The number of escapes, during the sixteen years the penitentiary has been opened, has been so small as to warrant the saving of the money which a wall or fence would cost. One can hardly realize how an escape can occur, on the open prairie, unless through want of proper vigilance on the part of the officers, in charge, or by allowing the convicts outside of the prison in thick or foggy weather, when they should be kept inside.

Before land becomes too high in price, three or four hundred acres should be bought, on which cattle could be fed for the use of the penitentiary, and more extended farming operations carried on, as a source of revenue, and to instruct the convicts in agricultural pursuits.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

My inspection did not extend to this penitentiary last year, a visit having been considered unnecessary, as matters went on smoothly and well, and there was nothing to call for the presence or special action of the inspector. No complaint, official or otherwise, indicating neglect or abuses, has reached the Department.

The warden reports favourably of his staff and of the convicts.

The Protestant chaplain states that the convicts in his care have been very respectful and attentive and seem desirous to profit by the religious exercises which they attend. He mentions that the Chinese convicts have the benefit of the ministrations of a Chinese Methodist missionary, once a fortnight. A larger chapel is asked for by him and a more satisfactory method of purchasing books for the library. Respecting the chapel, I would renew my former application to have chapels built similar, in plan, to those at Stony Mountain. You acceded to this, but the work was postponed on account of financial reasons. The chapels are much required, the present ones being merely temporary, too small and too close together for simultaneous services. As to the purchasing of books, if the chaplains can procure them to advantage, in British Columbia or elsewhere, there appears no good reason why this should not be done.

The chaplain refers to the glaring inequality of the punishments inflicted by the judges on convicted criminals, as a reason why he finds it impossible to "endeavour to convince the convict of the justice of his sentence," as enjoined by the rules. He is of opinion that the sentences are much more severe than they are, in like cases, in the eastern provinces and in Great Britain.

Rev. Mr. Jamieson emphasizes his approval of the manner in which the school is conducted, which, with the library, he says "have been great blessings to the prisoners." Adverting to the good work done in the school, the chaplain states that, since 1884, no fewer than "76 Chinamen and 36 Indians have been taught to read and write English fairly well, besides the teaching of those of various other nationalities, who came here unable to read or write."

The Catholic chaplain gives his convicts credit for their exemplary conduct in chapel. As proof of their paying serious attention to the instructions they receive, he mentions the fact that, with hardly an exception, all have fulfilled the precept of Easter communion, while many approach the sacraments frequently.

The choir, under the direction of Mr. Keary, the accountant and schoolmaster, "has made great progress."

The Catholic chaplain also speaks in high terms of the school and of its management.

He dwells upon the inconvenience of service being held, at the same time, in both chapels, on account of their proximity. They are separated only by a narrow passage.

The surgeon reports the health to have been very good and the number treated in hospital unusually small. He recommends the heating of the prison by hot water, a recommendation which I endorse.

The schoolmaster gives the average daily attendance as 25, and makes particular mention of the desire to learn shown by the Indians and Chinese.

Permit me, Sir, to renew the former assurances of my very high appreciation of your courtesy and kind consideration to me, officially and personally, and to thank you for the prompt and patient attention which you have invariably given to penitentiary matters, in the midst of your many cares and arduous duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. MOYLAN,

*Inspector of Penitentiaries for the Dominion of Canada.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

PENITENTIARY BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 30th January, 1892.

## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH  
JUNE, 1891.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1891.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report upon the affairs of this penitentiary for the year just closed I beg to say that work in the various branches of trade in operation here has progressed as satisfactorily as under all the circumstances could be expected.

The trade instructors do what they can to instruct those placed under their charge, and when the class of men with which they have to deal is taken into consideration the result is one of which, on the whole, they have no need to be ashamed. The majority of prisoners when received here are without trades, and some of them, I regret to say, show but little inclination to avail themselves of the opportunity they have to learn one; others, while they apparently are willing enough to learn, seem so under the influence of former environments that they cannot settle their minds for any length of time to work requiring mechanical skill. There is, however, a fair percentage who take an intelligent interest in their work and soon become useful to the institution, and at the expiration of their sentences are qualified to work in any shop.

The two buildings in course of erection, viz., the penal building and the water tower, are making slow but steady progress towards completion. The mason work in an institution of this kind is necessarily of such a nature that much of it is hid from view; consequently, a superficial glance gives but a vague idea of the labour and material involved. I venture to say, when the former building is completed and equipped as is intended, it will be equal to any on this continent for the purpose designed. The water tower, in addition to its advantages as a source of supply and a protection against fire to the penitentiary, will provide residences for two officers, the mason work on which the tank is to be placed being constructed with that end in view.

Almost all the stone required to finish the various works now in hand having been cut and quarried, I would suggest that the necessary authority be obtained to begin the contemplated improvements in the wings, so that, during the winter I may be able to keep the stonemason and quarry gangs employed preparing stone for use in the spring. Indeed, unless this or some other work is found for them the stone-breaking gang will have to be augmented, and this I know is a state of things as undesirable to yourself, sir, as it is to me.

The electric light which has been running for some months now gives every satisfaction, and has proved its efficiency over other modes of lighting for an institution of this kind. It is gratifying to know that the specifications for its installation covered the requirements so fully that there were no charges for extras.

The conduct of the men with few exceptions has been good, as will be seen from the "Return of Punishments." The number of sentences to the dark cell was 201. This, however, cannot be taken to mean that 201 different men were punished, as in many instances the same man for his misdeeds suffers frequently; indeed, as stated in a previous report, the punishments are confined to a small portion of the prisoners,

who make no effort to avail themselves of the privileges to be enjoyed by good behaviour. I am happy, however, to be able to say that the majority, by their conduct, show their appreciation of the advantages extended to them.

On the 30th June, 1890, there remained in this penitentiary 565 male and 21 female convicts, making a total of 586. Since that date there have been received from common gaols 154 males and 10 females—total 164; from other penitentiaries 1 male and 4 females—total 5. Making in all 155 males and 14 females received during the year.

In the same period there were discharged by remission of sentence 126 males and 9 females—total 135; by pardon, 17 males and 1 female—total 18; by escape, 2 males; by death 8 males and 1 female—total 9; sent to asylum, 5. Making a total of 158 males and 11 females discharged and otherwise disposed of. The prison population at present is 562 males and 24 females—total 586. The daily average for the year is 577.

The following is the distribution of convicts at the end of the year:—

Carpenter shop.....	23
Tinsmiths.....	5
Painters.....	7
Coopers.....	2
Carpenters, outside gang..	6
Blacksmiths and machinists.....	35
Engineers and pipe-fitters.....	11
Gas house.....	1
Stonecutters.....	44
Mason gang, No. 1.....	27
do No. 2.....	15
Labouring gang.....	21
Quarry.....	33
Railroad.....	2
Tailors.....	45
Shoemakers.....	21
Farm.....	22
Gardens.....	10
Hospital orderlies.....	5
do patients.....	8
Asylum do.....	27
do orderlies.....	1
Dininghall and kitchen.....	19
Roman Catholic church.....	1
Protestant church and library.....	2
Dynamo room.....	2
Wings and dome.....	18
Mess-room.....	4
Wash-house.....	8
Dry-room.....	20
Bakery.....	6
North lodge.....	1
Storekeeper.....	1
West lodge.....	1
Stone pile.....	78
Yard derrick.....	2
Bucket ground.....	3
Stable.....	3
Ash pile.....	1
Wood gang.....	8
Plastering and pointing gang.....	2
Storerooms.....	3

Teamsters.....	3
Grist mill.....	2
Yard cleaners.....	3
Females.....	24
Total.....	<u>586</u>

The daily cost *per capita*, the average being 577, is 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The yearly cost *per capita*, average being as above:—

Salaries.....	\$92 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gratuities on retirement.....	3 94
Uniforms.....	5 79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maintenance.....	71 01 $\frac{3}{4}$
Working expenses.....	78 39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous.....	1 51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Industries.....	0 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>\$253 54<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>

The revenue for the year amounted to \$300 *per capita*, leaving the actual cost \$249.79 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The increase of cost over last year is explained by the fact that much of the outlay for building, &c., formerly under the control of the Department of Public Works, has been taken over by the Justice Department, and all expenditure is consequently included in the above statement.

In the death of Mason Instructor Cunningham some months ago, the painful circumstances in connection with which were reported to you at the time, the penitentiary lost a faithful servant and the convicts under his charge an instructor who was always ready to give them the benefit of his long and varied experience as a mason.

The staff, with a few exceptions, have performed their duties satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. LAVELL,

Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

## No. 2.

## PER CAPITA cost of Convicts, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year 1890-91.

Daily Average..... 577

Names.	Cash Expenditure in 1890-91.	Deduct Material on hand out of Expen- diture for 1890-91.	Net Expenditure for 1890-91.	Add Stock on hand from 1890.	Actual Cost for 1890-91.	Per Capita Cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries .....	53,358 64				53,358 64	92 47½
Gratuity on retirement.....	2,276 00				1,841 50	3 94
Officers' uniforms.....	3,348 86	630 38	2,718 48	624 14	3,342 62	5 79½
Rations .....	25,589 33	823 63	24,765 70	916 88	25,682 58	44 51
Convict clothing.....	12,028 43	3,839 70	8,188 73	1,610 74	9,799 47	16 98½
do travelling allowance.....	1,713 20				1,713 20	2 97
do discharge clothing.....	2,215 00	288 97	1,926 03	382 28	2,308 31	4 00
Bedding.....	1,087 00	722 00	365 00	95 17	460 17	0 80
Interments.....	28 00				28 00	0 04½
Chapels.....	142 66				142 66	0 24½
Library.....	33 00				33 00	0 05½
School.....	9 00				9 00	0 01½
Escapes.....	34 81				34 81	0 06
Hospital.....	767 51	71 25	696 26	63 57	759 83	1 32½
Heating.....	13,451 84			603 60	14,055 44	24 36
Light.....	2,191 54	26 00			2,165 00	3 75
Repairs to buildings.....	5,296 20			1,800 00	7,096 20	12 30
Maintenance of machinery.....	1,810 17				1,810 17	3 13½
Electric light.....	7,768 73				7,768 73	13 46½
Buildings and penal prison.....	7,601 17	995 43	6,605 74	2,652 00	9,257 74	16 04½
Armoury.....	103 50				103 50	0 18
Kitchen.....	920 42			153 00	1,073 72	1 86
Stationery and Queen's Printer.....	1,259 23				1,241 77	2 15
Farm.....	448 45				448 45	0 77½
Stables.....	216 97				216 97	0 37½
Prison furnishing.....	252 18				252 18	0 43½
Industries.....	237 96				237 96	0 41½
Telegrams.....	33 64				33 64	0 05½
Postage and postage stamps.....	80 07				80 07	0 13½
Freight and express charges.....	151 24				151 24	0 26½
Advertising.....	55 35				55 35	0 09½
Telephones.....	105 00				105 00	0 18
Magistrates' fee.....	11 00				11 00	0 01½
Travelling expenses.....	189 81				189 81	0 33
	144,816 01					253 54½

Per capita cost..... 253 54½  
Deduct for revenue..... 3 00  


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Actual cost..... 250 54½  


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Or, per diem per convict..... \$ 0 68½

S. W. SCOBELL,  
Accountant.

## No. 3.

## REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the past year.

The duties of the chaplaincy have been duly performed.

The library has been freely used, the total number of books drawn exceeding 10,000. Of these, about 35 per cent. were more solid reading and the rest fiction.

I am frequently made aware of distressing cases in which the wives and children of convicts suffer severely from destitution produced by the imprisonment of the bread-winner. Not unfrequently the woman, after a longer or shorter struggle to earn her bread, succumbs to the temptations that assail, especially a woman in her position, and seeks an easier living by forming a *liaison*.

I am aware that in some respects it is desirable that the sins of the fathers should be visited on the children; but I deem they will be visited sufficiently by the law of heredity, &c., and in spite of anything we can do to the contrary; therefore, I feel that society should do what it could to alleviate such distress.

The remedy I propose is this, that every convict should be paid what his work is actually worth; that the expenses of the institution should be charged against this at a just *per capita* rate. This ought to give every man a personal interest in preventing waste either of food or material; that every wife, child, mother or other person dependent on any convict should have a lien on the surplus earnings of that convict remaining after such deduction of expenses, amount of lien to be determined by circumstances in each case; that any further surplus should be divided equally between the Government and the convict himself.

From such an arrangement I would hope for several desirable results:

In the first place, a great relief to the innocent wives and children, who would otherwise often suffer.

Secondly, on the convict the good effect of keeping before him the responsibility of providing for the inmates of his home, and so spurring him on, not merely to be industrious, but to learn such trades as might make his industry most effective. To give some selfish motive to induce this industry on the part of all convicts, it would be necessary to give each man some share in his earnings; but I am convinced that 5 or 10 cents per diem would be an effective stimulus to most of them.

Thirdly, I believe such a system would do much to make the prison self-supporting, by checking waste and trebling industry.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. CARTWRIGHT,

*Protestant Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

## No. 4.

## REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1891.

SIR,—I beg to forward my report for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

Everything in my department, I am happy to state, is entirely satisfactory in respect of religious worship in the Catholic chapel of the penitentiary. I find the convicts respectful and reverent during the celebration of mass, and attentive to the instructions which are addressed to them.

The new library arrangement, which has been approved of by you, whereby a library, common to both Catholics and Protestants, comprising only literary and

scientific works, selected by the Warden and the Protestant and Catholic chaplains, whilst purely religious books are kept in the respective chapels, is not yet in operation; but the details will soon be complete, and I am satisfied this method will work better than the old plan. It will be more orderly, and will prevent any pretext for irreverence in the chapel, which was supplied by its use as a library, where the merits of works, religious and secular, were freely canvassed, and thus a habit of talking in the holy place was easily acquired. It is by all means fitter that the chapel be used solely for its higher purposes, so that the convicts entering would always be made to feel that they were entering the House of God, and consequently be impressed with the idea of the sacredness and solemnity of divine worship.

The sacristy will require some renovation. It is now many years in use in its present condition, and it will be necessary in the course of the coming year to have it cleaned and freshened.

The uniform civility of the officials of the penitentiary towards me and my office is above all commendation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS KELLY,

*Acting Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 5.

#### REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

The health of the convicts in this prison for the past year has been good, and although I have to record more deaths than in former years, still, all things being considered, the mortality has been small, six of the nine deaths having been caused by incurable diseases; in fact, the last person that died was admitted into this institution on 3rd April, 1890, taken into hospital on the 20th of the same month, seventeen days after his admission, and was most of his time till the day of his death under medical treatment.

Everything is being done to make this penitentiary as perfect as possible from a hygienic point of view. In order that the drains may not be the source from which disease can arise, fenometers have been placed in the hospital and criminal lunatic asylum, one in each, which are constantly causing a flow of disinfectants into them (the drains). Each of these fenometers consumes about 9 lbs. of sulphate of iron daily.

Since these fenometers have been in use I have not deemed it necessary to employ disinfectants in such quantities in the closets, sinks, &c., as in former years, considering the sulphate of iron used sufficient for the purpose, and the clerk of the works, Mr. Adams, states that the drains are now almost entirely free from noxious gases.

I reported this spring upon the water; therefore, I need not now give you my views about its purity. All that I will say is, that I am of the same opinion now as I was then, viz., that the drinking by the convicts of the lake water could not in any way be the cause of sickness in this institution.

You are aware, both from your inspection here and from my report some time since, that for years a large wooden vessel has been placed under cover, near the kitchen, to be used as a necessary for the convicts whose duties were to attend to the cooking, &c. Nothing could have been more objectionable.

I am pleased to have to inform you that closets are being constructed, and the wooden vessel done away with. I know of no greater improvement having taken



place, from a hygienic point of view, than this, since I became surgeon of the Kingston Penitentiary. The desirability—in fact, the urgent necessity—of this being done I reported on shortly after my appointment.

The cupola has at last been placed over the main boiler-house. I have more than once expressed my views upon the great need there was of this for the purpose of ventilation.

No less than 35 youths have been received into this prison since 1st July last up to present date, and during the same period 8 old men, one man being 76 years of age.

During the past year there were admitted into this hospital 220; there remain at present date 9. In that period 9 deaths have taken place, as I stated in the beginning of my report, 3 of these from phthisis pulmonalis, and one from laryngeal and pulmonary phthisis. Independent of those treated in hospital, a large number who take advantage of the privilege of seeing the surgeon, even with imaginary ailments, appear before me daily for treatment. Besides the hospital prescriptions, the yearly ones amounted to 2,713, and number of doses from 14,744. Quite a number of accidents have occurred this year. Among these we have had three fractures—one of the clavicle, one of the humerus and one of the tibia. (*See statement of accidents*).

I have to record a sad event which took place here last December, viz., the death of a faithful and painstaking official of the institution, Mr. D. Cunningham, mason instructor, whose whole soul, so to speak, was wrapped up in his work. His death was caused by being struck on the head with a barrow, which slipped from the hands of one of the convicts who was using it on one of the scaffoldings above, causing fracture of his skull. He lived only a few hours after the accident.

#### *Female Department.*

In reference to this department I have again to state that Miss Fahey, the matron, and Miss Smith, deputy matron, are both exceedingly attentive to their duties and careful of those in the hospital. We have had one case of typhoid fever here this year, an unusual thing among the female convicts.

#### *Insane Ward.*

There are at present in this ward 27; admitted within the last twelve months, 8; discharged cured, 5; improved sufficiently to resume work, 1; transferred to provincial asylum on expiration of sentence, 5; died, 3. You will perceive, in looking at the "Annual return of deaths in the hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1890, to 30th June, 1891," that 4 insane prisoners have died. One of those, however, was a female, and not in this ward. It is with regret I have to state that with the exception of three or four of those remaining here I have very little, I might say not the least hope, that sufficient improvement will take place in their mental condition as to enable them to be placed at work with the sane convicts. During the year we have received 2 from Manitoba, who will occupy this ward during the term of their imprisonment.

I have already given my opinion as to the great necessity there exists that a building, for the occupation of these unfortunate beings, with grounds attached, should be erected outside these walls.

The usual hospital returns are hereto appended.

Mr. Gunn, our present hospital overseer, is remarkably attentive to his duties. I find in him a good pharmacist, and I consider the Government has been very fortunate in the selection they made, when they appointed Mr. Gunn to fill the vacancy caused by the death of our late lamented hospital overseer, Mr. Halliday.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. S. STRANGE, M. D.,

*Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 6.

## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital, from 1st July, 1890, to 30th June, 1891.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Abscess.....	1	3	4		4		
Angina simplex.....		7	7		7		
Boils.....		3	3		3		
Bronchitis.....		9	9		9		
Cystitis.....		1	1			1	
Colic renal.....		1	1		1		
Cerebrites.....		1	1	1			
Cephalalgia.....		2	2		2		
Congestion of brain.....		2	2	*1	2		
Colic.....		9	9		9		
Contusion.....		10	10		10		
Coup de soleil.....		1	1		1		
Cholera morbus.....		2	2		2		
Cutaneous.....		2	2		2		
Debility.....	1	2	3	1	2		
Diarrhoea.....		2	2		2		
Dysentery.....		8	8		8		
Dyspepsia.....		4	4		4		
Erysipelas.....		2	2		2		
Epistaxis.....		2	2		2		
Febricula.....		31	31		31		
Fever, intermittent.....		2	2		2		
do typhoid.....	2	18	20		15	5	
Fracture, clavicle.....		1	1		1		
do humerus.....		1	1		1		
do tibia.....		1	1		1		
do fibula comp.....	1		1		1		
Gastritis, chronic.....		1	1		1		
Hæmoptysis.....		1	1		1		
Hemicrania.....		1	1		1		
Hæmaturia.....		1	1		1		
Hæmorrhage subcutaneous.....		1	1		1		
Hæmatemesis.....		2	2		2		
Hæmorrhoids.....		1	1		1		
Influenza.....		2	2		2		
Intussusception of bowels.....		1	1	1			
Laryngitis.....		3	3		3		
Malingering.....		3	3		2	1	
Marasmus.....		1	1	*1			
Neuralgia.....		2	2		2		
Necrosis—Tarsal bone.....		1	1		1		
Ophthalmia.....		10	10		10		
Phthisis—laryngeal and pulmonary.....		1	1	1			
Phthisis.....		9	9	*2—1	5	1	
Pneumonia.....		4	4		4		
do chronic.....		1	1			1	
do typhoid.....		1	1		1		
Parotitis.....		1	1		1		
Rheumatism.....		20	20		20		
Retention of urine.....		3	3		3		
Sprain.....		4	4		4		
Synovitis.....		1	1		1		
Syphilis.....		1	1		1		
Ulcers.....		1	1		1		
Tonsillitis.....		1	1		1		
Wounds, contused and punctured.....		12	12		12		
Whitlow.....		2	2		2		
Total.....	5	220	225	9	207	9	

\*Insane.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1891.

O. S. STRANGE, M.D.,  
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

No. 7.  
ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in the Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1890, to 30th June, 1891.

Number.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
B 132	Muter, Robert.....	32	Intususcception of bowels.	27th Sept., 1890.....	4th Oct., 1890.....	Canada.....	8	
B 237	Carson, Frank.....	32	Laryngeal and pulmonary phthisis.	21st Aug., 1890.....	22nd Nov., 1890.....	France.....	93	
B 179	Vanatten, Chris.....	31	Phthisis.....	11th Nov., 1890.....	20th Mar., 1891.....	Canada.....	129	
B 318	Haley, Patrick.....	27	Cerebritis.....	23rd Feb., 1891.....	20th Mar., 1891.....	do.....	25	
B 401	Biganowski, Franz.....	61	Debility.....	27th April, 1891.....	26th May, 1891.....	Germany.....	28	
INSANE.								
B 282	Deaulauriers, Edouard	28	Marasmus.....	2nd July, 1890.....	11th July, 1890.....	Canada.....	10	
X 740	Stewart, James.....	41	Phthisis.....	21st Aug., 1890.....	9th Sept., 1890.....	U. S. A.....	20	
9677	Kennedy, Susan.....	37	do.....	29th July, 1890.....	28th Sept., 1890.....	Ireland.....	29	
B 283	Duval, Frank.....	50	Congestion of brain..	3rd Feb., 1891.....	6th Feb., 1891.....	Canada.....	3	

O. S. STRANGE, M.D.,  
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1890.

No 8.  
STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1890, to 30th June, 1891.

Date.	Names.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1890.						
Aug. 2	Murphy, Robt.	Yard derrick	Fracture, clavicle	Fell from car.	66	
do 25	Cranham, Thos.	Stone shed	do tibia	Stone fell on leg	63	
1891.						
Jan. 7	Wallace, Frank	Garden	do humerus	Fell from garden wall	42	
Feb. 19	Flatly, Samuel	Quarry	Severe contused wound of large toe.	Stone fell on foot	21	
do 19	Fraser, Wm.	Carpenter shop	Incised wound of leg, requiring several stitches.	Cut with adze	13	
April 6	Connors, M.	Quarry	Contused wound of second toe	Stone crushed toe	23	
do 23	Graham, R.	Kitchen furnace	Wound of foot, causing the loss of one of the small toes.	Wood fell on toes	40	

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1891.

O. S. STRANGE, M.D.,  
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

## No. 9.

ANNUAL RETURN of Criminal Insane Convicts in the Insane Asylum, in connection with the Kingston Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1890, to 30th June, 1891.

Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remained under treatment on 30th June, 1890.....	33	.....	33
Since admitted :—			
Kingston Penitentiary.....	6	.....	6
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorchester do.....	2	.....	2
Manitoba do.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia do.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number under treatment during the above period.....	41	.....	41
Discharged :—			
Cured.....	5	.....	5
Improved sufficiently to resume work.....	1	.....	1
Transferred to Provincial Asylum on expiration of sentence.....	5	.....	5
Died.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining under treatment on 30th June, 1891.....	27	.....	27

## OBITUARY.

No.	Req. No.	Age.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate Cause of Death.	Remarks.
1	B 282	28	July 11, 1890.....	10½ months.....	Marasmus.....	Sent from St. Vincent de Paul.
2	X 740	41	Sept. 9, 1890.....	4 years.....	Phthisis.....	do Kingston Peniten'ry.
3	B 283	50	Feb. 5, 1891.....	1 year, 5½ months	Congestion of brain	do St. Vincent de Paul.

O. S. STRANGE, M.D.,  
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,  
INSANE ASYLUM, 1st July, 1891.

No. 10.

INSANE WARD, KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

NOMINAL ROLL of Convicts admitted into the Insane Ward of the above Institution between the 1st July, 1890, and 30th June, 1891.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission.	From Whence Received.			How Disposed of.		Remarks as to present state of those still under Treatment.
			Insane on committal to Kingston Penitentiary.	Kingston Penitentiary.	Manitoba Penitentiary.	Discharged Cured.	Improved to Resume Work.	
1	McDonald, Jos. ....	Nov. 18, '90.		1			1	Improving.
2	Smith, W. H. ....	do 18, '90.		1			1	
3	Carrol, John. ....	Dec. 13, '90.		1		1		
4	Hartley, Wm. ....	do 17, '90.		1		1		
5	Lawlor, Wm. ....	do 23, '90.		1		1		
6	Muma, Almon. ....	Mar. 28, '91.	1			1		
7	McCarthy, Alex. ....	May 8, '91.			1			1
8	Derfler, Michael. ....	do 8, '91.			1			1
	Total.....		1	5	2	4	1	3

O. S. STRANGE, M.D.,  
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,  
INSANE ASYLUM, 1st July, 1891.

No. 11.

REPORT OF THE MATRON.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1891.

SIR,—In tendering my fifth annual report of the Kingston Penitentiary, I beg leave to state that the prisoners under my charge conduct themselves very well. There were 14 received this year. Nine were discharged, 1 pardoned and 1 died. At present there are 24.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. FAHEY,  
Matron.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

## No. 12.

## RETURN of Work done in the Female Department for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Number of Articles.	Work Done.	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.		Total.		
				\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
				Cents.		\$	cts.	
865	Flannel shirts.....	865	30		259	50		
648	do drawers.....	648	30		194	40		
245	do sleeves.....	245	30		73	50		
351	Fine shirts.....	351	30		105	30		
161	Sheets.....	16	30		4	80		
2	Shrouds.....	2	30		0	60		
120	Table napkins.....	12	30		3	60		
6	do cloths.....	2	30		0	60		
24	Pairs mitts.....	24	30		7	20		
92	Handkerchiefs.....	9	30		2	70		
268	Pillow slips.....	22	30		6	60		
1,756	Towels.....	20	30		6	00		
111	Discharge shirts.....	111	30		33	30		
25	Pairs socks.....	25	30		7	50		
	Housework.....	2,190	30		657	00		
	Laundry.....	1,590	30		477	00		
							1,839 60	
	<i>Contract Work.</i>							
185	Flannel shirts.....	185	30				55 50	
							1,895 10	

R. A. FAHEY,  
*Matron.*

## No. 13.

## REPORT OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1891.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the following report, hoping it will meet with your approval, this being my nineteenth annual report.

Branches taught: spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic; average attendance, 89; primer classes, in parts first and second, 15; first reader with spelling and tables, 20; second readers with spelling and writing, 26; third and fourth reader with spelling, writing and ciphering, 28.

With pleasure I state that the great majority of those attending desire to improve all they can, by embracing every opportunity, both in school room and in cell practice. Many thanks are due our worthy Warden for the great interest he has taken in this department; also, to the chaplains and my assistant teachers for their zeal in the good work of education.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. P. MATHEWSON,

*Schoolmaster.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.





## No. 15.

## STATEMENT of the Movements of Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight of the 30th June, 1890.....				565	21	586
Received since:—						
From common gaols .....	154	10	164			
From other penitentiaries.....	1	4	5	155	14	169
				720	35	755
Discharged since:—						
By Remission of sentence.....	126	9	135			
Pardon .....	17	1	18			
Escape.....	2		2			
Death.....	8	1	9			
Sent to asylum.....	5		5	158	11	169
				562	24	586

## No. 16.

## LIST of Convicts who have been pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Richard Baker.....	Manslaughter.....	Quebec.....
2	Phillip Roy.....	Larceny.....	Hastings.....
3	Albert Willis.....	do.....	Ontario.....
4	Benjamin Hagaman.....	Forgery.....	Welland.....
5	William Spencer.....	Burglary.....	Haldimand.....
6	William Rowlands.....	Murder.....	Kent.....
7	Marie M. Godin.....	Stealing letter.....	Joliette.....
8	John Morgan.....	Attempt to rape.....	Muskoka.....
9	Michael McQuade.....	Horse-stealing.....	Renfrew.....
10	Robert Brown.....	Arson.....	Welland.....
11	Nelson Hamlin.....	Manslaughter.....	Peterboro.....
12	Albert Kelly.....	do.....	Simcoe.....
13	Garret Brock.....	Rape.....	Carleton.....
14	Henry Goodman.....	do.....	do.....
15	William Lawlor.....	House-breaking.....	Norfolk.....
16	Murty McHugh.....	Rape.....	Carleton.....
17	Geo. T. Boswell.....	Larceny.....	York.....
18	William Scott.....	Buggery.....	Waterloo.....

No. 17.

RETURN of Convicts who have died in the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
.....	Edward Deslauriers.....	Burglary	Montreal.....
.....	James Stewart.....	House-breaking	Middlesex.....
.....	Susan Kennedy.....	Murder	Montreal.....
.....	Robert Muter.....	Burglary and larceny	Waterloo.....
.....	Frank Carson.....	Shop-breaking	Simcoe.....
.....	Francis Duval.....	Burglary	Montreal.....
.....	Patrick M. Haley.....	Wounding	Wellington.....
.....	Chas Vanetter.....	Larceny	Leeds and Grenville.....
.....	Franz Byanouski.....	do	Waterloo.....

No. 18.

RETURN of Convicts Re-committed to the Kingston Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

No.	Name.	1st Re-commitment.	2nd Re-commitment.	3rd Re-commitment.	4th Re-commitment.	5th Re-commitment.	6th Re-commitment.	7th Re-commitment.
1	Henry Lenniger.....	1						
2	Andrew Murphy.....	1						
3	Patrick Murphy.....	1						
4	John O'Brien.....	1						
5	Patrick Swain.....	1						
6	Edward G. McLeod.....	1						
7	Thomas Flaherty.....	1						
8	Charles Diffin.....	1						
9	Henry Adams.....	1						
10	Fred. W. Brown.....	1						
11	John Smith.....							1
12	John Cairns.....	1						
13	John Ryan.....	1						
14	Thomas Kenny.....				1			
15	John Sawdon.....	1						
16	Peter Connors.....					1		
17	James McGregor.....	1						
18	Michael Burns.....			1				
19	George Auburn.....	1						
20	Robert Dilacourt.....				1			
21	John Mullen.....	1						
22	William Hayes.....	1						
23	John Smith.....		1					
24	Andrew McGuire.....	1						
25	John Bateman.....	1						

## No. 19.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded at the Kingston Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Months.	No. in Dark Cells.	No. in Solitary Cells.	No. Flogged.	No. of Lashes inflicted.	No. who lost Remission.	No. deprived of Library.	No. deprived of School.	No. who lost Light.	No. Admonished
1890.									
July.....	37				40				6
August.....	20				20			2	17
September.....	9	2			11				2
October.....	15				14				4
November.....	13				13				
December.....	11				10				
1891.									
January.....	12				10			2	5
February.....	20				18				3
March.....	20				20	3	4		5
April.....	12				11		2		4
May.....	16				15				2
June.....	16				12		9		6

## No. 20.

RETURN showing the Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

No. of Men.	No. of Days.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.
1	50	1	103	1	179	1	355
1	63	1	107	24	180	2	360
1	68	2	109	4	181	1	361
2	71	3	110	1	182	2	363
1	78	1	119	1	250	12	365
1	86	1	121	1	252	1	432
1	88	1	122	1	266	1	476
1	89	1	123	1	269	1	525
1	90	2	130	4	270	1	538
1	93	1	131	1	275	3	540
5	95	2	134	2	305	1	630
9	96	1	135	1	323	1	650
2	97	1	136	1	324	1	733
2	98	3	137	1	325	1	785
2	99	1	166	1	345		
1	92	1	171	1	352	135	
2	100	2	177	1	353		

## No. 21.

RETURN showing the value of Labour and number of Days' Work, exclusive of Material, done in the Kingston Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Various Departments.	No. of Days.	Value.	
		\$	cts.
Carpenter and trades department.....	13,778	6,889	00
Masons and stonecutters.....	66,823½	33,411	75
Blacksmith and machine shops.....	8,202½	4,101	25
Tailor shop.....	14,329	7,164	50
Shoe shop.....	7,855½	3,927	75
Female prison.....	2,537	761	10
Farm, stables, teamsters, &c.....	7,820	3,910	00
Bakery.....	1,799	899	50
Dininghall, kitchen, cellar and library.....	6,886	3,443	00
Wings and officers' mess-room.....	6,886	3,443	00
Wash-house.....	2,384	1,192	00
Dry-room.....	8,361½	4,180	75
Grist mill.....	642	249	60
	148,304	73,573	20

## No. 22.

RETURN showing number of Volumes in Protestant and Catholic Libraries respectively, also number of Convicts who have used books, the number of volumes used during the year and the number added.

	Protestant Library.	Catholic Library.	Total.
Number of volumes at beginning of year.....	2,265	1,060	3,325
do added during 1890-91.....	262	90	352
do of prisoners using library.....	290	170	460
do of volumes issued.....	10,645	800	11,445

## No. 23.

## STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditures for Flouring Mill, Kingston Penitentiary, for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Description.	Rate.	Debits.	Credits.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
6,751 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. wheat.....	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,595 93	
50 do .....	1 03	51 50	
Miller's salary.....		700 00	
642 days' labour of two convicts.....	40	249 60	
60 tons coal.....	4 90	294 00	
Oils and sundries.....		25 00	
3,103 bags of flour to bakery.			
14 do steward.			
3 do sundry departments.			
77 do on hand 30th June, 1891.			
3,197 bags of flour .....	2 51 $\frac{1}{2}$		8,087 30
33 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of bran to piggery and stable.....	16 00		580 00
15 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of shorts do do .....	18 00		274 50
Grinding for dining hall and stables.....			74 23
		8,916 03	8,916 03

P. O'CONNOR,  
*Miller.*

## No. 24.

## FARM ACCOUNT, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

DR. CR.

Description.	Amount.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Farm and garden seed .....	158 50	By 100 tons hay.....	8 00	800 00
Trees and plants.....	21 25	70 tons straw .....	5 00	350 00
Manure .....	141 25	1,000 bush. potatoes.....	0 60	600 00
Farm implements .....	48 33	900 do oats.....	0 40	360 00
Lawn mowers.....	10 50	200 do peas.....	0 65	130 00
1 pair scales.....	38 50	800 do barley.....	0 60	480 00
Land plaster and salt.....	17 20	900 do carrots.....	0 40	360 00
Paris green and barrels.....	12 77	300 do beets.....	0 45	135 00
Labour, 20 convicts.....	2,110 00	110 do parsnips.....	0 50	55 00
Salary, farm instructor.....	700 00	40 do beans.....	1 30	52 00
do 2 guards.....	1,000 00	140 do tomatoes.....	0 50	70 00
do 1 guard.....	400 00	100 do corn.....	0 65	65 00
2 span horses.....	600 00	400 do onions.....	1 00	400 00
Labour, 2 teamsters.....	800 00	500 do turnips.....	0 30	150 00
Pig feed from dining hall.....	75 00	200 heads cauliflowers.....	0 10	20 00
7 tons shorts at \$15.....	105 00	2,000 do celery.....	0 03	60 00
9 tons bran at \$12.....	96 00	4,500 do lettuce.....	0 01	45 00
Balance.....	26 03	15,000 do cabbage.....	0 05	750 00
		500 bunches herbs.....	0 05	25 00
		833 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. green corn.....	0 10	83 33
		14,800 lbs. pork.....	0 09	1,332 00
		19 loads pumkins .....	2 00	38 00
	6,360 33			6,360 33



## No. 26.

## DETAILS of Expenditure of Kingston Penitentiary for the Year ending 30th June, 1891.

<i>Staff Salaries.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Uniforms—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.
Warden, M. Lavell	3,000 00	Linen, 128 yds.	25 60
Deputy Warden, Wm. Sullivan	1,500 00	Braid and binding	41 41
Surgeon, O. S. Strange	1,800 00	Buttons, buckles and boot laces	87 75
Accountant, S. W. Scobell	1,200 00	Grey and white cotton, 927 yds.	74 16
Chaplain (Pro.), Rev. C. E. Cartwright	1,200 00	French and Canadian kip leather	215 45
do (R.C.), Rev. J. S. Quinn	1,050 00	Leather, pebble	33 16
Clerk of Works, James Adams	1,300 00	Sole leather, 256 lbs.	50 00
Engineer, James Devlin	1,300 00	Sheepskins and welt leather	22 30
Electrician, Charles Baylie	800 00	Shoe thread	11 52
Steamfitter, Charles Munroe	700 00	Bristles and boot polish	13 20
Storekeeper, P. O'Donnell	1,000 00		
Chief Keeper, Robert Hewton	890 00		3,348 86
Steward, James Weir	890 00		
Warden's Clerk, Robert R. Creighton	800 00		
Hospital Overseer, William A. Gunn	500 00		
Schoolmaster, divided among 4 guards	560 00		
Miller, T. O'Connor	700 00	Beef, 162,988 lbs. at \$5.63 per cwt.	9,176 17
Farmer and Gardener, Neil P. Wood	700 00	Mutton, 5,686 lbs. at \$6.97 per cwt.	396 35
Baker, William Coward	700 00	Sugar, 20,015 lbs. at 5½c.	1,167 56
Messenger, M. J. Kennedy	600 00	Butter, 6,475 lbs. at 17½c.	1,133 21
Matron, Rose Ann Fahey	590 00	Tea, 3,946 lbs. at 17½c.	690 58
Deputy Matron, Mary Smith	230 00	Tobacco, 2,317 lbs. at 46c.	1,065 82
Trade Instructors, 3 at \$700.	2,100 00	Barley, 7,425 lbs. at 2½c.	204 20
do 6 months, 1 at \$700.	350 00	Rice, 5,210 lbs. at 4c.	208 40
do 1	690 00	Oatmeal, 597 lbs. at 2½c.	16 42
do 1	660 00	Syrup, 118½ galls. at 45c.	53 24
do 1	600 00	Vinegar, 276 galls. at 15c.	41 40
do 6 months, 1 at \$600.	300 00	Salt, 38,120 lbs. at ½c.	214 44
do assistant, 1	600 00	Pepper, 657 lbs. at 14c.	91 98
Keepers, 2 at \$600	1,200 00	Wheat, 6,800 bush	7,647 42
do 1	590 00	Potatoes, 3,168 bush	1,603 62
do 1	560 00	Pease, 106 bush	88 17
do 2 at \$500	1,000 00	Beans, 83 bush	134 46
Guards, 28 at \$500	14,000 00	Onions, 15 bush	15 00
do 6 months, 1 at \$500	250 00	Bacon and pork, 8,006 lbs.	678 72
do 2 at \$490	900 00	Codfish, 5,842 lbs.	292 10
do 2 at \$430	860 00	Malt, hops and yeast	57 75
do 7 at \$400	2,800 00	Lard, 460 lbs.	49 56
do 11 months, 1 at \$400	366 64	Spices, mustard and peels	47 22
do 4½ do do	142 00	Eggs, raisins, currants and figs	131 37
do 6 do do	200 00	Apples, dried, &c.	71 82
Supernumeraries, 2 at \$500	1,000 00	Tapioca and sago	67 24
Stoker, 1	500 00	Milk, 885 galls. at 15c.	132 75
Teamsters, 4 at \$400	1,600 00	Sundries for Christmas dinner	112 00
	53,358 64		25,589 33
<i>Gratuities on Retirement.</i>		<i>Convicts' Clothing.</i>	
Isabella Halliday	750 00	Grey checked cloth, 8,152 yds. at 55c.	4,483 57
Dinah Cunningham	697 00	Plain grey cloth, 3,074½ yds. at 45c.	1,371 30
James Doyle	829 00	Flannel, grey, 5,321½ yds. at 45c.	2,394 62
	2,276 00	do white, 243½ yds. at 45c.	109 59
<i>Uniforms.</i>		Blue serge, 590½ yds. at 60c	354 45
Broadcloth, 155½ yds.	582 25	Drilling, 2,377 yds.	227 01
Blue serge, 611½ yds.	401 48	Moleskin, 1,343 yds.	470 14
Melton and doeskin, 250 yds.	371 93	Forfar linen, 422½ yds.	79 50
Silesia and Italian cloth, 719 yds.	174 31	Grey cotton, 1,851 yds.	143 47
Drilling and canvas, 1,561 yds.	172 88	White do 268 yds.	38 03
Holland, dressed, 291 yds.	37 65	Duck cloth, 267 yds.	52 94
Print lining, 540 yds.	47 00	Crash, 1,462 yds.	126 20
Tweed and coating, 161 yds.	176 25	Canvas, 1,475 yds.	137 30
Officers' helmets	183 00	Tweed, 111 yds.	38 85
do fur caps and hats	83 85	Woolen yarn, 796 lbs.	341 30
do gold crowned buttons	257 80	do mufflers, 16½ doz.	60 00
Duck, 102 yds.	18 11	Linen spools, thread, muslin, silk and twist	191 51
Machine and silk twist	96 00	Buttons, buckles, needles, thimbles, laces, &c.	78 67
Linen and cotton spools	171 80	Shears and scissors	81 55









No. 26.—DETAILS of Expenditure of Kingston Penitentiary, &c.—*Concluded.*

<i>Penal Prison—Concluded.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Stables.</i>		\$	cts.
Freight and cartage on cement . . . . .		22	80	Harness leather . . . . .		30	78
Sundries for closets . . . . .		72	45	Steel, iron and nails . . . . .		50	99
Paints, &c. . . . .		199	60	Trimmings for carriages, &c. . . . .		42	54
Slate, 382 ft. at 75c . . . . .		286	50	Horse blankets and wrappers . . . . .		12	66
Lumber . . . . .		158	01	Spokes, hubs, bolts and whips . . . . .		8	60
Canadian Granite Co., for floor . . . . .		5,986	95	Castile soap and castor oil . . . . .		6	10
		7,601	17	Harness blacking and brushes . . . . .		4	00
				Hone, rasps and files . . . . .		10	50
				M. W. Sine, Veterinary Surgeon . . . . .		50	00
						216	97
<i>Armoury.</i>				<i>Prison Furnishing.</i>			
2,000 cartridges, at \$26.50 . . . . .		53	00	Crockery . . . . .		66	75
1 gall. olive oil . . . . .		2	50	Carpets and rugs . . . . .		13	30
cleaning firearms . . . . .		48	00	Combs and brushes . . . . .		15	85
		103	50	Blacking and brushes . . . . .		7	50
				Locks, castors and hoop iron . . . . .		23	45
<i>Kitchen.</i>				Toilet soap . . . . .		7	08
Soap, 8,256 lbs. at 3½c . . . . .		278	64	Hair and feather dusters, &c. . . . .		11	90
Potash, 1,300 lbs . . . . .		79	90	Snuff for female prisoners, 231 lbs. . . . .		17	68
14 boxes tin, \$6.75 . . . . .		94	50	Twine and copper . . . . .		6	30
Brooms, corn, 40 doz . . . . .		109	40	Scissors, tacks, nails and silver solder . . . . .		8	85
Tallow, 504 lbs. at 6½c . . . . .		36	39	Razors . . . . .		2	40
Combs and hair brushes . . . . .		51	05	Repairs to scales . . . . .		6	50
Starch and blue . . . . .		19	67	do clocks . . . . .		6	58
Table linen and table napkins . . . . .		36	39	Leather trimmings . . . . .		11	76
Duck, drilling and towelling . . . . .		37	82	Brass handles, ink, wire and hair . . . . .		9	75
Spectacles, 9 doz . . . . .		10	25	Blinds for windows . . . . .		14	25
Castile and barber soaps . . . . .		12	40	Towels, crape and ribbon . . . . .		11	78
Knives, forks, spoons, &c. . . . .		58	65	Horse-hire . . . . .		10	50
Brass polish and bathbricks . . . . .		13	80			252	18
Borax and beeswax . . . . .		26	59	<i>Industries.</i>			
Rope, twine and thread . . . . .		25	21	Cast steel, 907 lbs . . . . .		97	17
Cruet stands and crockery . . . . .		10	30	Powder and fuse . . . . .		125	16
Pots and kettles . . . . .		23	99	Castings . . . . .		11	63
		920	42	Grease and chalk . . . . .		4	00
						237	96
<i>Stationery.</i>				<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Subscriptions to papers . . . . .		12	00	Telegrams . . . . .		33	64
Books and ink . . . . .		5	90	Postage and postage stamps . . . . .		80	07
Packing cases . . . . .		4	25	Freight and express charges . . . . .		151	24
Stationery and books . . . . .		884	60	Advertising . . . . .		55	35
Queen's Printer . . . . .		352	58	Telephone . . . . .		105	00
		1,259	33	Magistrate's fees . . . . .		11	00
				Travelling expenses . . . . .		189	81
<i>Farm.</i>						626	11
Seeds, flower, garden and farm . . . . .		158	65	<i>Grand total . . . . .</i>		<i>144,816</i>	<i>01</i>
Trees and flower plants . . . . .		21	25				
Manure . . . . .		141	25				
Farm implements . . . . .		48	33				
Lawn mower . . . . .		10	50				
1 pair scales . . . . .		38	50				
Land plaster and salt . . . . .		17	20				
Paris green, pork and apple barrels . . . . .		12	77				
		448	45				

## No. 27.

DR. BALANCE SHEET, Kingston Penitentiary, 30th June, 1891.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Buildings, land, &c. ....	979,252 12	Balance .. . . . . .	1,126,604 76
Protestant chapel and library . . . . .	2,340 30		
Roman Catholic chapel and library . . . . .	1,458 20		
Engineer's department . . . . .	65,828 00		
Storekeeper's department . . . . .	3,375 84		
Chief Trade Instructor's department . . . . .	2,684 82		
Sundries in yard and on wharf . . . . .	1,140 75		
Steward's department . . . . .	22,622 75		
Tailors' department . . . . .	3,596 84		
Shoe department . . . . .	1,244 86		
Carpenters' department . . . . .	3,157 02		
Blacksmiths' department . . . . .	1,362 99		
Masons' department . . . . .	273 55		
Hospital . . . . .	2,429 26		
Armoury . . . . .	1,614 94		
Female prison . . . . .	1,875 09		
Stables and farm . . . . .	5,361 00		
Stonecutters' department . . . . .	1,441 86		
Quarry and railroad . . . . .	1,203 95		
Grist mill . . . . .	3,198 36		
Office furniture . . . . .	459 70		
North Lodge . . . . .	133 13		
West Lodge . . . . .	28 25		
Towers (furniture) . . . . .	25 35		
Public Works Department, stores . . . . .	6,488 66		
Electric light stock . . . . .	12,905 55		
Bakery . . . . .	500 05		
Sundries . . . . .	601 67		
	1,126,604 76		1,126,604 76
To Balance investment . . . . .	1,126,604 76		

No. 28. List of Officers in the Kingston Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1891, giving Rank, Nationality, Religion, Age, &c.

Name.	Rank.	Nationality.	Religion.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
Michael Lavell.....	Warden	Canada.	Protestant.	66	Feb. 3, 1885.	3,000 00	
William Sullivan.....	Deputy Warden.	Ireland	Catholic.....	55	1, 1861.	1,500 00	
Rev. C. E. Cartwright.....	Chaplain, Protestant.	Canada.	Protestant.	54	Oct. 25, 1875.	1,200 00	
Rev. J. S. Quinn.....	do Roman Catholic.	Ireland.	Catholic.			1,050 00	
Orlando S. Strange, M.D.....	Surgeon	Canada.	Protestant.	65	9, 1885.	1,800 00	
S. W. Seobell.....	Accountant.	do	do	66	Dec. 1, 1879.	1,200 00	
Robert R. Creighton	Warden's Clerk	do	do	30	Feb. 1, 1882.	800 00	
Robert Hewton.....	Chief Keeper	do	do	49	Mar. 14, 1887.	890 00	
Patrick O'Donnell.....	Storekeeper.	Ireland.	Catholic	55	June 19, 1857.	1,000 00	
James Adams.....	Clerk of Works..	do	Protestant.	56	Mar. 1, 1869.	1,300 00	
James Devlin.....	Engineer.	Canada.	Catholic.	41	July 1, 1885.	1,300 00	
Charles Baylie.....	Electrician.	do	Protestant.	22	Oct. 1, 1890.	800 00	
Charles Munro.....	Stenamfitter.	do	do	56	July 1, 1890.	700 00	
James Weir.....	Steward	Scotland	do	42	Oct. 31, 1876.	890 00	
Rose Ann Fahey.....	Matron	Canada.	Catholic.	41	Mar. 6, 1886.	590 00	
Mary Smith.....	Deputy Matron.	do	Protestant.	39	June 1, 1889.	230 00	
William A. Gunn.....	Hospital Overseer.	do	do	46	do 1, 1890.	500 00	
J. B. Mathewson.....	Schoolmaster	do	Catholic.	55	Sept. 25, 1872.	560 00	
Thomas Conley.....	Tailor Instructor.	do	Protestant.	55	Jan. 20, 1888.	600 00	
Richard Young.....	Mason	do	do	41	Dec. 22, 1890.	660 00	
Michael Leahy.....	Stonemutter do	Ireland.	Catholic.	60	Nov. 1, 1859.	700 00	
Francis Tracey.....	Blacksmith do	England.	Protestant.	58	Mar. 14, 1877.	700 00	
Thomas Davidson.....	Carpenter do	Ireland.	do	58	Nov. 1, 1857.	700 00	
Robert Pogue.....	Shoemaker do	do	do	43	Sept. 1, 1887.	690 00	
John Kerr.....	Quarry do	do	do	65	Jan. 1, 1890.	600 00	
Neil P. Woods.....	Farmer and Gardener.	Canada.	do	51	June 1, 1885.	700 00	
Patrick O'Connor.....	Miller.	Ireland.	Catholic	38	Dec. 18, 1882.	700 00	
William Coward.....	Baker.	Canada.	Protestant.	36	June 6, 1878.	700 00	
J. B. Mathewson.....	Keeper	do	Catholic.	55	Sept. 1, 1859.	600 00	
James Evans.....	do	Ireland.	Protestant.	55	Jan. 16, 1868.	600 00	
Bernard McGeen.....	do	do	Catholic	54	Mar. 1, 1859.	600 00	
Edward Mooney.....	do	do	do	49	Sept. 1, 1864.	590 00	
Robert McCauley.....	do	Canada.	do	40	Oct. 1, 1890.	500 00	
John Mills.....	do	England.	Protestant.	49	Oct. 17, 1889.	500 00	
Michael Brennan.....	do	Ireland.	Catholic	48	July 1, 1889.	560 00	
Michael J. Kennedy.....	Messenger	Canada.	do	34	April 1, 1872.	600 00	
Jeremiah O'Driscoll.....	Guard	Ireland.	do	60	Oct. 10, 1866.	500 00	
Thomas Smith.....	do	Canada.	Protestant.	55	Mar. 19, 1860.	500 00	
John Scally.....	do	Ireland.	do	54	May 4, 1870.	500 00	
Thomas Moore.....	do	England.	do	47	do 9, 1870.	500 00	
George McCauley.....	do	Canada.	Catholic	51	Oct. 2, 1876.	500 00	
Lawrence Walsh.....	do	do	do	47	Dec. 18, 1876.	500 00	

No. 28.—List of Officers in the Kingston Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1891, giving Rank, &c.—Concluded.

Name.	Rank.	Nationality.	Religion.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
William Hurst.....	Guard	Ireland	Protestant	50	Nov. 13, 1877.	\$ 500 00	
Charles McConville.....	do	do	Catholic	44	July 1, 1871.	500 00	
Alexander Atkins.....	do	Canada	Protestant	36	do do	500 00	
John Donnelly.....	do	United States	Catholic	34	Nov. 7, 1878.	500 00	
Robert Appellon.....	do	Canada	Protestant	48	July 1, 1880.	500 00	
John Kennedy.....	do	do	Catholic	39	June 1, 1881.	500 00	
Charles Bostridge.....	do	England	Protestant	43	April 10, 1882.	500 00	
Thomas Thompson.....	do	Ireland	do	48	May 18, 1883.	500 00	
John Darragh.....	do	Canada	Catholic	41	Feb. 1, 1884.	500 00	
James A. Rutherford.....	do	do	Protestant	40	do do	500 00	
William McCormack.....	do	Ireland	do	43	Oct. 1, 1884.	500 00	
Robert Weir.....	do	Scotland	do	31	Jan. 18, 1879.	500 00	
Peter Beaupré.....	do	Canada	Catholic	39	May 23, 1885.	500 00	
John Banister.....	do	do	Protestant	31	do do	500 00	
James Doyle.....	do	do	Catholic	29	July 1, 1885.	500 00	
Arthur McConville.....	do	do	Protestant	31	April 1, 1885.	500 00	
Richard Atkins.....	do	do	do	33	July 1, 1885.	500 00	
William Mooney.....	do	do	Catholic	49	do do	500 00	
Michael Keon.....	do	do	Protestant	35	do do	500 00	
Franklin Ault.....	do	do	do	39	do do	500 00	
Thomas Pugh.....	do	do	do	42	Sept. 1, 1887.	490 00	
Robert McCormack.....	do	Ireland	Catholic	42	do do	490 00	
Thomas Toban.....	do	England	Protestant	52	Dec. 1, 1885.	500 00	
William Coffee.....	do	Canada	do	29	Aug. 1, 1888.	430 00	
Peter Moncrief.....	do	Ireland	do	43	Oct. 1, 1888.	430 00	
William Newman.....	do	Canada	Catholic	27	Aug. 1, 1889.	400 00	
Patrick Madden.....	do	do	do	31	do do	400 00	
Thomas Fowler.....	do	do	Protestant	41	do do	400 00	
Andrew Thompson.....	do	do	do	41	do do	400 00	
William Holland.....	do	do	do	31	Feb. 1, 1889.	400 00	
Joseph Payne.....	do	do	do	38	May 31, 1890.	400 00	
E. R. Davis.....	do	do	do	33	July 1, 1890.	400 00	
William Ryan.....	do	do	Protestant	32	Sept. 8, 1890.	400 00	
John Regan.....	do	do	do	33	July 1, 1890.	500 00	
Jno. R. Birmingham.....	do	do	Catholic	35	do do	500 00	Supernumerary.
Archibald McMillan.....	do	do	do	35	Jan. 1, 1891.	400 00	do
Charles McAvoy.....	do	Canada	Protestant	38	April 1, 1891.	400 00	
Chester Wood.....	do	do	Catholic	48	do do	400 00	
John L. Joyce.....	Teamster	Ireland	Protestant	31	June 1, 1877.	400 00	
William C. Bell.....	do	Canada	Catholic	31	June 1, 1881.	400 00	
Edward Burke.....	do	do	do	36	Aug. 4, 1885.	400 00	
William Boyen.....	do	England	Protestant	36	Aug. 4, 1885.	400 00	
Henry Woodhouse.....	do	do	do	55	Sept. 1, 1872.	400 00	
George B. Amey.....	do	do	do	55	Sept. 1, 1872.	300 00	

LIST OF CONVICTS received in the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year 1890-91, giving Civil State, Age, Trade, Education, Moral Habits, Religion, &c., &c.

Table with columns: When Received, Name, Civil State, Age, Trade, Read, Write, Abtainer, Temperate, Intemperate, Where Born, Religion, From where Sent, Crime, When Sentenced, Term, By whom Sentenced, At what Court, Comments. The table lists numerous convicts from 1890 and 1891, detailing their personal and legal records.





## No. 30.

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended June 30th, 1891.

Race				Occupation			
Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	532	24	556	Architect	1		1
Coloured	24		24	Barbers	11		11
Indian	6		6	Bootblack	1		1
	562	24	586	Bakers	6		6
				Bookbinder	1		1
				Book-keeper	1		1
				Bricklayer	1		1
				Blacksmiths	7		7
				Boilermakers	2		2
				Butchers	6		6
				Brakemen	3		3
				Broom-makers	4		4
				Cabdriver	1		1
				Clerks	14		14
				Confectioner	1		1
				Carpenters	21		21
				Cigarmakers	7		7
				Cooks	8		8
				Coopers	2		2
				Engineers	6		6
				Farmers	49		49
				Gardeners	3		3
				Groom	1		1
				Gasfitter	1		1
				Harnessmakers	5		5
				Hotelkeepers	2		2
				Hatter	1		1
				Hunter	1		1
				Jeweller	1		1
				Insurance agent	1		1
				Labourers	267		267
				Livery stable keeper	1		1
				Musician	1		1
				Miner	1		1
				Moulders	4		4
				Masons	7		7
				Merchant	1		1
				Machinists	5		5
				Optician	1		1
				Post office clerks	3		3
				Polisher	2		2
				Piano finisher	2		2
				Printers	2		2
				Plumbers	2		2
				Painters	15		15
				Shoemakers	19		19
				Quarryman	1		1
				Sailors	11		11
				Steamfitter	1		1
				Stereotyper	1		1
				Surveyor	1		1
				Stonecutters	10		10
				Spinner	1		1
				Steward	1		1
				Stoker	1		1
				Tailors	15		15
				Traders	2		2
				Trunkmaker	1		1
				Teamsters	4		4
				Tinmiths	2		2
				Theatrical manager	1		1
				Telegraph operator	1		1
				Watchmaker	1		1

  

Marital				Age			
Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	392	7	399	Under 20 years	71	3	74
Married	170	17	187	20 to 30 do	262	6	268
	562	24	586	30 to 40 do	110	4	114
				40 to 50 do	71	5	76
				50 to 60 do	27	5	32
				Over 60 years	21	1	22
					562	24	586

  

Education				Moral habits			
Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Read and write	449	14	463	Total abstainers	102	3	105
Read only	21	2	23	Temperate	375	9	384
Neither	92	8	100	Intemperate	85	12	97
	562	24	586		562	24	586

  

Where born.			
Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
England	68	3	71
United States	67	1	68
Ireland	47	6	53
Scotland	13		13
Ontario	296	5	301
Quebec	36	4	40
Finland	1		1
Germany	12		12
Spain	2		2
Sweden	4		4
Italy	2		2
Nova Scotia	2	4	6
New Brunswick	4		4
Newfoundland	1		1
P. E. Island	1	1	2
Gibraltar	1		1
Austria	1		1
India	1		1
Wales	1		1
Denmark	2		2
	562	24	586

No. 30.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS, Kingston Penitentiary, &c.—Continued.

Description.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.			Male.	Female.	Total.
Occupation..	Waiters .....		2		2	Crimes .....	Embezzlement .....	2		2	
	Weaver .....		1		1		Fraud .....	1		1	
	Upholsterer .....		1		1		False pretence .....	2		2	
	Jockey .....		1		1		Grievous bodily harm .....	2		2	
	Females .....			24	24		Offering counterfeit money .....	1		1	
			562	24	586	Incest .....	1		1		
Crimes.....	Abortion .....			1	1	Seduction .....	1		1		
	Attempt to kill .....		4		4	Attempt at sodomy .....	1		1		
	do at robbery .....		2		2	Suffering girl under ten years of age to resort to his house to be carnally known .....	1		1		
	do at rape .....		8		8	Attempt at burglary .....	2		2		
	do to do bodily harm .....		2		2						
	Aiding and abetting rape .....		1		1						
	Assault .....		11	1	12						
	Arson .....		33	1	34						
	Burglary .....		82		82						
	Bestiality .....		1		1	County....	Algoma .....	12		12	
	Buggery .....		4		4		Brant .....	7	1	8	
	Bigamy .....		4		4		Bruce .....	4		4	
	do and horse-stealing .....		1		1		British Columbia..	1		1	
	Bringing stolen goods to Canada .....		1		1		Carleton .....	30		30	
	Cattle-stealing .....		2		2		Carleton, N.B. ....	1		1	
	Blackmail .....		1	1	2		Colchester .....	1		1	
	Counterfeiting .....		6		6		Dorchester .....	1		1	
	Carnally knowing girl under ten years of age .....		4		4		Dufferin .....	2		2	
	Felony .....		9	1	10		Essex .....	12		12	
	Carrying explosives .....		3		3		Elgin .....	14		14	
	Felonious wounding .....		12		12		Frontenac .....	15		15	
	Forgery .....		8	1	9		Grey .....	5		5	
	do and uttering .....		2		2		Huron .....	3		3	
	Horse-stealing .....		29		29		Gaspé .....	1		1	
	House-breaking .....		17		17		Halifax .....		2	2	
	do and larceny .....		36		36		Haldimand .....	5		5	
	do and wounding .....		1		1		Hastings .....	16		16	
	Highway robbery .....		17		17		Halton .....	2		2	
	Indecent assault .....		4		4		King's .....	1		1	
	Larceny .....		109	9	118		Kent .....	18	1	19	
	do and receiving .....		8		8		Lambton .....	20		20	
	do and injury to property .....		1		1		Lincoln .....	11	1	12	
	do and shooting .....		1		1		Leeds and Grenville ..	19	1	20	
	do and false pretence .....		1		1		Lennox and Addington..	6		6	
	Manslaughter .....		21	1	22		Lunenburg .....	1		1	
	Murder .....		17	2	19		Lanark .....	6		6	
	Accessory to murder .....		1	1	2		Middlesex .....	11	2	13	
	Malicious injury to property .....		2	2	4		Montreal .....	5	6	11	
	Obstructing railway .....		5		5		Muskoka .....	1		1	
	Post office robbery .....		8		8		Northumberl'd & Durham	10	1	11	
	Perjury .....		4		4		Norfolk .....	15		15	
	do and false pretence .....		1		1		Ontario .....	9		9	
	Rape .....		25		25		Oxford .....	6		6	
	Receiving stolen goods .....		7	1	8		Peterboro .....	7		7	
	Shooting with intent .....		11		11		Peel .....	6		6	
Sheep-stealing .....		1		1		Prescott and Russell ..	8		8		
Robbery .....		9	2	11		Perth .....	13		13		
do with violence .....		5		5		Prince Edward Island..	1		1		
Uttering forged paper .....		4		4		do County .....	2		2		
Robbery and larceny .....		1		1		Quebec .....	2	2	4		
						Renfrew .....	10		10		
						Simcoe .....	6		6		
						Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	9		9		
						Terrebonne .....	1	1	2		
						Thunder Bay .....	6		6		

No. 30.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS, Kingston Penitentiary, &c.—*Concluded.*

		Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
County...	Victoria.....	4		4	Sentence...	7 years.....	54	4	58
	Waterloo.....	16		16		8 do.....	2		2
	Wellington.....	6		6		9 do.....	4		4
	Wentworth.....	23	1	24		10 do.....	48		48
	Welland.....	9		9		12 do.....	6		6
	Westmoreland.....	2	1	3		13 do.....	1		1
	York.....	157	2	159		14 do.....	22		22
	Annapolis.....		1	1		15 do.....	7		7
	District of Nipissing.....	1		1		20 do.....	7		7
	Alberta.....	1		1		21 do.....	1		1
	Manitoba.....	1	1	2		24 do.....	1		1
			562	24		586	25 do.....	1	
					Life.....	34	4	38	
Sentence...	2 years.....	24	2	26	Religion...		562	24	586
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	1		1		Church of England.....	164	6	170
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	2		2		Catholic.....	190	13	203
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	1		1		Presbyterians.....	56	1	57
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	2		2		Methodists.....	113	3	116
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	16	1	17		Jews.....	4		4
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	1		1		Infidels.....	1		1
	3 do.....	146	6	152		Lutherans.....	7		7
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	1	1	2		Baptists.....	19	1	20
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	1		1		Evangelists.....	1		1
	4 do.....	37	1	38		Disciples.....	2		2
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	3		3		Mennonites.....	2		2
	5 do.....	116	4	120		Salvation Army.....	2		2
	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	2		2		Quaker.....	1		1
	6 do.....	18	1	19					
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	2		2					
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.....	1		1					

## No. 31.

## DISTRIBUTION of Convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1891.

No.	How Employed.	No. of Men.	No.	How Employed.	No. of Men.
1	Carpenter shop .....	23	25	Roman Catholic church...	1
2	Tinsmiths.....	5	26	Electric light dynamo room.....	2
3	Painters .....	7	27	Wings and dome.....	18
4	Coopers .....	2	28	Mess-room.....	4
5	Carpenters, outside gang.....	6	29	Wash-house.....	8
6	Blacksmiths and machinists.....	35	30	Dry-room.....	20
7	Engineers and pipe-fitters.....	11	31	Bakery.....	6
8	Gas house.....	1	32	North lodge.....	1
9	Stonecutters.....	44	33	Storekeeper.....	1
10	Mason gang, No. 1.....	27	34	West lodge.....	1
11	do 2.....	15	35	Stone pile.....	78
12	Labouring gang.....	21	36	Yard derrick.....	2
13	Quarry do.....	33	37	Bucket ground.....	3
14	Railroad do.....	2	38	Stable.....	3
15	Tailors.....	45	39	Ash pile.....	1
16	Shoemakers.....	21	40	Wood gang.....	8
17	Farm.....	22	41	Plastering and pointing gang.....	2
18	Gardens.....	10	42	Storerooms.....	3
19	Hospital orderlies.....	5	43	Teamsters.....	3
20	do patients.....	8	44	Grist mill.....	2
21	Asylum do.....	27	45	Yard cleaners.....	3
22	do orderly.....	1	46	Females.....	24
23	Dining hall and kitchen.....	19			
24	Protestant church and library.....	2		Total.....	586

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30TH JUNE, 1891.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon this penitentiary for the fiscal year 1890-91.

There were confined on the 30th June, 1890, a total of 342 male prisoners. Since that time there have been received from common gaols 130 males and 6 females. In the same period there were discharged by expiration of sentence 112 males; by pardon, 6 males; died, 4 males; transferred to Kingston penitentiary, 6 females—making a total of 122 males and 6 females discharged or otherwise disposed of.

The prison population at this date is 350 males, an increase of 8 men as compared with last year.

I regret to say that during the past year there has been no reduction in the number of men who come back here for the second, third and fourth time.

As the number of recidivists is gradually on the increase, I think that it is now time to have in Canada a law similar to the Act passed in 1887 by the State Legislature of Massachusetts, to provide for the punishment of habitual criminals.

The conduct of the prisoners continues good; a large majority of the convicts earn their full remission—in fact, the breaches of discipline are confined to a class who have no desire to better their condition here or elsewhere. I would, however, be able to deal more effectually with them had I a penal building at my disposal, for then, at least, I could separate them from the better-disposed men.

The sanitary condition of the prison is very good.

The school is well conducted and the prisoners have made satisfactory progress.

The several works carried on here have made considerable progress during the year.

The south wing has been completed, which gives us now accommodation for 472 men.

A part of the tower, 525 feet of the new boundary wall (27 feet high and 2 feet 10 inches thick), have been built.

The forge has been fitted up with a steam-heating apparatus.

Touching the heating of the prison buildings, it is to be regretted that it has not been judged proper to have this year the chapels, hospital and offices heated by hot water, which would have effected a large saving in our expenditure for heating.

A coal shed, with a lodge for the assistant engineer, has been built at the pumping station, where a new boiler was also placed by convict labour.

Ten acres of new barb-wire fence have been made on the farm.

The agricultural works were performed at the proper time, but in all likelihood the hay crop will be short; the other crops look well.

Although as many as 100 convicts were working outside the prison walls, I have great pleasure in stating that no escape took place.

During the next fiscal year the barn will have to be tinned over, as also all of the Government tenements. It will therefore be necessary to provide for that.

The total amount of the revenue, in cash, for the year ended 30th June, 1891, deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, is \$1,036.56; and the earnings of convicts amount for the past year to \$53,206.75, being an increase of \$1,375.50 over the previous year.

The total amount of the expenditure for the year, including the material on hand on the 30th June, 1890, and deducting that on hand on the 30th June, 1891, is \$85,453.45; but by deducting from this amount the revenue (cash) deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, and the sums paid for items which ought not to be placed to the account of ordinary expenditure, the real expenditure for maintenance of convicts would be \$79,208.43.

The average number of convicts for the year was 343½.

The average cost per convict for maintenance proper is \$230.59¼.

By taking now into account the earnings of convicts, which amount to \$53,206.75, the expenditure for maintenance will be reduced to \$26,001.68, and the yearly cost of each convict to \$78.60⅝.

The daily cost *per capita*, the average being as above, is 63⅓c.

The expenditure for the year will, when compared with that of the previous year, appear larger, but this is easily accounted for by the fact that beside the appointment of an assistant engineer, certain employés of the Department of Public Works doing duty here have been transferred to the staff of the penitentiary at the beginning of the year.

The officers as a whole are zealous, and have been attentive to the several duties; but general dissatisfaction exists concerning the salary according to the grade. If their pay could be made equal it would give much more satisfaction.

In closing this report, I beg to offer most sincere thanks for your kindly assistance on several occasions during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

TÉLESPHORE OUIMET,

Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

## No. 2.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

## PER CAPITA Cost of Convicts for the Year 1890-91.

Daily Average, 343½.

Names.	Cash Expenditure 1890-91.	Deduct Material on hand out of Appropriation for 1890-91.	Net Expenditure for 1890-91.	Add Stock on hand for 1890	Actual Cost for 1890-91.	Per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries	43,225 03				43,225 03	125 83½
Gratuity	769 86				769 86	2 24
Uniforms	2,893 87	514 03	2,379 84	1,095 62	3,475 46	10 11½
Rations	16,347 70	2,500 62	13,847 08	2,357 89	16,204 97	47 17½
Convict clothing	6,228 31	5,256 62	971 69	4,132 48	5,104 17	14 86
Travelling allowance	917 00				917 00	2 67
Discharge clothing	1,140 08	260 35	879 73	307 84	1,187 57	3 45½
Bedding	752 72	393 90	358 82	715 64	1,074 46	3 12½
Internments	20 50				20 50	0 06
Chapels	328 77				328 77	0 95½
Library	16 94				16 94	0 05
Escapes	5 50				5 50	0 01½
Hospital	411 06	177 26	233 80	154 13	387 93	1 13
Heating	6,822 39	2,737 90	4,084 49	840 73	4,925 22	14 33½
Light	1,111 51	460 92	650 59	312 60	963 19	2 80½
Repairs to buildings	1,833 53	2,356 21		2,611 51	2,088 83	6 08
Maintenance of machinery	95 40	12 00	83 40		83 40	0 24½
Armoury	98 92	45 00	53 92	85 55	139 47	0 40½
Kitchen	401 29	310 38	90 91	292 68	383 59	1 11½
Stationery	1 25				1 25	0 00½
Farm	899 62	650 00	249 62	769 00	1,018 62	2 96½
Stables	1,792 45	35 50	1,756 95	52 00	1,808 95	5 26½
Postage and telegrams	58 09				58 09	0 17
Freight and express	116 91				116 91	0 34
Advertising	259 62				259 62	0 75½
Travelling expenses	230 80				230 80	0 67
Transfers	161 80				161 80	0 47
Telephone	5 75				5 75	0 1½
Stationery & Queen's Printer's Office	489 80				489 80	1 42½
J. G. Moylan, services as Commissioner	87,436 47				85,453 45	248 76½
	250 00					
	87,686 47					

Amount of revenue..... \$1,036.56

Per capita cost..... \$248 76½

Deduct for revenue..... 3 01½

Actual cost..... \$245 74½

Per diem per convict..... \$ 0 67½

G. S. MALEPART,  
Accountant.TELESPHORE OUMET,  
Warden.

No. 3.

## REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1891, on which day there were 80 convicts under my charge, being an increase of 1 during the past year, as per statement below:—

Convicts remaining 30th June, 1890 .....	79
do received during year.....	26
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>105</b>
do discharged during year.....	21
do pardoned .....	3
do died. ....	1
	— 25
do remaining 30th June, 1891 .....	<u>80</u>

Classified as follows:—

*Nationality.*

Canadian-born .....	22
Americans .....	19
English .....	22
Scotch.....	4
Irish .....	10
Swedes .....	2
French .....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>80</b>

*Religious Denominations.*

Church of England .....	47
Presbyterian .....	18
Methodist.....	8
Baptist.....	2
Congregationalist .....	2
Mormon .....	1
Lutheran .....	1
Free Thinker.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>80</b>

I am thankful to say that perfect order is kept by the men in the chapel, and that they make the responses and sing in a hearty manner, and that the choir is still improving.

The Lay Helpers Association of the city of Montreal, and others, have when requested assisted in obtaining employment for men who were discharged, and when necessary have also provided extra clothing, &c. I venture again to recommend that men discharged during the winter months be allowed an under as well as an overcoat.



*School.*

Ten Protestant convicts are at present attending school, studying both French and English, and are doing well. All those at present under my charge are able to read and write.

*Library.*

One hundred and fifty-six volumes have been added to the library during the year, 50 by purchase and the 106 by donation. The library is well patronized by nearly all the men. During the year a number of illustrated papers and magazines have been received for distribution amongst the men, which have been much appreciated.

With many thanks to yourself for the courtesy and kindness with which you have seconded my wishes and wants, and thanking the warden and other officials of the institution for their assistance and support.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FULTON, M.A.,

*Protestant Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

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(Translation.)

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1891.

SIR,—Allow me to present you my report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891.

The Roman Catholic chapel, library and school are in a prosperous condition and produce a notable improvement amongst the convicts.

In church the order is perfect, and the behaviour of some prisoners is a very edifying example for the others. The singing of so many men is really majestic, owing partly to the remarkable accompaniment of our organist, whose great zeal and exertions deserve a better salary, as I have already told the Department of Justice.

The good example of the most part of the officers have contributed a great deal to the good success obtained during this year.

The books are too scarce for the present number of convicts, and I once more apply for a special grant to be spent in buying new books, beside the ordinary money granted every year. A great many of the volumes are incomplete or totally destroyed.

The school is frequented by an increasing number of pupils, who, being now fit to learn either the French or English language, prepare for themselves advantageous means of living honestly in society.

During last year we have received 102 men, discharged 86; 5 have been pardoned and 3 died. The Roman Catholic congregation is now counting 270 members.

I owe a special gratitude for the general and professional cares I have received in January, February and March last, from the head authorities, the medical doctor and the other officers, after a serious accident of which I was the victim.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. O. HAREL, Priest,

*Roman Catholic Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

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(Translation.)

No. 5.

## REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 15th July, 1891.

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

The sanitary state of this penitentiary has been very good.

I am happy to state that this institution was not visited by any contagious disease or epidemic during the year.

There were 4 deaths from among the convicts; 2 died of pulmonary consumption, 1 of epilepsy, and the fourth of congestion of the brain.

On the 30th June there were 2 patients in hospital under treatment.

There were few accidents during the year. The table annexed will show the number of sick treated in hospital and cells during the year.

Mr. O'Shea, the hospital overseer, continues to discharge his duties to my entire satisfaction.

I am thankful to the warden and officers for the help they render me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. H. E. GAUDET,

*Surgeon.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

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ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in the Hospital and Cells of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Asthma.....		3	3		
Acne.....		8	8		
Amygdalis.....		40	40		
Bronchitis (chronic).....		12	12		
Bilious fever.....		15	15		
Blepharitis.....		1	1		
Congestion of the brain.....		1		1	
Cholera, sporadic.....		15	15		
Constipation.....		20	20		
Contusion.....		9	9		
Coryza.....		20	20		
Cystitis.....		8	8		
Diarrhoea.....		80	80		
Debility.....		5	4		1
Dyspepsia.....		15	15		
Dysentery.....		10	10		
Epistaxis.....		10	10		
Ecyema.....		18	18		
Epilepsy.....		5	4	1	
Enteritis.....		1	1		
Embara, gastric.....		65	65		
Gonorrhoea.....		19	19		
Gleet.....		12	12		
Heart disease.....		4	3		1
Hemorrhoids.....		18	18		
Hæmoptysis.....		20	20		
Icterus.....		1	1		
Lumbago.....		16	16		
Neuralgia.....		15	15		
Ophthalmia.....		37	37		
Phthisis, pulmonary.....		2		2	
Plurodynia.....		15	15		
Purigo.....		5	5		
Pyrosis.....		15	15		
Rheumatism (inflammatory).....		1	1		
do (chronic).....		8	8		
Spermatorrhea.....		5	5		
Stricture.....		6	6		
Syphilis.....		30	30		
Scorbutus.....		2	2		
Scrofula.....		3	3		
Tonsilitis.....		12	12		
Ulcers, syphilitic.....		10	10		
Wounds.....		12	12		

M. H. E. GAUDET, M.D.,

Surgeon.

## ANNUAL RETURN OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL, ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1891.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Remarks.
	Michael O'Halligan.....	30	Phthisis, pulmonary.....	June 11.....	July 9.....	Canada.....	27 days.....	
	Adolphe Rochon.....	18	Epilepsy.....	Sept. 9.....	Sept. 12.....	do.....	3 do.....	
	James Campbell.....	36	Phthisis, pulmonary.....	April 7.....	April 12.....	England.....	6 do.....	
	Philip Lessard.....	25	Congestion of the brain.....	May 19.....	May 20.....	Canada.....	1 do.....	

M. H. E. GAUDET, M.D.,  
Surgeon.

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1891.

SIR,—I beg leave to transmit you my ninth report on the school and Roman Catholic library, for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

The school has been attended during that period by 104 pupils, distributed as follows:—

French pupils learning	French	.....	39
do do do	English	.....	22
English do do	do	.....	19
do do do	French	.....	24
Total. ....			<u>104</u>

The average attendance was 46.

Subjects taught:—Reading, spelling, dictation, arithmetic and writing.

The school, as Mr. Inspector won't fail to observe, might have been more largely attended had the warden and chaplains been less particular in admitting or recommending only those whose character and disposition were a guarantee of good order and progress. In fact, none but men of good conduct are allowed the privilege to attend the school. Under such circumstances, the school is easily carried on, because good discipline prevails and progress follows as a matter of course.

Therefore, I am pleased to declare myself quite satisfied with the general conduct and progress of the pupils.

My two assistants deserve much credit for the zeal and intelligence with which they discharge their duties.

*Roman Catholic Library.*

This department has been considerably improved during the past year, owing partly to the vigilant care of my assistant librarian, and also to the severity with which the least injury caused to books is reported.

Number of French books in library...	833
do English do	590
	<u>1,423</u>

In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere thanks to my superiors and the other officers of the staff for the kindness and assistance shown me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. DORAIS,

*Schoolmaster.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

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No. 9.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, from 30th June, 1874, 30th June, 1891.

YEAR.	ADMISSIONS.										DISCHARGES.										Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June.						
	Common Goals.		Reformatory.		Re-captured.		Total.		Expiration of Sentence.		Par-doned.		Sent to Lunatic Asylum.		Escapes.		Death.		Other Penitentiaries.		Removed by order of Court.		Total.		Remaining at 12 p.m., on the 30th June.		
	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.	Total.
1873-74.	74	1					75	45	5	1	3															141	124½
1874-75.	126	1					127	31	9	1	19															117	142½
1875-76.	168	1					169	58	8	1	53															161	131½
1876-77.	163						163	22	14		3															225	202½
1877-78.	184	2			2		188	64	20	2	62															259	250½
1878-79.	196	1			2		198	69	12	1	67															307	283½
1879-80.	307	2			4		313	105	10	4	1															345	225
1880-81.	151	4			1		156	112	20	5	2															318	346
1881-82.	119	2			2		123	95	17	5	1															316	307½
1882-83.	104	4			1		112	100	9	3	5															308	308
1883-84.	93	5					98	112	20																	265	280
1884-85.	110	9					119	98	13	1	1															261	266½
1885-86.	130	2					132	104	7	1	1															278	269½
1886-87.	102	1			2		104	86	10	1	3															280	282½
1887-88.	106	2			1		109	94	11	1	3															276	269½
1888-89.	132	2					134	71	7		8															322	298
1889-90.	119	4			1		124	89	4		4															342	337
1890-91.	130	6					136	112	6		4															350	343½
Totals	2,360	49	13	7	2,380	49	2,429	1,467	198	20	19	33	317	47	2	2,057	49	2,106	4,871	4,871	4,871	4,871	4,871	4,871	4,871	4,443	

## No. 10.

MOVEMENT of Convicts at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary from Midnight of the 30th June, 1890, until Midnight of the 30th June, 1891.

Description.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight 30th June, 1890.....				342		342
Received since from common gaols .....				130	6	136
				472	6	478
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence .....	112		112			
By pardon .....	6		6			
By death .....	4		4			
Transferred to Kingston.....		6	6			
				122	6	128
Remaining at midnight of 30th June, 1891.....				350		350

## No. 11.

LIST of Convicts Pardoned out of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891, with Crime and Place where Convicted.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Where Convicted.
1	Frank Ryan.....	Shop-breaking.....	Montreal.
2	James W. Mitchell.....	do .....	do
3	Fred. H. Meader.....	Stealing a money letter from a post-bag..	Sweetsburgh.
4	M. Miller.....	Assault with intent to rob .....	Montreal.
5	Clovis Leroux.....	Manslaughter .....	Aylmer.
6	Joseph Bernier.....	Larceny .....	Arthabaskaville.

## No. 12.

LIST of Convicts who have died in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891, with Crime and Place of Conviction.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place of Conviction.
1	M. O'Halligan .....	Robbery .....	Sweetsburgh.
2	L. Rochon .....	Larceny .....	Montreal.
3	James Campbell .....	do .....	do
4	Philippe Lessard .....	Bringing into Canada stolen property...	Beauce.

## No. 13.

List of Convicts re-committed in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891, with the number of re-commitments.

No.	Name.	First Re-com- mitment.	Second Re-com- mitment.	Third Re-com- mitment.	Fourth Re-com- mitment.	No.	Name.	First Re-con- mitment.	Second Re-con- mitment.	Third Re-con- mitment.	Fourth Re-con- mitment.
1	Pierre Boucher.....		1			15	John Burns.....	1			
2	Jules Lambert.....	1				16	William Cardinal.....			1	
3	John Bowes.....		1			17	Henri Gosselin.....	1			
4	John Reid.....	1				18	Arthur Marcotte.....	1			
5	Henri Masson.....		1			19	Félix Dubé.....		1		
6	Emile Plamondon.....		1			20	Honoré Trudel.....			1	
7	Louis Gentil.....	1				21	Alexandre Couture.....	1			
8	James Coffey <i>alias</i> Brennan.....	1				22	Narcisse Blondin.....		1		
9	Alexander Thomson.....	1				23	Isaïe Laroche.....		1		
10	James Curran.....	1				24	George Drolet.....		1		
11	James Ryan.....	1				25	William Chisholm.....		1		
12	Peter White.....	1				26	Frederick Bowes.....	1			
13	Olivier Ledoux.....				1						
14	John Soul <i>alias</i> Vital Soucy.....			1							
							Totals.....	13	9	3	1

## No. 14.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Description of Punishment.	No.	Description of Punishment.	No.
Deprived of light.....	860	Placed in dungeon on bread and water.....	63
On hard bed.....	858	Deprived of school.....	8
In dark cells on bread and water.....	274	do tobacco.....	10
Reprimanded.....	300	To wear shackles.....	6
Lost remission.....	125	Received corporal punishment.....	3
Deprived of library books.....	7	Lashes inflicted.....	105

## No. 15.

RETURN showing the remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

No. of Men.	Days.	No. of Men.	Days.	No. of Men.	Days.	No. of Men.	Days.
1		4	160	2	262	1	473
1	26	2	165	2	270	3	485
1	36	3	167	1	307	2	540
1	76	4	172	1	315	1	630
4	84	6	177	2	325	1	706
6	88	17	180	1	340	1	810
1	90	1	202	4	359		
32	94	1	235	2	365	112	
2	96	1	255				
	128						

## No. 16.

STATEMENT showing the Employments of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1891.

How Employed.	No. of Men.	How Employed.	No. of Men.
Wood yard.....	13	Deputy warden's and accountant's offices...	2
Carpenters' shop.....	26	Chapels.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	12	Messenger.....	1
Stone shed.....	53	Hall guard.....	2
Masons, No. 1 gang.....	5	Hospital.....	6
Masons, No. 2 gang.....	41	School and library.....	1
Farm.....	22	Change room.....	13
Teamsters.....	4	North wing.....	6
Tinsmiths.....	5	South do.....	3
Tailors.....	34	East do.....	9
Shoemakers.....	22	West do.....	9
Bakery.....	4	Sick cells.....	1
Yard.....	2	Newcomers.....	8
Gate.....	1	Dungeon.....	1
Steward's department.....	22	Punishment cells.....	1
Engineers.....	4	Excavation.....	8
Warden's quarters and garden.....	5		
Deputy warden's quarters and garden.....	2	Total.....	350

## No. 17.

List of Officers in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1891,  
giving Salary, Rank, Nationality, &c.

Name.	Salary.	Rank.	Nationality.	Religion.	Age	Date of Appointment.
	\$					
Télephore Ouimet.....	2,800	Warden.....	Canadian...	Catholic....	47	31st January, 1887.
Rev. L. O. Harel.....	1,200	R.C. Chaplain..	do.....	do.....	43	27th April, 1887.
Rev. James Fulton.....	1,200	Prot. do.....	do.....	Protestant..	68	1st October, 1889.
Thomas McCarthy.....	1,500	Deputy Warden.	do.....	Catholic....	54	31st January, 1887.
M. H. E. Gaudet, M.D.....	1,350	Surgeon.....	do.....	do.....	60	31st do 1887.
Geo. S. Malépart.....	1,100	Accountant.....	do.....	do.....	42	1st June, 1882.
Gordon B. Papineau.....	800	Warden's Clerk.	do.....	do.....	35	1st January, 1886.
Charles N. Contant.....	790	Chief Keeper...	do.....	do.....	44	25th June, 1887.
George B. Lamarche.....	890	Storekeeper....	do.....	do.....	49	1st March, 1880.
Octave Labelle.....	1,000	Clerk of Works..	do.....	do.....	47	1st Sept., 1888.
Napoléon Charbonneau.....	760	Steward.....	do.....	do.....	41	30th June, 1888.
Eugène Champagne.....	750	Engineer.....	do.....	do.....	37	1st February, 1890.
Ebbrem Trudeau.....	500	Asst. Engineer..	do.....	do.....	19	1st July, 1890
David O'Shea.....	500	Hospital Overs'r.	do.....	do.....	31	24th January, 1890.
Joseph T. Dorais.....	690	Schoolmaster...	do.....	do.....	47	24th July, 1882.
Edward Kenny.....	700	Farmer.....	Irish.....	do.....	40	1st January, 1876.
Jean Vaudry.....	700	Instructor.....	Canadian..	do.....	62	20th May, 1873.
Procopé Dumas.....	700	do.....	do.....	do.....	53	20th do 1873.
Gédéon Labelle.....	700	do.....	do.....	do.....	62	8th Sept., 1886.
Noël Beaupariant.....	700	do.....	do.....	do.....	58	15th April, 1877.
Trefflé Nantel.....	700	do.....	do.....	do.....	45	10th March, 1887.
D. Osborne.....	700	do.....	do.....	do.....	48	22nd June, 1882.
B. A. Brissette.....	630	do.....	do.....	do.....	36	1st August, 1888.
Onésime Sigouin.....	630	do.....	do.....	do.....	54	22nd May, 1887.
John Lynch.....	500	Messenger.....	Irish.....	do.....	53	1st March, 1887..
James Blain.....	600	Keeper.....	do.....	Protestant..	56	20th May, 1873.
Joseph Demers.....	600	do.....	Canadian..	Catholic....	44	1st January, 1878.
Gibbert Chartrand.....	600	do.....	do.....	do.....	49	1st March, 1887.
Ubalde Chartrand.....	600	do.....	do.....	do.....	48	1st April, 1887.
James Carty.....	600	do.....	Irish.....	do.....	63	1st March, 1888.
Jean Bte. Lemay.....	600	do.....	Canadian..	do.....	52	30th June, 1888.
Edouard Prévost.....	560	do.....	do.....	do.....	40	22nd May, 1889.
Aristide Rochon.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	48	22nd April, 1891.
Charles Taillon.....	500	Guard.....	do.....	do.....	52	1st May, 1880.
Napoléon Plouffe.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	41	6th March, 1882.
Olivier Lamère.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	60	21st April, 1882.
François Plouffe.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	51	16th May, 1882.
Henri Boyer.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	56	18th August, 1882.
Antoins Plouffe.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	45	14 June, 1883.
George Nixon.....	500	do.....	Irish.....	Protestant..	50	6th August, 1883.
Felix Lesage.....	500	do.....	Canadian..	Catholic....	50	29th do 1883.
Jean Bte. Malépart.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	45	1st May, 1884.
Vincent Bisson.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	36	12th July, 1884.
Albéric V. Paré.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	49	17th April, 1885.
Elzéar Bertrand.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	32	1st August, 1885.
Samuel Filion.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	35	3rd do 1885.
Napoléon Bastien.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	42	19th May, 1886.
Godfroi Monette.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	31	25th do 1886.
Pierre Breland.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	48	8th July, 1886.
Thos. J. Bennett.....	500	do.....	American..	do.....	35	1st August, 1886.
Wm. Wright Gibson.....	500	do.....	Canadian..	Protestant..	47	6th do 1886.
Lewis Henry.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	33	4th December, 1886.
Martin Plouffe.....	500	do.....	do.....	Catholic....	35	5th March, 1887.
Isidore Charlebois.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	45	4th May, 1887.
Théodore Chabot.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	42	2nd June, 1887.
John D. Fitzgibbon.....	500	do.....	do.....	do.....	31	25th do 1887.
Georges Charbonneau.....	460	do.....	do.....	do.....	44	30th do 1888.
Daniel J. McLellan.....	460	do.....	Irish.....	do.....	35	16th August, 1888.
Hilaire Roger.....	460	do.....	Canadian..	do.....	50	1st January, 1889.
Felix Clermont.....	400	do.....	do.....	do.....	27	19th July, 1889.
George Sherritt.....	400	do.....	Irish.....	Protestant..	42	30th Nov., 1889.

No. 17.—List of Officers in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1891, giving Salary, Rank, Nationality, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Salary.	Rank.	Nationality.	Religion.	Age	Date of Appointment.
	\$					
Alfred Nadon.....	400	Guard .....	Canadian...	Catholic.....	32	13th January, 1890.
Joseph Desloges.....	400	do .....	do .....	do .....	27	1st February, 1890.
Jean Bte. Charbonneau.....	400	do .....	do .....	do .....	32	22nd April, 1891.
Isaie Cloutier.....	400	Teamster.....	do .....	do .....	47	4th Nov., 1881.
Jérémie Leblanc.....	400	do .....	do .....	do .....	42	9th do 1881.
Omer Léonard.....	400	Guard.....	do .....	do .....	28	22nd April, 1890.



No. 18.  
REVENUE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended the 30th June, 1891.  
DR. CR.

1890.	To Draft in favour of the Hon. the Receiver General.	\$	cts.	1891.	By	\$	cts.
Aug. 14	do	79	75	June 30	Rent	359	52
Sept. 8	do	57	45	do 30	Carpenter	194	96
Oct. 9	do	101	62	do 30	Farm	112	52
Nov. 6	do	152	14	do 30	Tailor	106	46
Dec. 6	do	90	41	do 30	Stonemotters	94	11
				do 30	Steward	83	16
1891.				do 30	Shoe shop	78	99
Jan. 7	do	53	95	do 30	Tinsmith	22	57
Feb. 12	do	88	64	do 30	Bakery	18	04
Mar. 10	do	83	50	do 30	Blacksmith	3	85
April 9	do	74	52	do 30	Bookbindery	2	38
May 6	do	70	24				
June 8	do	66	03				
July 13	do	118	30				
		1,036	56			1,036	56

TELESPHORE OUIMET,  
Warden.

G. S. MALEPART,  
Accountant.

## No. 19.

## EXPENDITURE of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for Year ended 30th June, 1890.

<i>Summary.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Staff Salaries—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.
Salaries .....	43,225 03	Teamsters, at 400, 2 .....	800 00
Gratuity .....	769 86	Asst. engineer, at \$500, 1 .....	500 00
Uniforms .....	2,893 87		43,225 03
Rations .....	16,347 70		
Convicts' clothing .....	6,228 31	<i>Gratuity.</i>	
Travelling allowance .....	917 00	R. Gadbois .....	769 86
Discharge clothing .....	1,140 08		
Bedding .....	752 72	<i>Officers' Uniforms.</i>	
Interments .....	20 50	Spanish leather, 1,733 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. ....	372 65
Chapels .....	328 77	Savage do 23 lbs. ....	7 59
Library .....	16 94	Sheepskin, 62 lbs .....	13 75
Escapes .....	5 50	French calf, 172 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. ....	222 03
Hospital .....	411 06	Thread, 53 lbs. ....	53 30
Heating .....	6,822 39	Machine silk, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. ....	37 67
Light .....	1,111 51	Webbing, 10 pieces .....	2 50
Repairs to buildings .....	1,833 53	Varnish, 4 galls. ....	6 20
Maintenance of machinery .....	95 40	Persian lamb, 42 skins. ....	260 25
Armory .....	98 92	Kipp, 55 lbs .....	16 50
Kitchen .....	401 29	Interlining, 472 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. ....	36 11
Stationery and Queen's Printer .....	491 05	Pocketing, 84 yds. ....	17 64
Farm .....	899 62	Buttons, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. ....	39 50
Stables .....	1,792 45	Calf, split, 55 lbs. ....	19 25
Telephone .....	5 75	Blue serge, 1,025 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. ....	616 79
Telegrams and postage .....	58 09	Frieze, 215 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. ....	139 91
Freight and express .....	116 91	Wrappers, 21 .....	3 95
Advertising .....	259 62	Hooks and eyes, 30 doz. ....	6 90
Travelling expenses .....	230 80	Moccasin, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs .....	10 73
Transfers .....	161 80	Paris chalk, 6 boxes. ....	4 50
Amount voted to J. G. Moylan for services on Commission of Enquiry .....	250 00	Canvas, 668 yds. ....	111 46
		Braid, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross. ....	28 41
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>87,686 47</b>	Porpoise, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ....	10 50
		Silesia, 810 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. ....	162 15
<i>Staff Salaries.</i>		Crowns, 111 .....	29 25
Warden, T. Ouimet .....	2,800 00	Mitts, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. ....	99 13
Deputy Warden, T. McCarthy .....	1,500 00	Needles, 80 papers. ....	3 20
Roman Catholic chaplain, L. O. Harel .....	1,200 00	Beaver, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. ....	20 63
Protestant chaplain, Jas. Fulton .....	1,200 00	Bristle, 1 lb. ....	8 00
Surgeon, M. H. E. Gaudet .....	1,350 00	Melton, 24 yds .....	15 00
Accountant, G. S. Malepart .....	1,100 00	Buckles, 12 gross .....	12 00
Warden's clerk, G. B. Papineau .....	800 00	Lining, 40 yds. ....	40 40
Storekeeper, G. B. Lamarche .....	890 00	Grey cotton, 416 yds. ....	41 60
Chief keeper, C. N. Contant .....	790 00	Lasts, 11 pairs .....	3 30
Clerk of works, Oct. Labelle .....	1,000 00	Elastic, 10 yds. ....	5 00
Steward, A. Charbonneau .....	760 00	Wadding, 720 yds. ....	28 48
Engineer, E. Champagne .....	750 00	Farmers satin, 342 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. ....	147 90
Hospital overseer, D. O'Shea .....	500 00	Binding, 46 yds. ....	11 66
Stonemason, O. Sigouin .....	630 00	Heel balls, 2 doz .....	0 60
Baker, J. Vaudry .....	700 00	Nails, 10 lbs .....	1 40
Tailor, B. H. Briassette .....	630 00	Cord, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross .....	9 23
Blacksmith, T. Nantel .....	700 00	Holland, 171 yds .....	34 20
Carpenter, P. Dumas .....	700 00	Helmets, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz .....	155 25
Shoemaker, N. Beauparlant .....	700 00	Cap peaks, 5 doz .....	10 00
Mason, D. Osborne .....	700 00	do straps, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross. ....	2 50
do G. Labelle .....	700 00	Skiver, 1 skin .....	1 25
Gardener, E. Kenny .....	700 00	Waterproof coat, 1 .....	13 65
Schoolmaster, J. T. Dorais .....	690 00		2,893 87
Keepers, at \$600, 6 .....	3,600 00	<i>Rations.</i>	
do 600, 1, for 9 mos. 11 days .....	468 33	Mutton, 4,449 lbs. ....	355 92
do 560, 1 .....	560 00	Beef, 73,594 lbs. ....	5,335 59
do 500, 1, for 2 months. ....	83 32	Sugar, 3,526 lbs. ....	273 27
Guards, at \$500, 23 .....	11,500 00	Tobacco, 2,422 lbs. ....	1,162 56
do 500, 1 for 8 months .....	416 68	Butter, 1,550 lbs. ....	310 00
do 460, 3 .....	1,380 00	Coffee, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ....	14 60
do 400, 5 .....	2,000 00		
do 400, 1, for 2 mos. 9 days. ....	76 70		
Messenger, at \$500, 1 .....	500 00		

## DETAILS of Expenditure for Year ended 30th June, 1891—Continued.

<i>Rations—Concluded.</i>	§ cts.	<i>Convicts' Clothing—Concluded.</i>	§ cts.
Cloves, 2 lbs. . . . .	1 10	Tape measures, 1½ doz. . . . .	4 85
Beans, 29½ bush . . . . .	66 02	Scissors, 8 prs. . . . .	7 00
Potatoes, 819½ bags . . . . .	836 84	Sewing machine, 1. . . . .	35 50
Milk, 186½ galls . . . . .	40 88	Tape, 7 gross. . . . .	7 00
Codfish, 1,575 lbs. . . . .	86 63	Tailors' irons, 2 . . . . .	2 35
Salt, 12,000 lbs. . . . .	60 00	Machine handle, 1. . . . .	2 00
Pork, 14,400 lbs. . . . .	1,548 00	Feed points, 6. . . . .	2 10
Malt, 4 brls. . . . .	27 00	Tension springs, 6 . . . . .	0 23
Hops, 96 lbs. . . . .	57 30	Gingham, 234 yds . . . . .	28 08
Pepper, 600 lbs. . . . .	600 00	Porpoise, 10 lbs . . . . .	20 00
Pease, 81½ bush . . . . .	85 67	Pincers, 1 doz. . . . .	0 75
Flour, 870 brls . . . . .	4,846 00	Stones, 1 doz. . . . .	1 50
Herrings, 18 brls. . . . .	117 00	Rasps, 3 doz. . . . .	9 00
Molasses, 670 galls. . . . .	301 50	Tar paper, 1 sheet . . . . .	0 10
Vinegar, 95,500 galls . . . . .	28 68	Straw hats, 33½ doz. . . . .	33 33
Christmas and Queen's Birthday extras	121 31	Denim, 256½ yds . . . . .	43 57
Lard, 1,080 lbs . . . . .	129 60	Shears, 1 pr. . . . .	10 00
Oatmeal, 3,000 lbs. . . . .	105 00	Throat plate, 1. . . . .	0 82
Tea, 432 lbs. . . . .	129 60	Block, 1 . . . . .	0 10
Rice, 3,750 lbs. . . . .	140 63	Moleskin, 103 yds. . . . .	51 50
Onions, 22 brls . . . . .	89 00		
Corn meal, 600 lbs. . . . .	18 00		6,228 31
	16,347 70	<i>Travelling Allowance.</i>	
<i>Convicts' Clothing.</i>		1 convict, at \$12 . . . . .	12 00
Spanish leather, 1,230 lbs . . . . .	264 45	9 convicts, at \$10 . . . . .	90 00
Kersey, 2 yds . . . . .	1 80	7 do 9 . . . . .	63 00
Sponges, 4 doz . . . . .	12 00	45 do 8 . . . . .	360 00
Benzine, 2½ galls . . . . .	4 50	56 do 7 . . . . .	392 00
Thread, 69 lbs . . . . .	33 85		917 00
do spools, 66 doz. . . . .	39 00	<i>Discharge Clothing.</i>	
Beeswax, 24 lbs. . . . .	7 48	Flannel, 1,265 yds. . . . .	366 72
Footed socks, 274 prs . . . . .	54 80	Kip, 214 lbs. . . . .	64 20
Buff, 73½ ft. . . . .	10 34	Calf, split, 108 lbs. . . . .	37 80
Harness leather, 106 lbs . . . . .	29 68	Beeswax, 1½ lbs. . . . .	1 05
Red calf leather, 177 lbs. . . . .	115 05	Ties, 11 doz. . . . .	19 00
Nails, 170 lbs . . . . .	16 87	Handkerchiefs, 11 doz. . . . .	19 50
Tacks, 41 lbs. . . . .	15 17	Suspenders, 11 doz. . . . .	19 50
Pegs, 5 bags . . . . .	31 00	Hats, 6½ doz. . . . .	54 83
Ink, 10 galls . . . . .	5 00	Mitts, 4½ doz . . . . .	40 50
Indelible ink, 15 lbs . . . . .	5 00	Tweed, 611½ yds . . . . .	428 23
Rivets, 4 lbs. . . . .	18 00	Silesia, 260½ yds . . . . .	52 05
Awls, 3 gross . . . . .	3 00	Interlining, 50 yds. . . . .	5 00
Hammers, 1½ doz . . . . .	7 50	Imitation lambskin, 2 yds. . . . .	11 00
Lasts, 15 prs . . . . .	4 50	Buff, 97½ ft. . . . .	12 70
Oxalic acid, 2 lbs . . . . .	0 80	Suit, 1. . . . .	8 00
Adrag. gum, 2 lbs . . . . .	2 40		1,140 08
Gutta percha, ½ lb. . . . .	1 50	<i>Bedding.</i>	
Carbon, 2½ lbs. . . . .	2 06	Palm leaf, 4,575 lbs. . . . .	228 75
Emery straps, 2 doz. . . . .	6 50	Blankets, 905 lbs. . . . .	298 65
Bristle, ½ lb. . . . .	4 00	Canadian linen, 643½ yds. . . . .	225 32
Sheepskin, 200 lbs . . . . .	44 00		752 72
Knives, 4 doz . . . . .	9 00	<i>Interments.</i>	
Buttons, 36 gross . . . . .	8 40	Cierge, 50. . . . .	20 50
Thimbles, 9 doz. . . . .	3 90		
Burrs, 11 lbs . . . . .	8 25	<i>Chapels.</i>	
Sewing machine repaired, 1. . . . .	8 00	Chandeliers, gilt, 6 . . . . .	30 00
Shuttles, 4 . . . . .	4 53	Articles, gilt . . . . .	41 00
Convict cloth, 7,348½ yds. . . . .	3,683 74	Incense, 5 boxes . . . . .	17 75
Flannel, 2,155½ yds. . . . .	970 09	Olive oil, 10 galls. . . . .	14 50
Wrappers, 59. . . . .	11 20	Twine, 3 balls . . . . .	0 45
Whisks, 1½ doz . . . . .	3 00	Cotton, 7 yds . . . . .	0 84
Needles, 602 papers . . . . .	27 60		
Socks, 1,200 prs . . . . .	420 00		
Webbing, 492 yds. . . . .	34 44		
Pins, 24 papers . . . . .	1 65		
Grey cotton, 242½ yds. . . . .	22 25		
Buckles, 7 gross . . . . .	6 30		

## DETAILS of Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—Continued.

<i>Chapels—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Repairs to Buildings—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.
Care of chapel.....	50 00	Iron, 1,116 lbs.....	59 47
Sundry articles.....	6 25	Casting, 1 piece.....	1 00
Register, 1.....	2 00	Tin, 20 bxs.....	180 00
Organists' salary, 2.....	100 00	Canada plate, 5 boxes.....	13 75
Wine, 5 galls.....	9 00	Wire, 633 lbs.....	33 13
Hymn books.....	37 90	Glue, 240 lbs.....	36 00
Surplice, 1.....	10 00	Diamond dye, 3 pkgs.....	0 30
Stole, 1.....	4 00	Turpentine, 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls.....	79 22
Hosts.....	0 88	Russian iron, 226 lbs.....	36 16
Scapulars, 7 doz.....	4 20	Sand paper, 31 qrs.....	10 00
	328 77	Pencils, 2 doz.....	1 10
<i>Library.</i>		Eyelts, 2 doz.....	0 24
Wax thread, 1 lb.....	0 94	Bolts, 1,150.....	18 33
Journals.....	16 00	Corrugated sublimate, 1 lb.....	1 20
	16 94	Can ears, 18 doz.....	4 10
<i>Escapes.</i>		Hinges, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	3 95
Officers' expenses.....	5 50	Sawdust, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ bags.....	2 51
		Charcoal, 1 brl.....	1 25
<i>Hospital.</i>		Needles, 1 doz.....	1 20
Biscuits, 3 lbs.....	0 30	Files, 11 doz.....	21 73
Medicines, 1 lot.....	378 56	Horse hair, 35 lbs.....	14 75
Corn starch, 6 lbs.....	0 60	Lumber, 12,995 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.....	294 83
Canton flannel, 20 yds.....	2 20	Canvas, 5 yds.....	1 25
Olive oil, 8 galls.....	7 60	Clock spring, 1.....	0 25
Castor oil, 1 gall.....	1 00	Towels, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	2 25
Spectacles, 2 doz.....	5 30	Ochre, 5 lbs.....	0 20
Subscription "Hygiene".....	2 50	Webbing, 40 yds.....	2 00
Honey, 5 lbs.....	0 75	Leather, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	18 63
Tumblers, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	2 00	Gimp, 80 yds.....	4 00
Fluid beef, 1 box.....	0 50	Brass tacks, 100 doz.....	3 00
"Matière Medicale".....	7 00	Cut tacks, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ boxes.....	15 64
White sugar, 20 lbs.....	1 60	Twine, 63 lbs.....	34 96
"Medical Brief," 1.....	1 00	Sofa springs, 5 doz.....	1 20
Eggs, 1 doz.....	0 15	Pins, 1 paper.....	0 10
	411 06	Castors, 11 sets.....	5 45
<i>Heating.</i>		Strap hinges, 12.....	1 44
Hardwood, 200 cords.....	1,138 00	Oil, 1 gall.....	1 50
Tamarac, 30 cords.....	140 70	Clocks repaired, 2.....	15 00
Hard coal, 541 $\frac{331}{100}$ tons.....	3,846 83	Fibre, 25 lbs.....	10 00
Soft coal, 250 tons.....	1,300 00	Pitcher repaired, 1.....	5 00
Swing cover, 1.....	1 50	Pearline, 6 boxes.....	36 00
Mica, 2 doz.....	3 40	Valise, 1.....	14 00
Grates, 38 lbs.....	4 91	Mirrors, 6 doz.....	10 50
Stoves, 2.....	8 25	Snips, 2 pr.....	5 00
Cooking ranges, 2.....	378 80	Horse nails, 1 box.....	1 25
	6,822 39	Bronze, 1 pkg.....	0 10
<i>Light.</i>		Block tin, 149 lbs.....	42 70
Coal oil, 4,387 $\frac{48}{100}$ galls.....	767 81	Silesia, 5 yds.....	1 25
Shades, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	3 50	Muriatic acid, 3 bots.....	3 75
Chimneys, 132 doz.....	156 90	Hammer, 1.....	1 25
Burners, 80 doz.....	105 00	Punch, 1.....	0 75
Wicks, 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	61 50	Pied de biche, 1.....	0 75
Dark lanterns, 4.....	16 80	Screwdriver, 1.....	0 75
	1,111 51	Carriage buttons, 2 doz.....	0 10
<i>Repairs to Buildings.</i>		Mouse traps, 3.....	0 72
Screws, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	22 33	Punches, 1 set.....	13 30
Saws, 5.....	4 25	Chloride of lime, 75 lbs.....	6 00
Paint, 556 lbs.....	83 43	Borax, 559 lbs.....	44 72
Varnish, 46 galls.....	133 50	Beeswax, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.....	0 56
		Brass buckles, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 63
		Pom. magique, 19 doz.....	20 90
		Brushes, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	18 10
		Comb, 1.....	0 75
		Camphor, 15 lbs.....	15 00
		Tumblers, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	2 25
		Pincers, 1 pr.....	1 25
		Sleigh runners, 1 pr.....	1 25
		Rings, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 08
		Sleigh guards, 1 pr.....	1 00
		Horseshoes, 100 lbs.....	12 00
		Oilcloth, 12 yds.....	5 25



**DETAILS of Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—Concluded.**

<i>Stables—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	\$ cts.
Saddle pads, 2	15 00	Telephone	5 75
Horse blankets, 3	18 00	Telegrams	15 49
New collars, 4	20 50	Postage	42 60
Veterinary services	37 00	Freight	88 26
Neatsfoot oil, 5 galls	6 50	Express	28 65
Alcohol, 1 gall	3 75	Advertising	259 62
Tr. arnica, 10 lbs	3 50		
Moulée, 2,078 lbs	36 37		
Saddle gongs, 1 pair	10 00		
Waggon	74 00		
Pine tar, 15 galls	9 00	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>	
Camphor, 2 boxes	0 30	Tél. Ouimet	46 50
Salt, 200 lbs	1 00	G. S. Malépart	52 65
Hay, 1,637 bundles	122 78	T. McCarthy	6 00
Ash, 4 logs	4 00	G. B. Lamarche	44 10
Gargling oil, 2 doz	5 00	J. Leblanc	69 40
Horses, 2	300 00	J. Cloutier	2 05
Traces, 1 pair	0 70	E. Kenny	5 35
Bits, ½ doz	1 50	M. Plouffe	0 35
Hooks, 1 pair	1 50	E. Prevost	4 40
Saddles stuffed, 3	5 30		230 80
Bell stand repaired, 1	0 75		
Plough line, 4½ lbs	0 66		
	1,792 45	<i>Transfers.</i>	
		To Transferring 6 convicts to Kingston Penitentiary	161 80

G. S. MALÉPART,  
*Accountant.*

TÉLESPHORE OUIMET,  
*Warden.*

## No. 20.

## STATEMENT showing cost of Maintenance of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Expenditure for year ended 30th June, 1891, including material on hand 30th June, 1891.....		87,436 47
CR.		
Revenue for the year, viz. :—		
By Rent.....	359 52	
Carpenter.....	154 96	
Farm.....	112 52	
Tailor.....	106 46	
Stonecutter.....	94 11	
Steward.....	83 16	
Shoe shop.....	78 99	
Tinsmith.....	22 57	
Bakery.....	18 04	
Blacksmith.....	3 85	
Bookbindery.....	2 38	
		1,036 56
Discharge allowance.....	917 00	
do clothing.....	1,187 57	
Transfer of convicts.....	161 80	
Maintenance of machinery.....	83 40	
Repairs to buildings.....	2,088 83	
Gratuity on retirement.....	769 86	
		5,208 46
		81,191 45
Stonecutters and masons.....	10,359 75	
Carpenters.....	3,650 75	
Shoemakers.....	2,730 25	
Tailors.....	5,240 50	
Tinsmiths.....	859 75	
Blacksmiths.....	2,691 50	
Steward.....	11,675 00	
Bakery.....	593 75	
Engineers.....	61 00	
Stonebreakers, wood yard and jobbing.....	2,567 50	
Boundary wall.....	3,419 00	
Farm, garden and stables.....	4,313 00	
Hospital orderlies.....	547 50	
Chapels and libraries.....	547 50	
Horse labour for farm and institution.....	3,950 00	
		53,206 75
		27,984 70

Average number of convicts.....	343 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost per capita for maintenance.....	\$ 236 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yearly cost of each convict after deducting the value of labour.....	81 46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Or, per diem per convict.....	0 22 $\frac{1}{2}$

TÉLESPHORE OUMET,  
Warden.

G. S. MALEPART,  
Accountant.

No. 21.

DR. BALANCE SHEET, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 30th June, 1891. CR.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Buildings, land, &c. . . . .	724,025	00	By Balance . . . . .	830,024	01
Storekeeper's department. . . . .	184	95			
Steward's do . . . . .	19,284	72			
Hospital do . . . . .	1,214	86			
Shoe do . . . . .	616	80			
Engineer's do . . . . .	50,128	35			
Tailor's do . . . . .	3,825	20			
Tinsmith's do . . . . .	338	92			
Carpenter's do . . . . .	3,085	12			
Blacksmith's do . . . . .	1,511	28			
Baker's do . . . . .	1,174	13			
Stonecutter's do . . . . .	3,076	63			
Roman Catholic chapel. . . . .	7,028	20			
Protestant do . . . . .	459	15			
Roman Catholic library. . . . .	337	35			
Protestant do . . . . .	186	30			
Bookbindery. . . . .	30	46			
School. . . . .	215	45			
Armoury . . . . .	1,866	60			
Warden's quarters . . . . .	709	00			
Deputy warden's quarters. . . . .	372	00			
Brickyard. . . . .	853	00			
Farm . . . . .	1,916	85			
Stables . . . . .	6,522	50			
Office furniture. . . . .	1,061	19			
	830,024	01			
Balance. . . . .	830,024	01		830,024	01

G. S. MALÉPART,  
*Accountant.*

TÉLESPHORE OUIMET,  
*Warden.*

No. 22.

STATEMENT of Days' Work in each Department, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for 1890-91.

Departments.	Days.	Price.	Amount.
		cts.	\$ cts.
Stonecutters and masons. . . . .	20,719½	50	10,359 75
Carpenters . . . . .	7,301½	50	3,650 75
Shoemakers . . . . .	5,460½	50	2,730 25
Tailors . . . . .	10,481	50	5,240 50
Tinsmiths . . . . .	1,719½	50	859 75
Blacksmiths. . . . .	5,383	50	2,691 50
Steward . . . . .	23,350	50	11,675 00
Bakery . . . . .	1,187½	50	593 75
Engineer . . . . .	122	50	61 00
Stonebreakers, wood yard and jobbing. . . . .	5,135	50	2,567 50
Boundary wall. . . . .	6,838	50	3,419 00
Farm, garden and stables. . . . .	8,626	50	4,313 00
Hospital orderlies . . . . .	1,095	50	547 50
Chapels and libraries . . . . .	1,095	50	547 50
			49,256 75

G. S. MALÉPART,  
*Accountant.*

TÉLESPHORE OUIMET,  
*Warden.*



No. 23.

THE FARM in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	CR.		\$ cts.
To Implements, seeds, tools, drainage and fencing.....		899 62	By 2,532 bush. potatoes.....	0 70	1,772 40
6374 days convict labour.....	0 50	3,187 00	520 do grain.....	0 60	312 00
1000 days horse labour.....	0 50	500 00	200 do turnips.....	0 45	90 00
1 keeper's salary.....		600 00	400 do beets.....	0 45	180 00
2 guards' do.....	500 00	1,000 00	125 do parsnips.....	0 50	62 50
1 farm do.....		700 00	200 do tomatoes.....	0 80	160 00
			450 do mangold.....	0 30	135 00
			160 do onions.....	1 00	160 00
			400 doz. cucumbers.....	0 08	32 00
			14,000 cabbages.....	0 05	700 00
			2,000 celery.....	0 03	60 00
			11,822 lbs. pork.....	0 08	945 76
			8,000 bdls hay.....	0 08	640 00
			5,000 do straw.....	0 04	200 00
			375 do leeks.....	0 15	56 25
			300 loads manure.....	0 30	90 00
			Early vegetables.....		200 00
			Customers.....		112 53
			300 bdls. sage savory pars- ley.....	0 10	30 00
			Balance.....		948 19
		6,886 62			6,886 62

TELESPHORE OUMET,  
Warden.

ED. KENNY,  
Farmer.

## DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

No. 1.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1891.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with the necessary returns, of the Dorchester penitentiary, for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

On the 30th June, 1890, there remained 174 convicts; received since, 48; total 222. Discharged during the year, 51 males, and transferred to Kingston penitentiary 2 females—total 53, which left remaining at midnight on 30th June, 1891, 169 prisoners, being 5 less than the previous year. The daily average for the year was 175, an increase of 2 over last year.

You will observe from a return showing the *per capita* cost of convicts in the Dorchester penitentiary for the past year that it is \$217.30, being \$7.40 less than last year.

Our expenditure for the year was \$47,116.85, leaving an unexpended balance of \$139.45. The balance sheet shows an increase in stock of \$6,847.78.

The revenue remitted the Receiver-General the past year was \$5,792.12, being \$1,151.48 more than for the previous year, and our expenditure was \$99 less. We cut and hauled last winter the number of spruce logs required to complete the new stockade. The stockade is now finished, and I think you will join with me in pronouncing it equal to anything of the kind built. The total cash cost of the fence is \$500. The old fence was used for fuel, and was worth \$250 for that purpose; so that the new fence only stands us \$250, and I think it will last fifteen years. It being so much higher than the old one, we do with two guards less on the towers.

I arranged with a party last fall to allow me to go on his wood land and cut and haul all the wind-falls and tops of trees that were laying on the ground for \$55. I got 600 cords of firewood.

The main sewer leading from the building became stopped up. On excavating, which was a very heavy job, the pipes being 12 feet under ground most of its length, we found a number of the pipes broken, and nearly the whole length of the sewer was completely full of deposit. I had all the pipes taken up and emptied, and new pipes put down in place of those broken.

The organ used in the chapel gave out and the Minister of Justice kindly gave me permission to have a pipe organ made, which cost \$500. It is pronounced a good one by those competent to judge.

Convict James, who made his escape while working outside in July, 1889, was extradited from the United States in April last. This is the cause of so large an expenditure charged to escapes. I think the fact of bringing him back after he had got over the boundary will have a good effect.

Guard Umlah, who was incapacitated by old age (72 years), was retired and paid his retiring allowance, after serving eighteen years.

You will observe a charge of \$140 insurance on boilers used for heating the prison, laundry and mill. The Public Works Department paid this charge heretofore. When the Public Works Department transferred this charge to this penitentiary, I wrote you, calling your attention to the fact that the buildings in which these boilers are in use are not insured, nor is the penitentiary itself, the officers' houses, or any of the buildings in connection with this institution, and asked if you

considered it necessary to keep the boilers insured. You replied that the Minister of Justice did not think it necessary to keep the boilers insured, so long as the policy of not insuring public property prevails, as it does in relation to all public buildings and contents.

With the consent of the Minister of Justice, I purchased 45½ acres of pasturage marsh from William Turner, Esq., for \$3,100. There is a fresh-water creek running through it, which makes the marsh very valuable for pasturage.

The hay crop was not up to the average, and I had to purchase a few tons.

The potato crop was also short, and the weather was wet at digging time, and we lost quite a quantity after they were put in the root-house from rot. I had to purchase a car-load in the spring when potatoes were high.

The change in the convict uniform from brown and yellow to a check and grey, with classification distinguishing good conduct men by their uniform, has already had a beneficial influence. I am sure the prisoners appreciate most highly the motive that inspired the department to introduce so important a reform.

Convict Thomas Evans died on the 11th June from disease of the lung. This prisoner had been pardoned out while serving a former sentence, on the recommendation of our surgeon that further confinement might prove fatal. He was only out three months when he was returned for five years. He only served five months of this sentence when he died.

The conduct of the prisoners during the year, with few exceptions, was good.

There were the following changes in the staff during the year: Richard Palmer, teamster, succeeded Guard Richard Umlah, retired; Mr. W. G. Maclauchlan succeeded Guard Daniel McMaster, resigned; Mr. Angus McDonald succeeded Guard Robt. V. Greenwood, resigned; Mr. John McDougall succeeded Mr. Richard Palmer, teamster, promoted, and Mr. Wm. Burns succeeded J. L. Jinks, tailor trade instructor, resigned.

In closing this report I desire to tender to you my sincere thanks for the promptness which you have given to all matters it was my duty to lay before you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FORSTER,

*Warden.*

## No. 2.

## DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

PER CAPITA Cost of Convicts for Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Daily average..... 175.

	Cash Expenditure for 1890-91.	Deduct Stock on hand, 30th June, 1891.	Net Ex- penditure for 1890-91.	Add Stock on hand, 30th June, 1890.	Actual Cost for 1890-91.	Per capita Cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries .....	24,048 03				24,048 03	137 42
Retiring gratuity .....	666 66				666 66	3 81
Officers' uniforms .....	839 36	314 47	524 89	292 66	817 55	4 67
Rations .....	6,603 71	1,148 96	5,454 75	576 29	6,031 04	34 46
Convict clothing .....	2,280 14	823 40	1,456 74	1,300 68	2,757 42	15 75
Discharge do .....	439 56	42 46	397 10	159 30	556 40	3 18
Travelling allowance .....	443 00				443 00	2 53
Bedding .....	119 13	23 62	95 51	86 54	182 05	1 04
Interments .....	4 68				4 68	0 02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chapel .....	650 00				650 00	3 71
Library .....	36 68				36 68	0 21
School .....	5 40				5 40	0 03
Escapes .....	646 82				646 82	3 69
Hospital .....	192 83	106 70	86 13	161 45	247 58	1 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Transfer of prisoners .....	131 55				131 55	0 75
Heating .....	633 14	350 00	283 14	69 30	352 44	2 01 $\frac{1}{2}$
Light .....	278 22	24 23	253 99	28 84	282 83	1 61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Repairs to buildings .....	236 79				236 79	1 35 $\frac{1}{4}$
Maintenance of machinery .....	542 49				542 49	3 10
Kitchen .....	213 67				213 67	1 22
Stationery .....	58 53				58 53	1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Queen's Printer .....	52 92					
Farm .....	877 87				52 92	0 30 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stable .....	782 03				877 87	5 01 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stockade .....	69 75				782 03	4 47
Telegrams .....	40 07				40 07	0 40
Postage .....	71 07				71 07	0 23
Freight .....	242 81				249 81	1 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Express .....	12 20				12 20	0 07
Advertising .....	155 74				155 74	0 89 $\frac{1}{4}$
Officers' quarters .....	59 10				59 10	0 34
Office furnishings .....	31 90				31 90	0 18
Sewers .....	44 89				44 89	0 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Travelling expenses .....	102 03				102 03	0 58 $\frac{1}{4}$
Industries .....	2,397 08	2,613 76		2,573 88	2,357 20	13 47
	44,016 85	5,447 60			43,818 19	250 39

Amount of revenue year ended 30th June, 1891 ..... \$ 5,792 12

Per capita cost..... \$ 250 39

Deduct for revenue..... 33 09

Actual cost per capita..... \$-217 30

JOHN B. FORSTER,  
Warden.JOHN A. GRAY,  
Accountant.

## No. 3.

## REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, as Protestant chaplain of the Dorchester penitentiary, for the year ended 30th June, 1891, on which day there were 117 convicts under my charge, as against 119 on the corresponding day of the preceding year.

Owing to the smooth working of the institution, as a whole, there is nothing uncommon to record; and to some extent therefore my report may be truly chargeable with being commonplace. But even if it be so, I am sure, sir, that you will agree with me that it would be about as reasonable in a physicist to greatly desire an abnormal and destructive variation in the ordinary course of nature, only that he might be able to record an exceptionally striking observation, as it would be in me to wish for some disturbance of the unbroken regularity of the affairs of the prison, only that I might enjoy the opportunity of making a more stirring report.

A regular succession of chapel services, bible classes, choir practices and personal work—as well with the whole as the sick—makes up the staple of our daily and weekly life, and therefore of our annual report.

As 1891 marks the first decennial period of this penitentiary, concurrently with the Dominion census year, it occurs to me that the following table, showing the annual increase or otherwise of the Protestant criminal population of the Lower Provinces during the last ten years, will be interesting and instructive, as far as it goes:—

Years.	Protestant Population on 30th June.
1880-81. ....	63
1881-82. ....	64
1882-83. ....	86
1883-84. ....	94
1884-85. ....	99
1885-86. ....	92
1886-87. ....	102
1887-88. ....	103
1888-89. ....	114
1889-90. ....	119
1890-91. ....	117

The seemingly great increase in 1883 is apparent only; it really represents the normal criminal Protestant population more truly than the figures of the two preceding years; for during 1880-81-82 part of the Lower Province criminal population was, for local reasons, housed in Kingston.

I am glad to be able to record a distinct tendency to a decrease of the "boy convict" element; as it is, the younger are well separated from the older, and a special eye kept on them. But, in any case, always excepting the name, late revelations show that in these provinces the penitentiary is many degrees superior to the ordinary county gaol.

One Protestant convict died during the year. He was brought to humbly confess, at the last, that the Lord's judgments had taught him wisdom, whilst His promises to the truly penitent gave him hope.

Under Mr. Gray's management, the day school, which I visit from time to time, continues to steadily improve, the average attendance during the past year being 52.08, as against 44.92 for 1889-90, and as against 39.25 for 1888-89. This is admirable.

I am glad to be able to say that the condition of the general library is entirely satisfactory to both chaplains. We have of late been utilizing a hint that I got from Chaplain Cartwright, of Kingston, about dilapidated books, whereby we repair

and rebind all our own—certainly, I admit, in a rough and ready, but at the same time in a sufficient and very substantial manner.

The general appearance of the chapel is now altogether helpful to the men; and I am sure that I voice the feeling of my brother chaplain, and of both organists, when I say, "Thank you, very much," to the department, for the generous gift of a suitable organ. Good instrumental music is as helpful now as it was when David played before Saul, and the evil spirit departed from him. I find my choir of twelve much interested in their practices; and I put it down largely to the fact that they have made of late such progress in the knowledge of the elements of music that they can now sing tunes at sight on the Tonic Sol Fa method. We have also established the practice that bad behavior disqualifies for the choir—a regulation that works admirably.

The external manner and conduct of the prisoners, while in chapel, continues to leave nothing to be desired. Of course we know that—

"Who made the heart, 'tis He alone  
Decidedly can try us."

But I am bound to say that they listen with interest, and even with avidity, to all that is said to them; and notwithstanding cases of disappointment, we are not without gracious instances of proof that in others the prison discipline has proved a real blessing. The receipt of letters from men who have served their time, and who are now doing yeoman service as honest citizens, are not infrequent; and when, as from time to time, business calls us into one or other of the great centres of population, there is something very encouraging indeed in being accosted on the street, kindly and respectfully, by decently, and even well-dressed strangers, once indeed under a cloud and under our care, but now admitting that, to the treatment they received while in prison is largely referable the fact they are now living honest and respectable lives.

And, in closing this report, I may be permitted to add that I have long felt that among the *lacunae* of our penitentiary system is the absence of some recognized association that would give a helping hand to an outgoing man, whose sorest trial during the latter weeks or months of his term of service has been, as I have observed, the knowledge of the fact that employers of labour won't take on men who are known to have been in a penitentiary, if they can possibly help it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. ROY CAMPBELL,

*Protestant Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 4.

### REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 31st August, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1891, on which date I had 51 convicts inscribed on my register, as against 57 last year.

I must again express the deep feeling of satisfaction and the consolation I have always experienced in ministering to the convicts under my spiritual charge. With the exception of four or five, all have been attentive to their religious duties. So far as I can judge from their general conduct, there is well-founded reason to believe that the convicts, who are thus regular in their religious duties, have determined to amend their lives and become good christians and worthy citizens. My efforts have been especially directed to encourage them in their good resolutions. While not

condoning their crimes, I have endeavoured to restore to them their own self-respect by assuring them that it is human to err, but divine to repent, and that God is ever merciful, and the world, after all, indulgent to those who sincerely wish to reform. I thus encourage them both privately and in public.

To reform the criminal classes by subjecting them to restraint and salutary discipline is one of the principal objects that Governments have in view in erecting prisons; and it should be the constant study of all those who are charged with the responsible duty of enforcing discipline in such institutions so to intermingle kindness with firmness as to produce the most favourable effects on the minds of the unfortunates therein incarcerated. A brotherly christian sympathy on the part of prison officials towards the convicts under their charge would do much to lighten the weariness of prison life and to confirm men in their resolutions to reform. While we condemn the offence, we should pity the offender. Rev. S. O. Harel, of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, gave vent to this sentiment in his last year's report, when he said:—"In order to obtain a lasting improvement and reform in the greatest possible number of convicts, all the officers should be men of conscience and heart, thoroughly practical christians. Otherwise, very little good can be done. The examples of the officers would render useless, for a great number of prisoners, all the efforts of heaven and earth."

The Catechism class continues to be well attended each week. I have 7 preparing for First Communion and 2 neophytes in preparation for baptism. In the course of the present year I have admitted 2 convicts to the church by baptism, and have allowed a few to make First Communion. On the question of religious conversions I must be permitted to differ with my *confrère* the Roman Catholic chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul. I have had every reason to believe and I do believe in the sincerity of those who, of their own free will, have joined the Catholic church in this institution; nor have I any less reason to trust the sincerity of those convicts who have entered the Protestant church. The question of permitting a convict to change his religious belief is one upon which no cast-iron rule should be made. Each case should be considered separately, and if sufficient reasons are adduced to lead the Minister of Justice or the Inspector to believe in the sincerity of the applicant's dispositions, and that the change is not the mere outgrowth of whim or caprice, or ill-will towards any officials, the conscientious convictions of such prisoner should be held as sacred, and in no wise interfered with.

As for the libraries, I must here again express my satisfaction with the manner in which they are regulated, and the books distributed. I have added a few volumes to the Catholic library. I have also concurred with the Protestant chaplain and the warden in drawing up a list of books to be purchased for the general library when deemed necessary.

A fine and suitable pipe organ has been placed in the chapel, which greatly adds to the general *coup d'œil* of our well-decorated place of worship, and will naturally give a powerful impulse to the singing in general, and thus will lend a new charm to the impressive solemnity of the different services. Our two genial lady organists—who, by the way, are not at all remunerated in keeping with their merits and work—show great zeal in practising their respective choirs. In their praiseworthy and noble efforts to furnish effective singing they are well seconded by the good-will and application of the chanters.

In conclusion, I must pay a tribute of gratitude to all the officers of this penitentiary for their gentlemanly deportment towards me. I could not close this report without saying that I found always in my brother chaplain, Rev. J. R. Campbell, that christian-like courtesy and kindness so becoming to a minister of the Gospel.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. D. CORMIER, Priest, C. S. C.,

*Roman Catholic Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

## No. 5.

## REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 1st September, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

The general condition of the prison in a sanitary point of view is in the same desirable state that has existed for the last eleven years, or since it was opened. The cells, dining hall and shops are kept clean and well ventilated. The men are diligently employed at work; they have a sufficiency of good food to sustain them and are bathed twice a month—and more frequently when necessary. The clothing is sufficiently warm, and they occupy beds that are quite as comfortable as the ordinary man outside, and much better than the majority have been accustomed to.

I have little of interest to report, outside of the ordinary routine of prison duty, which consists in daily attention to the real ills or pretended diseases of the 175 unfortunates confined here. The ills of man are innumerable, and quite enough to occupy our attention; but it is surprising the number of men that labour under supposed infirmities in this prison, and are rather indignant when I find myself unable to agree with them as regards the seriousness of their complaints.

Our men have during the last year been pretty fully employed and generally at work; such as ordinary labourers are employed in outside, doing something that is productive and useful, and, with few exceptions, not engaged in work for the mere sake of using up the muscular strength it so foolishly wastes. The result is that this combined with fair, just treatment, strict discipline and prompt attention to defaulters, has resulted in the existence of a mental as well as a physical condition better than has ever before existed in our prison. The men are more contented, more disposed to general good conduct, more inclined to sit on the fellow who habitually breaks the prison rules, and have generally less sympathy with the wrong-doers. This condition can only be attained by the constant and intelligent supervision of the superior officers, which in our case, I am glad to say, exists.

During the months of August and September we frequently have a considerable number of men ill with diarrhoea, and occasionally a well-marked case of dysentery. In this respect last year was not an exception.

The physical condition of the 48 prisoners admitted last year was good; there was but 1 boy below the age of 16, there were 4 above 40, and a very small number of that most troublesome class, the half fools.

The health of the men generally has been up to average. I have one death to record from consumption, an old offender who had been in prison several times and had had the disease for years. No contagious disease has visited us and we have had no serious accident.

The number of men sent to hospital was 15. The number of days in hospital was 699. The number of applications for advice and treatment for minor diseases was 2,073.

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

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

ROBERT MITCHELL, M.D.,  
*Surgeon.*



CASES treated in the Cells of the Dorchester Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess.....	1	26	26	1	Incontinence.....		1	1	
Asthma.....	1			1	Lumbago.....		4	3	1
Bruises.....		8	8		Ophthalmia.....		22	22	
Bronchitis.....		3	3		Orchitis.....		1	1	
Balinitis.....		1	1		Otorrhoea.....	1	8	8	1
Colds.....	3	37	40		Piles.....		8	7	1
Constipation.....	4	49	50	3	Pyrosis.....	3	11	14	
Catarrh.....	2	11	12	1	Phthisis.....	1	5	4	2
Cephalgia.....		13	13		Pneumonia.....		1	1	
Dysentery.....	3	25	28		Pleuritis.....	1	2	3	
Debility.....	1	5	5	1	Psoriasis.....		2	1	1
Dyspepsia.....	2	27	26	3	Rheumatism.....	2	11	13	
Dislocations.....		1	1		Sore throat.....		40	40	
Diarrhoea.....		82	80	2	Spermatorrhoea.....		3	3	
Eczema.....		10	10		Sprains.....		18	18	
Febricula.....	1	3	4		Scrofula.....	2		2	
Fistula.....	2	2	2	2	Scabes.....		2	2	
Frost bite.....		1	1		Teeth extracted.....		32	32	
Gonorrhoea.....		2	2		Tonsillitis.....		2	2	
Heart disease.....		1	1		Urticaria.....		4	4	
Hernia.....	2	2	2	2	Wounds.....		42	42	
Herpes.....		2	2						

ROBERT MITCHELL, M. D.,  
Surgeon.

CASES treated in the Hospital of the Dorchester Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Diarrhoea.....	5	5		
Gastritis.....	1	1		
Pleuro-pneumonia.....	1	1		
Phthisis.....	3	1	1	1
Paralysis.....	1	1		
Rheumatism.....	3	3		
Scrofula.....	1	1		
Totals.....	15	13	1	1

ROBERT MITCHELL, M. D.,  
Surgeon.

No. 6.

## REPORT OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, 19th August, 1891.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report as schoolmaster for the year ended 30th June last.

The attendance shows an increase over the previous year of 7·16, the daily average reaching 52·08, as compared with 44·92 for the year ended 30th June, 1890, being at the rate of 16 per cent.

The greater number of the prisoners attending the school are desirous of improving their time, and endeavour, as faithfully as they can, to master the lessons prescribed. Some few make wonderful progress; others, while perhaps not learning with great rapidity, manage to derive very considerable benefit from a year's attendance; while other few—though by far the smallest number—conclude after a few weeks, or perhaps a few days' attendance, that they are not the kind of material out of which scholars are made, and they abandon the field.

I have nothing to complain of on the score of conduct, and, with the exception of those deprived of school as well as other privileges, through misconduct elsewhere, there were no dismissals.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

JOHN A. GRAY,  
*Schoolmaster.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 7.—List of Convicts received at the Dorchester Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Name.	Term.	When Received.	Nationality.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Whence Received.	Age.	Trade.	Crime.
1890.									
George Winchester	2 years	July, 17	Canadian	Roman Catholic.	Single	Dalhousie, N. B.	21	None	Larceny.
Joseph Harris	2 do	do 18	do	Baptist	do	Annapolis, N. S.	18	do	do
John McD. Cromar	3 do	do 18	Scotch	Presbyterian	do	Madawaska, N. B.	28	Clerk	do
William Couling	4 do	do 21	Canadian	Episcopal	do	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	23	None	do
Richard Delahunty	2 do	do 26	do	Presbyterian	do	Amherst, N. S.	21	do	Forgery.
James A. Lee	6 do	do 27	do	Baptist	do	Windsor, N. S.	20	Clerk	Larceny.
Robt. G. Sanders	2 1/2 do	Aug. 5	do	do	do	Woodstock, N. B.	21	Stonecutter	do
Charles White	3 1/2 do	do 14	do	Roman Catholic.	do	do	38	None	do
John Welsh	3 do	do 14	do	do	do	Albert, N. B.	21	do	do
Frederick Hamilton	2 do	do 21	do	Baptist	do	Windsor, N. S.	18	do	Burglary.
Charles Cormier	5 do	do 23	do	Roman Catholic.	do	Richibucto, N. B.	21	do	Larceny.
Frank Fraser	2 do	Sept. 5	do	do	do	Resignouche, N. B.	27	do	Assault and robbery.
William Rafuse	2 do	do 23	do	Episcopal	do	Kentville, N. S.	18	Shoemaker	do
Edward Rafuse	2 do	do 23	do	do	do	do	18	None	do
Millredge Rafuse	2 do	do 23	do	do	do	do	19	do	do
Sarah Beals	3 do	do 27	do	Baptist	Married	Halifax, N. S.	22	do	Larceny.
Louis Austin	2 do	Oct. 10	do	Methodist	do	do	30	do	do
William Curtis	2 do	do 27	do	Episcopal	Single	Summerside, P. E. I.	22	do	do
Thos. J. Cummings	4 do	Nov. 6	American	Protestant	Widower.	Halifax, N. S.	51	do	Procuring abortion.
Duncan McLean	2 do	do 7	Canadian	Roman Catholic.	Single	Pictou, N. S.	17	Butcher	Larceny.
Ephraim Wells	2 do	do 8	do	Baptist	do	Amherst, N. S.	24	do	do
John Wells	9 do	do 8	do	Methodist.	do	do	22	do	do
Angus Martin	7 do	do 29	do	Presbyterian	Married	Port Hood, N. S.	31	None	do
John Potter	7 do	do 29	English	Episcopal	do	do	52	do	do
Bernard Cummings	4 do	Dec. 6	do	Roman Catholic.	Single	Halifax, N. S.	20	do	Assault and larceny.
John Forrest	2 do	do 12	Canadian	Episcopal	Married	Turo, N. S.	31	Seaman.	Larceny.
John Moore	2 do	do 17	do	Roman Catholic.	Single	Amherst, N. S.	34	Plasterer	do
Samuel McCarour	2 do	do 17	do	Presbyterian	do	do	31	None	do
1891.									
Maud Stephenson	6 do	Jan. 15	do	Baptist	do	Annapolis, N. S.	19	do	do
John Sears	2 do	do 16	do	Roman Catholic.	do	St. John, N. B.	21	do	do
Geo. Peters	2 do	do 16	do	Presbyterian	do	do	24	do	do
Simon Kinsella	3 do	do 27	Irish	Roman Catholic.	Married	do	27	do	do
John B. Smith	3 do	Mar. 12	Canadian	do	Single	Digby, N. S.	25	do	Malicious injury to property.
Robert Rogers	3 do	do 26	do	Presbyterian	do	Pictou, N. S.	20	do	Larceny.
James Culton	2 do	do 26	do	do	do	do	19	do	Fraud.
Pierre Caron	2 do	April 8	do	Roman Catholic.	do	Madawaska, N. B.	33	do	Breaking and entering.

List of Convicts received at the Dorchester Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891—Concluded.

Name.	Term.	When Received.	Nationality.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Whence Received.	Age.	Trade.	Crime.
		1890.							
Richard Archibald.....	2 years.	April 25.	Canadian...	Roman Catholic.	Married..	Halifax, N.S.....	25	None.....	Robbery and assault.
William Kervick.....	2 do	do 25.	do	do	Single...	do	20	do	do
William Apt.....	3 do	May 13.	do	Episcopal	do	St. John, N. B.....	20	do	Larceny.
Herbert McKenzie.....	2 do	do 22.	do	Baptist	do	Liverpool, N.S.....	23	do	Burglary and larceny.
Charles Flint.....	3 do	do 22.	do	do	do	Truro, N. S.....	16	do	Forgery.
Archie Martin.....	6 do	do 27.	do	Methodist	Widower.	Halifax, N.S.....	36	do	Larceny.
James O'Neil.....	4 do	do 23.	do	Roman Catholic.	Single	Lunenburg, N.S.....	49	do	do
Robert Polley.....	2½ do	June 9.	do	Baptist.	Married	Dorchester, N. B.....	28	do	Assault.
Israel McAvoy.....	2 do	do 23.	do	do	do	Annapolis, N.S.....	44	do	Larceny.
William Moses.....	2 do	do 23.	do	Episcopal	Single	do	19	do	do
William McKinnon.....	2 do	do 23.	do	Roman Catholic.	do	Summerside, P.E.I.....	17	do	House-breaking and larceny.

## No. 8.

## STATEMENT of the Movements of Convicts at the Dorchester Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1890 .....	174	.....	174			
Received since—						
From common gaols .....	46	2	48			
Discharged since—				220	2	222
By expiration of sentence .....	41	.....	41			
Pardon .....	9	.....	9			
Death .....	1	.....	1			
Sent to Kingston penitentiary .....	.....	2	2			
				51	2	53
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1891 .....				169	.....	169

No. 9.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS AT THE DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY FOR THE ELEVEN YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1891.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.										Remaining at 12 p.m. on 30th June.		Yearly Average.												
	Halifax Penitentiary		St. John Penitentiary		Common Gaol.		Kingston Penitentiary.		TOTAL.		Pardon.		Death.		Escape.		Kingston Insane Asylum.			TOTAL.		Male.	Female.	Total.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.										
1880-81.....	61	2	64	1	55	1	.....	180	4	184	42	2	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	86	2	88	94	2	96	115
1881-82.....	.....	.....	44	3	44	3	.....	44	3	47	32	8	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	42	96	5	101	95½
1882-83.....	.....	.....	57	.....	57	.....	.....	57	.....	57	25	3	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33	120	5	125	112½
1883-84.....	.....	.....	44	5	44	5	.....	44	5	49	28	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32	4	36	132	6	138	129½
1884-85.....	.....	.....	64	4	64	4	.....	64	4	68	41	6	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	51	9	60	145	1	146	143
1885-86.....	.....	.....	53	4	53	4	1	.....	54	4	58	37	8	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	51	4	55	148	1	149	143
1886-87.....	.....	.....	51	.....	51	.....	.....	51	.....	51	36	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	1	47	153	.....	153	144
1887-88.....	.....	.....	50	3	50	3	.....	50	3	53	28	14	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	2	49	156	1	157	154
1888-89.....	.....	.....	51	1	51	1	.....	51	1	52	33	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	2	47	162	.....	162	149½
1889-90.....	.....	.....	70	2	70	2	.....	70	2	72	33	22	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	2	60	174	.....	174	173
1890-91.....	.....	.....	46	2	46	2	.....	46	2	48	41	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2	53	169	.....	169	175
Total.....	61	2	64	1	585	25	1	711	28	739	376	6	98	5	24	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	37	17	3	.....	542	28	570	.....	.....	.....	.....

## No. 10.

RETURN of Convicts who were Pardoned out of the Dorchester Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Name.	Crime.	Where Convicted.
John Mitchell .....	Murder .....	Annapolis, N.S.
Levi Snow .....	Rape .....	do
Robert Gillis .....	Burglary and larceny .....	Dorchester, N.B.
W. F. Callahan .....	Forgery .....	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Thos. Brennan .....	Burglary .....	Halifax, N.S.
Silvang Porrior .....	Attempted rape .....	Dorchester, N.B.
James Lennon .....	Breaking and entering .....	Halifax, N.S.
James Neville .....	do .....	do
Chas. Bentley .....	Obtaining money under false pretenses .....	Pictou, N.S.

## No. 11.

LIST of Convicts who have Died in the Dorchester Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Name.	Crime.	Where Convicted.
Thomas Evans .....	Larceny .....	Halifax, N.S.

## No. 12.

LIST of Convicts who have been Re-committed to the Dorchester Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Name.	Re-commitment.
Wm. Rafuse .....	First re-commitment.
John Sears .....	do
Herbert McKenzie .....	do

No. 13.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS of Prisoners remaining in the Dorchester Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1891.

—		Male.	Female.	Total.	—		Male.	Female.	Total.		
Description.					Description.						
Crime .....	Larceny .....	61		61	Nationality	Canadian .....	129		129		
	Burglary and larceny ..	29		29		English .....	16		16		
	Rape .....	12		12		Irish .....	5		5		
	Wounding with intent ..	9		9		Scotch .....	1		1		
	Assault and robbery ..	8		8		United States .....	9		9		
	Assault .....	8		8		Newfoundland .....	4		4		
	Breaking and entering ..	6		6		West Indies .....	2		2		
	Manlaughter .....	6		6		Italy .....	1		1		
	Forgery .....	4		4		France .....	1		1		
	Murder .....	3		3		Germany .....	1		1		
	Arson .....	3		3							
	Burglary .....	3		3							
	Wounding to prevent arrest .....	2		2							
	Obstructing railway ..	2		2		Age .....	Under 15 years .....	2		2	
	Robbery .....	2		2			15 to 20 do .....	35		35	
	Shooting .....	2		2			20 to 30 do .....	72		72	
	Attempt to murder ..	1		1			30 to 40 do .....	39		39	
	Bigamy .....	1		1			40 to 50 do .....	14		14	
	Sending threatening letter	1		1			50 to 60 do .....	4		4	
	Horse-stealing .....	1		1			60 to 70 do .....	1		1	
	Receiving stolen goods ..	1		1			70 to 80 do .....	2		2	
	Burglary and arson ..	1		1							
	Procuring abortion .....	1		1							
	Malicious injury to pro- perty .....	1		1							
	Fraud .....	1		1		Religion ..	Roman Catholic .....	52		52	
							Church of England .....	53		53	
							Baptist .....	32		32	
							Methodist .....	17		17	
							Presbyterian .....	12		12	
							Protestant .....	2		2	
			169				Lutheran .....	1		1	
				169							
	Sentences...	2 years .....	52			52	Occupation	Labourers .....	110		110
		2½ do .....	1			1		Shoemakers .....	8		8
2½ do .....		1		1	Tailors .....	5			5		
2½ do .....		1		1	Carpenters .....	5			5		
3 do .....		19		19	Farmers .....	5			5		
3½ do .....		2		2	Sailors .....	4			4		
4 do .....		10		10	Soldiers .....	4			4		
5 do .....		19		19	Stonemasons .....	3			3		
6 do .....		8		8	Blacksmiths .....	3			3		
7 do .....		11		11	Machinists .....	3			3		
8 do .....		4		4	Clerks .....	3			3		
9 do .....		2		2	Barbers .....	3			3		
10 do .....		10		10	Painters .....	2			2		
11 do .....		1		1	Bakers .....	2			2		
12 do .....		4		4	Butchers .....	2			2		
14 do .....		3		3	Cabinetmaker .....	1			1		
15 do .....		4		4	Shipwright .....	1			1		
16 do .....		2		2	Weaver .....	1			1		
20 do .....		4		4	Puddler .....	1			1		
25 do .....		1		1	Plumber .....	1			1		
28 do .....	1		1	Boilermaker .....	1		1				
Life .....	9		9	Plasterer .....	1		1				
		169									
			169								
Race .....	White .....	151		151							
	Coloured .....	18		18							
		169									
			169								



CRIMINAL STATISTICS of Prisoners in Dorchester Penitentiary, &c.—*Concluded.*

—			—			—				
Description.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.				
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Civil Condition .....	Married .....		30		30	Province.	County.			
	Single .....		129		129		New Brunswick.	Albert .....	4	4
	Widowers .....		10		10			York .....	3	3
		169		129	Restigouche .....	3		3		
Province.	County.					Madawaska .....	3	3		
						Charlotte .....	2	2		
Nova Scotia.	Halifax .....		29		29	Victoria .....	2	2		
	Cumberland .....		16		16	Gloucester .....	1	1		
	Colchester .....		11		11	Carlton .....	1	1		
	King's .....		9		9	Kent .....	1	1		
	Annapolis .....		6		6		63	63		
	Inverness .....		5		5	P. E. Island.	Queen's .....	4	4	
	Pictou .....		5		5		Prince .....	4	4	
	Hants .....		4		4		King's .....	2	2	
	Lunenburg .....		4		4			10	10	
	Digby .....		2		2		Total by Pro-	Nova Scotia .....	96	96
	Queen's .....		2		2		vinces .....	New Brunswick .....	63	63
	Yarmouth .....		2		2			Prince Edward Island ..	10	10
	Antigonish .....		1		1		169	169		
		96		96						
New Brunswick .....	St. John .....		25		25					
	Westmoreland .....		14		14					
	King's .....		4		4					

## No. 14.

RETURN showing Punishments awarded in the Dorchester Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Months.	No. in Dark Cell.	No. on Bread and Water.	No. deprived of School.	No. deprived of Light.	No. deprived of Books.	No. deprived of Tobacco.	No. deprived of Letters.	No. Admonished.
1890.								
July.....	8	8	1	4	5	2	1	2
August.....	5	5	.....	6	3	1	.....	3
September.....	1	1	.....	2	2	3	2	1
October.....	8	8	1	7	4	2	.....	2
November.....	3	3	.....	5	5	1	1	1
December.....	4	4	2	3	6	1	.....	.....
1891.								
January.....	5	5	1	6	3	2	.....	2
February.....	5	5	.....	7	4	1	3	2
March.....	4	4	2	4	3	3	1	1
April.....	2	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
May.....	5	5	.....	7	3	2	2	1
June.....	2	2	1	4	3	4	.....	3
	52	52	8	57	42	23	10	18

## No. 15.

RETURN showing Remission Time earned during the Year by Convicts remaining in the Dorchester Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1891.

No.	—	Days.	No.	—	Days.
26	Convicts earned.....	120	4	Convicts earned.....	78
3	do.....	119	5	do.....	76
2	do.....	118	1	do.....	74
1	do.....	117	6	do.....	63
2	do.....	114	4	do.....	60
4	do.....	113	5	do.....	59
5	do.....	112	1	do.....	58
1	do.....	111	4	do.....	55
1	do.....	108	3	do.....	54
1	do.....	107	12	do.....	30
2	do.....	106	4	do.....	25
23	do.....	90	9	do.....	20
10	do.....	83	1	do.....	18
6	do.....	80	6	do.....	15
1	do.....	79	2	do.....	10

## No. 16.

RETURN showing Employment of Convicts in Dorchester Penitentiary as on 30th June, 1891.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Carpenter shop .....	14	Cutting wood .....	25
Blacksmith shop .....	4	Loading stone .....	8
Shoe shop .....	7	Stables and teamsters .....	16
Tailor shop .....	22	Prison work .....	16
Machine shop .....	3	Kitchen .....	6
Bakery .....	3	Sick .....	5
Pail-making .....	12	Hospital .....	1
Saw mill .....	22		
Root cellar .....	5	Total .....	169

## No. 17.

RETURN of the value of Labour, exclusive of Materials, on work done in the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Various Departments.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
Carpenter shop .....	1,764 50
Tailor shop .....	2,177 50
Shoe shop .....	1,071 00
Blacksmith shop .....	477 50
Machine shop .....	1,760 35
Saw mill .....	1,937 60
Wooden manufactures .....	1,951 25
Bakery .....	437 50
Farm .....	1,151 20
Stables and teamsters .....	1,513 60
Cutting and hauling firewood .....	1,592 40
Prison stockade .....	1,083 00
Sewer .....	212 10
Breaking stone .....	314 80
Boiler house .....	380 40
Kitchen .....	812 00
Waiters .....	1,286 00
Washing .....	468 40
General prison work .....	662 40
Total .....	21,053 50

No. 18.

REVENUE.

DR. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the Dorchester Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1891. Cr.

1890.		1891.		1891.		
				\$	cts.	
Aug. 2	To deposit to credit of Receiver-General	40	42	By Woodenware	4,306	74
do 30	do	26	50	Shoe shop	207	40
Oct. 2	do	20	48	Tailor do	128	20
Nov. 1	do	104	21	Carpenter do	166	92
Dec. 3	do	65	87	Blacksmith do	17	70
				Machine do	802	17
				Farm	168	32
1891.				Bakery	53	17
Jan. 5	do	497	11	Convict labour	3	50
Feb. 5	do	344	96			
do 28	do	598	37			
April 1	do	71	64			
May 2	do	845	44			
June 3	do	1,373	50			
July 4	do	1,803	63			
		5,792	12			
						5,792
						12

JOHN A. GRAY,  
Accountant.

JOHN B. FORSTER,  
Warden.



## DETAILS of Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—Continued.

<i>Convict Clothing—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	<i>Libraries.</i>		\$ cts.
21 knife sharpeners.....		5 25	17 volumes for Roman Catholic library.....		15 43
1 bush, pegs.....		1 00	1 volume "The Prison Question".....		1 25
3 doz. buckles.....		0 53	Subscription to Halifax "Herald".....		6 00
4 pairs moccasins.....		2 00	do Moncton "Times," 2		
1 doz. pincers.....		5 40	years.....		8 00
6 boxes eyelets.....		1 50	Subscription to St. John "Sun".....		5 00
Repairs to sewing machines.....		11 89	do Maritime "Agricul-		
			turist".....		1 00
		2,280 14			36 68
<i>Discharge Clothing.</i>			<i>School.</i>		
376 yds. tweed.....		167 04	6 bottles ink.....		5 40
272 $\frac{1}{2}$ do fancy silesia.....		47 37			
273 $\frac{1}{2}$ do black silesia.....		46 46	<i>Escapes.</i>		
198 do coat canvas.....		17 82	Expenses on search for escaped Con-		
48 do duck.....		10 80	vict Cyr.....		33 30
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Oxford shirts.....		18 38	Expenses, bringing Convict James		
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. undershirts.....		19 25	from Boston.....		103 75
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do pairs drawers.....		19 25	Legal and other expenses <i>re</i> arrest and		
4 do scarfs.....		7 20	extradition of Convict James.....		509 77
10 do handkerchiefs.....		10 20			
3 do hats.....		18 00	<i>Hospital.</i>		646 85
1 do caps.....		2 40	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls. castor oil.....		1 10
4 doz. braces.....		5 00	10 do cod liver oil.....		11 25
38 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. calf.....		29 40	2 do salad oil, at \$2.50.....		5 00
6 lbs. linen thread.....		9 90	200 pills soda salicylate.....		1 20
7 reels twist.....		5 25	200 do ammon. mur.....		0 75
24 gross buttons.....		3 84	2 lbs. vin. colchici, at 45c.....		0 90
Shirt buttons and collars.....		2 00	2 do elix. gentian and iron, at 75c.....		1 50
		439 56	3 do gum camphor, at 75c.....		2 25
<i>Discharge Allowances.</i>			2 do vin. ipecac, at 65c.....		1 30
3 convicts at \$5.....		15 00	4 do tinct. arnica, at 45c.....		1 80
14 do 6.....		84 00	1 lb. chlorodyn.....		2 00
5 do 7.....		35 00	2 lbs. tinct. cardam, at 50c.....		1 00
6 do 8.....		48 00	2 lbs. do iodine, at 95c.....		1 90
11 do 10.....		110 00	1 lb. tinct. aloes.....		0 55
1 do 11.....		11 00	1 do do auranti.....		0 48
3 do 12.....		36 00	1 do do nux. vom.....		0 65
1 do 14.....		14 00	6 lbs. soda et pot. tart.....		2 80
6 do 15.....		90 00	5 do pulv. elm, at 20c.....		1 00
		443 00	3 do sugar of lead, at 30c.....		0 90
<i>Bedding.</i>			1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. glass syringes.....		1 96
55 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. bed ticking.....		7 25	1 spirit lamp.....		0 60
411 do forfar linen.....		102 75	2 lbs. pill cath. co.....		3 25
168 lbs. hoop iron for bedsteads.....		6 72	1 lb. pill rhei.....		3 00
600 do bolts for bedsteads.....		2 41	3 ozs. sulph. quinia, at 60c.....		1 80
		119 13	3 do ferri et stryc. cit., at 20c.....		0 60
<i>Interments.</i>			1 lb. iodid. potass.....		4 50
Clothing and coffin fittings.....		4 68	2 corkscrews, at 25c.....		0 50
			1 lb. pulv. rhei. co.....		0 75
<i>Chapel.</i>			1 nest test tubes.....		0 40
Wine, altar-bread and candles.....		16 00	1 lb. lint.....		0 75
Scapulars and books.....		12 50	1 drachm measure.....		0 25
Missal and covering.....		14 50	2 galls. sp. vini. rect., at \$5.....		10 00
Repairs to sacred vessels.....		5 00	1 do do gallici.....		5 00
Washing altar linen.....		2 00	2 do sp. frumenti, at \$4.....		8 00
1 new pipe organ.....		500 00	2 lbs. cascara sagrada.....		2 85
Roman Catholic organist, Mrs. Leblanc.....		50 00	4 do gum acacia.....		3 00
Protestant organist, Miss Forster.....		50 00	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do syr. tolut., at 30c.....		1 35
		650 00	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do glycerine, at 25c.....		0 63
			4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do syr. scillaz., at 25c.....		1 13
			1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do elix. phos. iron and quin.....		2 20
			18 do syr. phos. co.....		8 20
			2 ozs. creosote.....		0 40
			2 do pepsin.....		0 60
			1 do iodaform.....		0 40
			9 packages chip boxes.....		1 35
			9 do pill do.....		1 13.

## DETAILS of Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—Continued.

<i>Hospital—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Light.</i>	\$ cts.
2 gross assorted bottles, at \$3.50	7 00	1,299 galls. kerosine oil	259 82
2 do corks, at 30c.	0 60	10 gross matches	3 00
1 doz. droppers	0 50	18 doz. lamp chimneys	9 40
½ do mugs	0 75	2 lantern globes	2 40
12 ozs. soda phos	0 60	3 lamp burners	2 40
3 do Dover powders, at 20c	0 60	6 bracket lamps	1 20
2 do antipyrin	2 20		
2 gross phial corks	1 00		278 22
5 galls. lime juice, at \$1	5 00	<i>Repairs to Buildings.</i>	
1 lb. salicylate soda	2 75	Paints and oils	16 13
1 do dyalized iron	0 45	Paint brushes	20 06
50 lbs linseed meal	3 00	Nails and screws	20 50
10 do sulphur	0 80	Hinges	1 08
1 gall. olive oil	2 20	Locks and latches	4 15
2 lbs. soda bicarb	0 08	Door springs	1 96
7 do resin	0 48	Cement	7 20
½ lb. alum	0 05	Lime	9 24
2 lbs. borax	0 30	Glass	5 49
1 lb. plumb. acid	0 60	Sheet lead	0 96
1 do pot. bicarb	0 50	Plane irons	0 25
1½ lbs. syr. iron	0 95	Handles	2 10
1 lb. tinct. benzoin	0 90	Files	2 40
1½ lbs. mixtures	3 89	Auger bits	2 63
4 ozs. syr. rheit.	0 20	Walnut	1 90
2 do cantharides	0 50	Plumbing	12 90
1 oz. phenacetine	1 25	Room paper for deputy warden	116 30
2 oza. iodid. pot	0 80	Wire cloth	5 24
½ oz. sol. cocaine	0 35	Levels	1 80
1 oz. ox. lem	0 35	Oakum	0 50
1 do. iodid. mercury	0 65	Rules	4 00
8 vaccine points	1 00		236 79
2 clinical thermometers	6 00	<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>	
4 spittoons	1 40	Castings	13 01
2 doz. spoons	0 84	Packing	2 00
2 do tacks	0 70	Fire clay	1 90
6 towels	1 40	Repairs, &c., to saws	81 22
11 lbs. arlington meal	0 44	Black oil	35 27
20 do granulated sugar	1 65	Coal tar	17 25
41½ do butter	8 25	Piping	30 21
1 lb. crackers	0 09	Bolts	9 64
8 doz. eggs	1 27	Washers	0 82
1 oil can	0 30	Iron and steel	33 24
1 teapot	0 55	Anvil	27 86
12 sets castors (bed)	3 84	Hatchets	5 25
1 truss	4 00	Insurance on boilers	140 00
69½ yds. white cotton	5 39	Couplings and elbows	25 36
3 rolls batting	0 48	Hair felting	59 42
1 aspirator	12 00	Stopcocks	1 50
2 syringes	0 40	Auger	1 25
1 sponge	0 60	Brushes	0 50
	192 83	Nails	15 90
		Files	13 10
<i>Transfer of Prisoners.</i>		Log rule	2 25
2 transfers to Kingston, Ont	131 55	Commode	6 00
		Oilers	1 50
		Lace leather	7 90
		Solder	2 63
		Lead pipe	7 51
			542 49
<i>Heating.</i>		<i>Kitchen.</i>	
134 tons coal	406 43	2,760 lbs. soap	89 70
550 cords firewood, at 10c	55 00	1,391 lbs. washing soda	27 82
1 Prowse range for deputy warden	75 00	12 doz. Brooms	27 00
1 range and fittings for deputy warden	70 28	9 doz. tin dippers	13 25
1 fire pot for furnace	10 35	9½ do pans	13 68
Stovepipe, elbows, &c	16 08		
	633 14		





## No. 20.

## DR. BALANCE SHEET, Dorchester Penitentiary, 30th June, 1891.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Land .....	26,800 00	By Customers .....	26 00
Buildings .....	367,000 00	Balance .....	421,179 75
Armoury .....	808 50		
Mason .....	83 60		
Chapel .....	1,274 44		
Library .....	313 50		
Machinery .....	3,352 45		
Hospital .....	565 58		
Officers' quarters .....	1,121 25		
School .....	32 25		
Office furniture .....	966 25		
Prison .....	6,319 71		
Farm .....	5,842 35		
Storekeeper .....	1,842 59		
Steward .....	212 04		
Industries .....	2,613 76		
Carpenter shop .....	680 54		
Shoe shop .....	217 99		
Tailor shop .....	489 50		
Blacksmith shop .....	484 81		
Bakery .....	172 40		
Customers .....	12 24		
	421,205 75		421,205 75
To balance, investment .....	421,179 75		

No. 21.  
RETURN of Officers Employed at the Dorchester Penitentiary as on 30th June, 1891.

Name.	Bank.	Salary.	Age.	Nationality.	Religion.	Date of Appointment.
John B. Forster	Warden	\$ 2,150	49	Canadian	Church of England	June 22, 1879
Rev. J. Roy Campbell	Protestant chaplain.	600	49	Scotch	do	Oct. 1, 1883
Rev. A. D. Cormier	Roman Catholic chaplain.	500	37	Canadian	Roman Catholic.	Dec. 1, 1889
Charles Ross	Deputy warden	1,250	56	Scotch	Presbyterian	Nov. 1, 1867
John A. Gray	Account and schoolmaster	1,200	38	Canadian	do	Sept. 1, 1890
Robert Mitchell	Surgeon	1,200	56	do	do	July 1, 1880
John Fraser	Storekeeper and steward	850	54	do	do	July 1, 1880
James A. Piercy	Engineer	900	38	do	Methodist	May 12, 1885
Fred. A. Landry	Hospital overseer	700	48	do	Roman Catholic.	Nov. 15, 1886
Charles Miller	Carpenter instructor	700	43	do	Church of England	March 1, 1868
John Downey	Blacksmith do	700	52	do	Baptist	May 1, 1868
Nathan Tattre	Shoemaker do	700	48	do	Presbyterian	Sept. 1, 1877
William R. Burns	Tailor do	600	33	do	Roman Catholic.	May 11, 1891
William Hogan	Mfg. dept. do	630	51	do	do	Jan. 1, 1869
Henry Godsoe	do do	630	38	do	do	Aug. 1, 1869
A. B. Pipes	Farmer	600	38	do	Church of England	June 25, 1890
John Johnston	Keeper	600	49	Irish	do	March 20, 1871
James McDougall	Messenger	550	50	Canadian	Presbyterian	Jan. 1, 1873
Samuel Barnes	Guard	500	54	English	Methodist	do 1, 1874
William Alexander	do	500	45	Canadian	do	July 1, 1890
John Corcoran	do	500	43	do	Roman Catholic.	do 1, 1890
Vital Legere	do	500	46	do	do	do 1, 1880
Patrik Connell	do	500	40	do	do	do 1, 1880
James A. Lane	do	500	44	do	do	do 1, 1880
Jude Cormier	do	500	54	do	do	Nov. 8, 1881
Robert Colburn	do	500	34	do	Church of England	Aug. 1, 1881
James Luther	do	500	52	English	Methodist	May 9, 1882
Joseph Leblanc	do	500	43	Canadian	Roman Catholic	July 1, 1883
Willard Hutchinson	do	500	54	do	Church of England	July 16, 1883
Adolphus Allaire	do	500	35	do	Roman Catholic.	do 10, 1883
Henry C. Poole	do	500	47	do	Baptist	May 1, 1884
Lorenzo H. Chambers	do	500	37	do	Roman Catholic	do 1, 1884
Fercy Forster	do	400	18	do	Church of England	Sept. 1, 1889
Richard Palmer	do	400	25	do	do	May 1, 1890
W. G. MacLachlan	do	400	30	do	do	March 15, 1891
Angus McDonald	do	400	25	do	do	June 1, 1891
John McDougall	Teamster	300	30	do	Roman Catholic.	April 5, 1891

## No. 22.

## LIBRARY RETURN of the Dorchester Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

	Total Number of Volumes in Library	Number added during Year.	Number of Convicts who used Books.	Total Number of issues during Year.
General library .....	442	31	137	7,124
Protestant library .....	190	.....	88	1,056
Roman Catholic library .....	292	21	49	1,274
	924	52	274	9,454

## No. 23.

## INVENTORY of the Dorchester Penitentiary, 30th June, 1891.

	\$	cts.
125 acres marsh land.....	10,300	00
90 do upland, cultivated, at \$30.....	2,700	00
100 do do unfit for cultivation, at \$10.....	1,000	00
100 do uncleared land, \$20.....	2,000	00
270 do wood land, \$40.....	10,800	00
1 prison building, including cell wings, offices and officers' quarters.....	276,000	00
1 mill and wooden factory, 3 stories.....	3,500	00
1 engine and boiler in factory.....	1,800	00
1 rotary mill, machinery for manufacturing pails, tubs, &c., with shafting and belting.....	6,000	00
1 warehouse.....	1,600	00
1 blacksmith and machine shop.....	1,200	00
2 dry houses.....	800	00
1 bakery.....	1,000	00
1 hospital.....	3,000	00
1 laundry.....	3,000	00
1 ice-house.....	200	00
1 stable.....	1,200	00
1 coal shed.....	600	00
1 stockade, lookouts, gates, &c.....	5,000	00
1 warden's house and outbuildings.....	5,500	00
1 storekeeper's house.....	1,600	00
15 double cottages.....	21,000	00
1 single cottage.....	650	00
1 farmer's house.....	1,000	00
1 school house.....	300	00
1 sheep barn, new.....	600	00
1 do old.....	200	00
1 stock barn.....	1,200	00
2 hay barns, \$250.....	500	00
1 barn and root cellar.....	2,000	00
1 clerk of works office.....	700	00
1 do workshop.....	150	00
3 hose carts, with apparatus complete.....	1,200	00
1 water service, including reservoirs, pipes, &c.....	25,500	00
Farm stock.....	5,842	35
Blacksmith shop.....	484	81
Tailor do.....	489	50
Mason do.....	83	60
Carpenter do.....	680	54
Shoe do.....	217	99
Machine do.....	3,352	45
Bakery do.....	172	40
Hospital and surgery.....	565	58
Arnoury.....	808	50
Chapel.....	1,274	44
Officers' quarters—furniture.....	1,121	25
Library.....	313	50
School room.....	32	25
Office furniture.....	966	25
Steward's department.....	6,319	71
Manufactures and materials.....	2,613	76
Stores, and manufactures in store.....	1,945	53
Total.....	421,084	41

## MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

No. 1.

## REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1891.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY,  
STONY MOUNTAIN, 21st September, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891.

On the 16th of April last I was directed by the Honourable the Minister of Justice to proceed at once from Ottawa to take charge of this penitentiary, the late warden having been superannuated, owing to the complete breaking up of his health. I arrived here on the 21st April and took charge.

The condition in which I found the discipline of both officers and convicts was unsatisfactory; the details of this I have already reported to you. The trouble was mainly due to the unsettled state of affairs, and anticipated changes in consequence of Mr. Bedson's illness. I can now say that as far as the convicts are concerned they are thoroughly under control, and the staff is in a far more satisfactory condition than when I took charge. To obtain this point, I am sorry to say that I found it necessary to dismiss one officer and request the suspension of two others. Considering the difficulties arising from causes both internal and external to the institution, my task has been far from an enviable one.

The number of convicts has increased during the year from 69 to 72, daily average. Owing to the increased population and the absence of any building going on, there is a scarcity of employment for the convicts. This would be a favourable time for commencing a boundary wall. A protection of this kind is much needed.

The farming land was increased last spring by the breaking of about 50 acres of new soil. This is now being back-set, and will require fencing before a crop is put in.

Owing to a lack of accommodation it has been found necessary to discontinue receiving lunatics from the North-West Territories and Keewatin. Their removal entirely from this institution would be most desirable.

The driving team of horses was condemned by a veterinary as unfit for use, and authority was given for the purchase of other horses. I procured a team serviceable for all-round work, and from this a beneficial result has been felt during the farming operations, as the condemned team was fit for no purpose beyond driving. I enclose the usual reports and statements.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. L. FOSTER,

*Warden.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

## No. 2.

STATEMENT showing *per capita* Cost of Convicts for 1890 and 1891.

Expenditure.	Cost, 1890 and 1891.	Add Stock on Hand.	Total Ex- penditure, 1890 and 1891.	Deduct Stock on Hand.	Actual Cost for 1890 and 1891.	<i>Per capita</i> Cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries .....	20,798 55		20,798 55		20,798 55	287 87
Uniforms .....	874 96	412 42	1,287 38	432 16	855 22	11 83½
Retiring gratuities .....	860 45		860 45		860 45	11 91
Rations .....	8,633 30	325 29	8,958 59	452 48	8,506 11	117 74
Clothing .....	1,898 00	538 74	2,436 74	453 18	1,983 56	27 45½
Discharge clothing .....	366 36	145 15	511 51	88 76	422 75	5 85
Convicts' travelling allowance .....	432 10		432 10		432 10	5 98½
Hospital .....	1,169 41	140 80	1,310 21	199 97	1,110 24	15 36½
Bedding .....	28 76	52 48	81 24		81 24	1 12½
Interments .....	12 00		12 00		12 00	0 16½
Escapes .....	129 30		129 30		129 30	1 79
Chapels .....	258 17	2 25	260 42	13 00	247 42	3 42½
Library .....	87 50		87 50		87 50	1 21
Heating .....	6,245 45	2,112 39	8,357 84	873 75	7,484 09	103 58½
Light .....	1,037 93	554 91	1,592 84	476 32	1,116 52	15 45½
Armoury .....	68 80		68 80		68 80	0 95
Repairs to buildings .....	1,568 12	43 70	1,611 82	275 30	1,336 52	18 50
Stables .....	507 45	133 75	641 20	60 00	581 20	8 04
Farm .....	649 31	83 23	732 54	77 98	654 56	9 06
Kitchen .....	523 18	43 74	566 92	70 42	496 50	6 87½
Maintenance of machinery .....	80 63		80 63		80 63	1 11½
Prison furnishing .....	97 97	67 94	165 91	78 65	87 26	1 20½
Stationery and Queen's Printer .....	488 41	84 00	572 41	120 00	452 41	6 26½
Livery and feed .....	174 75		174 75		174 75	2 42
Bell telephone .....	100 00		100 00		100 00	1 38
Telegrams .....	226 21		226 21		226 21	3 13
Freight charges .....	92 69		92 69		92 69	1 28
Express do .....	46 00		46 00		46 00	0 63½
Postage .....	122 08		122 08		122 08	1 69
Warden's travelling expenses .....	38 50		38 50		38 50	0 53
Accountant's do .....	10 80		10 80		10 80	0 15
General do .....	85 50		85 50		85 50	1 18
Advertising .....	108 32		108 32		108 32	1 50
Transfer of convicts .....	413 45		413 45		413 45	5 72½
Justice fees .....	12 00		12 00		12 00	0 16½
Asylum .....	1,874 50		1,874 50		1,874 50	25 94
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>50,120 91</b>	<b>4,740 79</b>	<b>54,861 70</b>	<b>3,671 97</b>	<b>51,189 73</b>	<b>708 50</b>

Total expenditure .....	\$51,189 73
<i>Per capita</i> cost on total expenditure .....	\$ 708 50
LESS—Asylum expenditure .....	\$ 1,874 50
Maintenance of insane patients .....	15,162 34
Cash refunds .....	3,297 98
	<u>20 334 82</u>
Net expenditure .....	<u>\$30,854 91</u>
Net <i>per capita</i> .....	281 45
Net cost <i>per capita</i> per annum .....	\$ 407 05
Per convict per diem .....	<u>\$ 1 17</u>

GEO. L. FOSTER,  
Warden.

P. MCGOWAN,  
Accountant.

## No. 3.

## REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

## MANITOBA PENITENTIARY,

STONY MOUNTAIN, 1st September, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Protestant prisoners for the year ended 30th June, 1891:—

No. on books, 30th June, 1890.....	33	
do received during year.....	21	
	54	
do discharged by expiration of sentence.....	6	
do do pardon.....	1	
do do transferred to Kingston.....	2	
	9	
do remaining on books, 30th June, 1891.....	45	

The regular services have been performed. The conduct of those attending upon my ministrations has been on the whole good. In the rules and regulations governing the chaplain, among others is this, sir, that he should report to you "the fruits of his labours" among those under his care. The difficulty of this requirement will appear when we ask the question: Who shall be the judge? I can say with unfeigned thankfulness to Almighty God, that not a few have manifested a desire for a higher and better life, and with that object in view have become more diligent students of God's Word. A few names have been added to the communicants' list, and many others are earnest inquirers after truth. But who shall be able to assert that all these lives will henceforth bring forth the fruits of well-ordered conduct, or, on the other hand, who shall gainsay the genuineness of their professions and their future purity of character and conduct in society. Evidently no one but God can fully know the results.

In connection with our chapel services, our music will bear favourable mention. The sick, although few in numbers, have been regularly visited by me.

The school continues to be well patronized and to be making excellent progress, under the care and persistent efforts of Mr. Bourke and his assistants. He has met with much encouragement in the case of not a few attending.

The library is as much sought after as ever. The value of this reformatory agency should not be underestimated. Facts make it certain that intellectual culture has much to do in forming and governing the heart, and that good books are a chief means to that sort of culture, whether in the family, the school or the prison, and I can conceive of no more potent factor in prison management—more conducive to good discipline—than a choice library, which furnishes food for the restless mind when the day's work is done.

I cannot possibly close this report without a reference to the deep loss sustained by and sorrow felt for the bereaved ones of our late warden, Col. Bedson. At the meridian of life, adorned with many honours—after a long and lingering illness—"he has been gathered to his fathers." Bowed down as he was with great responsibilities, he was up to the last conscious moment of his life ambitious not only to be a mighty memory and glorious record of the past, but an actual present power, whose existence every one should know and whose intervention the country he loved so well might at any time invoke. With this desire "to die in harness" and serve his country well, he left home and friends to die. With his large and noble heart, his generous manly personality, he has in a wise Providence been taken from us suddenly though not prematurely. To his dear children may the God of all comfort—the God of the fatherless—be ever present to vouchsafe His divine blessing.

Prior to and since Col. Bedson's death Mr. Geo. L. Foster, of your department, has been in charge of the affairs of this institution. This gentleman, by his

untiring courtesy and genial disposition to all who know him, has made for himself a warm place in the affections of officers and men alike.

I continue to receive, and am sensibly grateful to the staff for their continued kindness and co-operation in my work.

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

ARTHUR W. GOULDING, B.D.,  
*Protestant Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

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No. 4.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY, STONY MOUNTAIN, 10th July, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th of June last.

At the end of the year there were 25 convicts under my charge. That number was a diminution on the number I had for a good many years in the past.

Those under my charge have, I must say, in a general way, given me satisfaction.

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

G. CLOUTIER, Ptre.,  
*Catholic Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

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No. 5.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY, STONY MOUNTAIN, 1st July, 1891.

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

No. of prescriptions..... 629.

No. of days in hospital..... 377.

No accident of a serious character happened.

A fair measure of success attended the treatment of the insane.

The grave character of the warden's illness gives little hope of complete recovery.

Accept my thanks for your kind consideration during my illness; also, on behalf of Dr. Gordon Bell, my efficient substitute during that period.

I desire to record my continued cordial relations with the staff; also, the efficient service of my hospital overseer, Mr. Bourke.

The usual returns are appended.

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

W. R. D. SUTHERLAND, M.D.,  
*Surgeon.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.



ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital, Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1890, to 30th June, 1891.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess .....		1		1	
Biliousness .....		1		1	
Cold .....		2		2	
Debility .....	2	2	1	3	
Phlebitis .....		1		1	
Rheumatism .....		5		5	
Sore knee .....		1		1	
Sore neck .....		1		1	
Scrofula .....		1		1	
Syphilis .....		1		1	
Tapeworm .....		1		1	
Tonsillitis .....		2		2	
Total .....	2	19	1	20	

W. R. D. SUTHERLAND, M.D.,  
*Surgeon.*

No. 6.

List of Convicts who have Died in above Prison during the Fiscal Year 1890-91.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place of Conviction.	Remarks.
68	Charles Ducrame	Murder .....	Battleford .....	Died August 3, 1890. Cause of death, old age. Aged 90 years.

W. R. D. SUTHERLAND, M.D.,  
*Surgeon.*

No. 8.

List of Convicts who have become Insane during the Fiscal Year 1890-91.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Sen- tence.	Remarks.
88	Alex. McCarthy .....	Arson .....	14 years	Transferred to Kingston, May 5, 1891
8	Michael Derfler .....	House-breaking and larceny..	4 years	do do

W. R. D. SUTHERLAND, M.D.,  
*Surgeon.*

## No. 7.

## REPORT OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY, STONY MOUNTAIN, 1st July, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual school report.

The enrolled attendance for the year was 24. The elementary branches—reading, writing and arithmetic—were taught with fair success; and some of the more advanced branches were, by special permission, taught to a few young convicts. One boy deserves mention. He is only seventeen years of age. In four weeks he mastered trigonometry and weights and distances as given in Chamber's Mathematics, consulting me only twice during that time. We have some eight or nine young convicts whose ages range from 15 to 18 years, and it is sad to think that those unfortunate youths on being liberated must face a widespread prejudice which exists against employing discharged convicts, a prejudice which has a strong tendency to force them on their former paths of error. As schoolmaster I have taken a warm interest in this class of convicts, and in expressing my regret at the strong prejudice against employing them, I do so in the hope of inviting public attention to the opportunities which such cases offer for the exercise of true christian benevolence. Their youth, their desire to lead a good life in future, and, in some instances, their fine intellectual talents, should awaken christian sympathy in their behalf, and enable them to become once more useful members of society.

The library continues to do good work, but many of the books have been in use for a long time, and will soon require to be replaced. In ordering a supply for the general library, I would recommend the introduction of more solid reading matter, such as historical and scientific works.

No. of volumes in General library.....	275
do Protestant library.....	246
do Catholic do.....	199
Total.....	<u>720</u>
No. of volumes added during year.....	55
No. convicts using books in General library.....	66
do do Protestant library.....	43
do do Catholic do.....	23
No. of volumes issued during year.....	<u>2,518</u>

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. BOURKE,

*Schoolmaster.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 8.

MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS IN MANITOBA PENITENTIARY FROM 30TH JUNE, 1881, TO 30TH JUNE, 1891.

DATE.	REMAINING AT MIDNIGHT.			ADMITTED.			REMOVED TO KINGSTON.	DISCHARGED.						REMARKS.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Expiration of Sentence.		Pardon.		Death.			Escape.
June, 30, 1881.	56	2	77	15	1	16	4	1	5	1	1	2	20	57	
do 30, 1882.	56	3	129	17	1	18	8	3	11	1	1	2	30	72	
do 30, 1883.	72	25	97	10	3	13	2	2	4	2	2	2	28	69	
do 30, 1884.	69	31	100	20	3	23	3	3	6	1	1	2	28	72	
do 30, 1885.	72	88	160	27	36	63	1	36	6	1	6	1	70	96	
do 30, 1886.	90	24	114	15	13	28	2	13	6	2	2	1	31	83	
do 30, 1887.	83	15	98	28	2	30	1	4	1	1	1	1	31	67	
do 30, 1888.	67	18	85	14	18	32	1	4	1	1	1	1	19	66	
do 30, 1889.	66	34	100	23	2	25	3	2	1	1	1	1	27	73	* 1 female.
do 30, 1890.	73	27	101	13	1	14	3	12	1	1	1	1	30	71	
do 30, 1891.	71	1	72	13	1	14	3	12	1	1	1	1	30	71	

GEO. L. FOSTER, Warden.

## No. 9.

## MOVEMENTS of Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary during Fiscal Year 1890-91.

Movements.	Convicts.	Totals.	—	Remarks.
Remaining at midnight 30th June, 1890.....	73	101		
Received since .....	28			
Discharged by death.....	1	30	71	Convicts remaining, 30th June, 1891.
do pardon .....	12			
do escape .....	1			
do expiration of sentence.....	13			
Transferred to Kingston.....	3			
		39		
June 30, 1891, lunatics... ( Males.....	28	15	45	Lunatics remaining.
( Females.....	11			
Received since .....		9		
Discharged since .....				
Total inmates, 30th June, 1891.....			116	

GEO. L. FOSTER,  
Warden.

No. 10.  
List of Convicts received in the Manitoba Penitentiary during the Year 1890-91.

Number.	Name.	Occupation.	Nationality.	Married.	Single.	Religion.	Crime.	Term.	Date of Sentence.	Where Sentenced.	Remarks.
13	Wm. Honle.	Cook	Canadian		1	R. Catholic.	Horse-stealing	5 years.	July 22, '90.	Regina.	
17	Wm. Pepo.	do	German		1	Protestant.	do	5 do	do 19, '90.	Calgary.	
21	Jno. G. McDonald.	None.	Canadian		1	do	do	5 do	do 19, '90.	do	
46	Rich. Campbell.	Printer	English		1	do	do	5 do	do 19, '90.	do	
70	Jno. Gordon.	None.	Irish		1	do	Arson	15 do	Aug. 2, '90.	Moosomin	
69	Mike Brennan	do	American		1	R. Catholic.	Bringing stolen property into Canada	7 do	do 2, '90.	do	
56	Frank Ion.	do	English		1	Protestant.	Arson	5 do	do 2, '90.	do	
68	David McClung.	Farmer	Canadian		1	do	Poisoning horse.	5 do	do 2, '90.	do	
71	Jas. McLean.	None	do		1	do	Stealing	5 do	July 13, '90.	Fort McLeod.	
5	H. S. Shields.	Clerk	English		1	R. Catholic.	Larceny	3 do	Oct. 18, '90.	Winnipeg.	
2	E. Evense.	Horse shoer.	Spaniard		1	do	Attempted rape.	3 do	do 20, '90.	Regina.	
3	J. P. Lennie.	None.	Canadian		1	Protestant.	Shop-breaking	3 do	do 14, '90.	Edmonton.	
16	Jno. Foster.	Carpenter	do		1	do	Larceny	3 do	Nov. 14, '90.	Brandon.	
28	Harry Lyons.	Cook	American.		1	do	do	5 do	Dec. 12, '90.	Winnipeg.	
27	Robt. Gardinet.	None.	English		1	do	do	3 do	do 12, '90.	do	
67	Geo. Mills.	do	American		1	do	Perjury.	3 do	Nov. 27, '90.	Calgary.	
9	Jas. Wallace.	do	Irish		1	do	House-breaking and larceny	3 do	Mar. 26, '91.	Winnipeg.	
10	Chas. Henderson.	Clerk	Scotch.		1	do	Receiving stolen goods	3 do	do 26, '91.	do	
14	J. P. Morran.	Tailor	Canadian		1	do	Burglary	2 do	April 8, '91.	do	
33	Emile Rabbat.	Cook	French		1	R. Catholic.	Receiving stolen goods.	2 do	do 10, '91.	Whitehead.	N. W. T.
36	May Billington.	Music teacher.	English		1	Protestant.	Larceny	3 do	do 11, '91.	Winnipeg.	Transferred to Kingston.
72	Fred. English.	Labourer.	American		1	do	House-breaking and cattle stealing	7 do	do 2, '91.	Calgary	
73	Alex. Campbell.	Farmer	Scotch.		1	do	Receiving stolen goods	3 do	do 1, '91.	do	
74	Geo. Ordino.	Labourer.	English		1	do	House-breaking and larceny	3 do	do 1, '91.	do	
29	Edw. Fiecher	Cow boy.	Irish		1	do	Manlaughter	20 do	May 14, '91.	Battleford	
57	A. J. Prongua	None.	American		1	do	Cattle stealing	5 do	do 14, '91.	do	
8	Chas. LeCree.	do	Canadian		1	R. Catholic.	Carnally knowing a girl under age	5 do	do 23, '91.	Saltcoats	
23	Jas. Allan.	Fireman.	English		1	do	Larceny	7 do	June 33, '91.	Winnipeg.	

## No. 11.

## RETURN of Convicts Pardoned in Manitoba Penitentiary during Fiscal Year 1890-91.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Where Convicted.	Term.	Remarks.
				Years	
120	Tousant .....	Arson .....	Battleford .....	10	
125	Katchewapeo.....	Larceny .....	do .....	6	
56	Wappaya .....	Treason felony.....	do .....	6	
16	Dressy Man .....	Murder .....	Regina.....	Life	
67	Louis Mongrain.....	do .....	Battleford .....	do	
37	Lone Man .....	Wounding with intent to kill .....	Regina.....	5	
33	Albert Peterson.....	Horse-stealing .....	Winnipeg .....	3	
3	Sam Bedson .....	do .....	Fort McLeod .....	3	
66	The Dog .....	do .....	do .....	5	
25	Big Rib .....	do .....	do .....	5	
24	Wasagamap .....	Manslaughter .....	Battleford .....	20	
126	Mohahimis .....	Arson .....	do .....	10	

## No. 12.

## RETURN of Re-commitments in Manitoba Penitentiary during the Fiscal Year 1890-91.

No.	Name.	Re-commitments.	Crime.	Remarks.
13	Wm. Houle.....	Fourth.....	Horse-stealing.....	
5	Harry S. Shields .....	First .....	Larceny .....	
16	John Foster .....	do .....	do .....	
23	Jas. Allan.....	do .....	do .....	

## No. 13.

## CRIMES of Convicts Confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1891.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Larceny.....	23	Forgery .....	1
Felony .....	1	Manslaughter .....	4
Horse-stealing .....	5	Cattle-stealing .....	1
Shop-breaking and larceny .....	3	Doing grievous bodily harm.....	1
Larceny from the person.....	1	Arson.....	3
Buggery .....	1	Murder .....	1
Robbery .....	2	Robbing the royal mail .....	1
Stealing .....	2	Carnally knowing a girl under age.....	1
Burglary .....	2	House-breaking and larceny.....	4
House-breaking and robbery .....	2	Receiving stolen goods.....	3
Bringing stolen property into Canada.....	5	Perjury .....	1
Intent to murder.....	1	Attempted rape.....	1
Poisoning horse .....	1		
		Total .....	71

## No. 14.

## RETURN of Terms of Convicts Confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1891.

2 Years.	2 Years and 3 Months.	3 Years.	4 Year.	4 Years and 6 Months.	5 Year.	7 Years.	10 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	20 Years.	Life.	Totals.
23	1	15	1	1	16	6	1	2	2	1	2	71

## No. 15.

## ETHNOLOGY of Convicts Confined in Manitoba Penitentiary 30th June, 1891.

Ethnology.	Number.	Ethnology.	Number.
Indians .....	1	Whites .....	62
Half-breed Indians .....	7	Blacks .....	1
		Total .....	71

## No. 16.

## NATIONALITY of Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1891.

Nationality.	Number.	Nationality.	Number.
English .....	16	American Negro .....	1
Irish .....	9	German .....	1
Canadian .....	17	Dane .....	1
cotch .....	5	Italian .....	1
Americans .....	10	French .....	1
Half-breed Indians .....	7	Spaniard .....	1
Indians .....	1	Totals .....	71

## No. 17.

## AGES of Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1891.

From 15 to 20 Years.	From 20 to 25 Years.	From 25 to 30 Years.	From 30 to 40 Years.	From 40 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 60 Years.	From 60 to 70 Years.	Total.	Remarks.
11	12	24	16	5	2	1	71	

## No. 18.

## RELIGION of Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1891.

Religion.	Number.	Religion.	Number.
Protestant.....	45	Roman Catholic.....	46
		Total.....	71

## No. 19.

## STATEMENT of Education of Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, June 30, 1891.

Education.	Number.	Education.	Number.
Cannot read or write.....	1	Can read Cree (only).....	1
Can read only (English).....	6	Can read Italian (only).....	1
Can read and write (English).....	62	Total.....	71

## No. 20.

## OCCUPATION of Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1891.

Occupations.	Number.	Occupations.	Number.
No occupation.....	23	Tailors.....	2
Farmers.....	7	Shoemakers.....	1
Furriers.....	1	Commercial travellers.....	1
Steamfitters.....	1	Barbers.....	1
Painters.....	2	Carpenters.....	2
Bakers.....	1	Musicians.....	1
Hunters.....	1	Tinsmiths.....	1
Brass finishers.....	1	Butchers.....	1
Engineers.....	1	Firemen.....	1
Cooks.....	5	Cow boys.....	2
Labourers.....	7	Bricklayer and mason.....	1
Miners.....	1	Printer.....	1
Clerks.....	3	Total.....	71
Blacksmiths.....	2		

## No. 21.

## RETURN showing the Civil Condition of Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1891.

Civil Condition.	Number.	Civil Condition.	Number.
Single.....	59	Widower.....	1
Married.....	11	Total.....	71



No. 22.

RETURN of Punishments inflicted on Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Punishments.	1890.						1891.					Total.	Remarks
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.		
Deprived of remission.....	3	7	4	8	1	2	12	4	5	7	30	16	
Admonished.....	15	4	13	4	2	15	12	4	10	10	14	8	
Bread and water.....	5	2	3	2	1	3	1	5	4	4	10	4	
Deprived of supper.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Reduced in class.....	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	
Reprimanded.....	1	2	4	13	5	11	2	2	6	3	1	1	
1 month in penal cell.....				1									
48 hours dark cell.....						1							
Ball and chain.....								1					
Totals.....	24	19	27	31	10	31	16	13	29	25	54	32	

No. 23.

STATEMENT of days Remitted or Lost by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Month.	No. of Days Remitted each Month.	No. of Days Lost each Month.	Remarks.
1890.			
July.....	299½	13	
August.....	302½	12	
September.....	317	2	
October.....	298	8½	
November.....	347½	6½	
December.....	359		
1891.			
January.....	302	1	
February.....	431	11½	
March.....	378	24½	
April.....	402	63½	
May.....	366½	22	
June.....	364½		
Total.....	4,167½	164½	

## No. 24.

## RETURN and Value of Unproductive Labour by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Employments.	Days.	Rate.		Amount.
		\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Kitchen and scullery.....	1,010	0	25	252 50
Bakery.....	1,024	0	25	256 00
Laundry.....	1,100	0	25	275 00
Carpenters' shop.....	1,700	0	25	425 00
Tailors' shop.....	2,300	0	25	575 00
Shoe shop.....	1,142	0	25	285 50
Boiler rooms.....	905	0	25	226 25
Cleaning lamps.....	365	0	25	91 25
Blacksmiths' shop.....	310	0	25	77 50
Attending stables.....	1,525	0	25	381 25
do piggery.....	365	0	25	91 25
Making soap.....	10	0	25	2 50
Sawing wood and hauling.....	620	0	25	155 00
Garden.....	1,232	0	25	308 00
Farm and root house.....	1,422	0	25	355 50
Cleaning grounds.....	745	0	25	186 25
Butchering.....	90	0	25	22 50
Repairing quarters.....	320	0	25	80 00
Fencing do.....	126	0	25	31 50
Packing and hauling ice.....	50	0	25	12 50
Warden's residence and grounds.....	1,210	0	25	302 50
Deputy warden's do.....	736	0	25	184 50
Rifle butts and trenches.....	35	0	25	8 75
Painting and kalsomining.....	814	0	25	203 50
Hay making and hauling.....	425	0	25	106 25
Steward's orderlies.....	730	0	25	182 50
Storekeeper's orderlies.....	560	0	25	140 00
Basement do.....	365	0	25	91 25
Prison do.....	780	0	25	195 00
Chapels do.....	365	0	25	91 25
Main hall do.....	365	0	25	91 25
Hospital do.....	730	0	25	182 50
Librarian.....	365	0	25	91 25
General employ.....	600	0	25	150 00
	24,441			6,110 25

GEO. L. FOSTER,  
Warden.

## No. 25.

DAILY Averages of Inmates in Manitoba Penitentiary for Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Monthly Totals.	Daily Averages.	
<i>Convicts.</i>		
July.....	2,156	
August.....	2,306	
September.....	2,198	
October.....	2,143	
November.....	2,125	
December.....	2,276	
January.....	2,322	
February.....	2,045	
March.....	2,210	
April.....	2,225	
May.....	2,266	
June.....	2,114	
	26,386	72·28
<i>Lunatics.</i>		
July.....	1,206	
August.....	1,191	
September.....	1,226	
October.....	1,340	
November.....	1,310	
December.....	1,390	
January.....	1,405	
February.....	1,273	
March.....	1,453	
April.....	1,318	
May.....	1,339	
June.....	1,336	
	15,787	43·25
		115·53
		Daily average convicts
		Lunatic daily average
		Daily average of inmates

GEO. L. FOSTER,  
Warden.

## No. 26.

## RETURN of Officers of Manitoba Penitentiary on 30th June, 1891.

Name.	Rank.	Religion.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
G. L. Foster.....	Warden.....	Episcopalian.....	— 1891.	2,000 00
Æ. O. D. McDonell.....	Deputy Warden and Chief Keeper.	Roman Catholic.	Jan. 18, 1881.	1,150 00
A. W. Goulding.....	Protestant Chaplain.....	Episcopalian.....	April 11, 1886.	800 00
Gabriel Cloutier.....	Catholic Chaplain.....	Roman Catholic.	do 5, 1883.	600 00
W. R. D. Sutherland, M.D.	Surgeon.....	Presbyterian.....	May 1, 1882.	1,200 00
P. McGowan.....	Accountant and Storekeeper.....	Roman Catholic.	Feb. 9, 1886.	1,100 00
Wm. Durden.....	Warden's Clerk.....	Episcopalian.....	Nov. 1, 1887.	630 00
John Mustard.....	Steward.....	Presbyterian.....	Sept. 1, 1884.	790 00
D. D. Bourke.....	Hospital Overseer and Schoolmaster	Roman Catholic.	July 23, 1886.	840 00
John Smith.....	Engineer and Blacksmith.....	Episcopalian.....	Nov. 1, 1889.	750 00
Wm. Shead.....	Tailor Instructor.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1886.	750 00
John Puigh.....	Carpenter Instructor.....	Methodist.....	June 21, 1889.	700 00
B. Preston.....	Guard.....	Episcopalian.....	Sept. 1, 1882.	650 00
J. O. Beaupré.....	do.....	Roman Catholic.	July 28, 1885.	650 00
Wm. Eddles.....	do.....	Episcopalian.....	Aug. 19, 1885.	650 00
George Addison.....	do.....	Methodist.....	Oct. 20, 1885.	650 00
Philip Lillies.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1888.	560 00
P. McFarlane.....	do.....	Presbyterian.....	do 1, 1888.	560 00
D. G. Sutherland.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 11, 1888.	530 00
Alex. McDonald.....	do.....	do.....	July 1, 1889.	530 00
Hugh McNaughton.....	do.....	do.....	do 1, 1890.	500 00
Charles Gingras.....	do.....	Roman Catholic.	Feb. 1, 1891.	500 00
Wm. Grahame.....	do.....	Episcopalian.....	June 1, 1891.	500 00
Edward Freeman.....	do and Messenger.....	do.....	do 2, 1887.	650 00

GEO. L. FOSTER,  
Warden.

No. 27.—REVENUE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with Manitoba Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1891. CR.

		\$	cts.		\$	cts.
1891.						
Aug. 7.	To Cash Deposit			By Steward		
Sept. 11.	do	261	19	Storekeeper	2,202	86
Oct. 9.	do	248	66	Shoe shop	980	47
Nov. 8.	do	242	46	Tailor shop	181	91
Dec. 9.	do	297	46	Blacksmith	451	70
		337	94	Carpenter	11	15
				Farm	74	21
1891.					116	97
Jan. 8.	do	281	50			
Feb. 7.	do	424	43			
March 7.	do	531	54			
April 10.	do	426	95			
May 6.	do	267	73			
June 5.	do	332	10			
July 9.	do	307	31			
		4,019	27			
					4,019	27

GEO. L. FOSTER,  
*Warden.*

P. McGOWAN,  
*Accountant.*

No. 28.

BALANCE SHEET, Manitoba Penitentiary, 30th June, 1891.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Buildings, &c.....	315,558 92	By Balance.....	346,193 41
Storekeeper.....	1,790 37		
Steward.....	6,344 72		
Tailor shop.....	1,314 02		
Shoe do.....	426 97		
Carpenter shop.....	779 25		
Blacksmith shop.....	263 67		
Farm stock, &c....	2,246 65		
Stables.....	3,496 80		
Hospital.....	873 74		
Library.....	405 76		
Engineer.....	5,925 65		
Protestant chapel.....	843 27		
Roman Catholic chapel.....	919 87		
Armoury.....	1,313 95		
Furniture and office furnishing.....	1,470 00		
Officers' quarters.....	1,384 50		
School.....	130 30		
Hose pipe and extinguishers.....	705 00		
	346,193 41		346,193 41

P. McGOWAN,  
*Accountant.*

No. 29.

STATEMENT of the Manitoba Penitentiary Farm Products for the Year 1890-91.

	\$ cts.
90 tons hay, at \$3.....	270 00
591 bushels oats, at 30c.....	177 30
278 do barley, at 50c.....	139 00
1200 do potatoes, at 25c.....	300 00
600 do turnips, at 25c.....	125 00
5 do onions.....	5 00
20 do carrots, at 50c.....	10 00
30 do beets, at 50c.....	18 00
1500 heads cabbage, at 5c.....	75 00
50 do cauliflower, at 5c.....	2 50
50 bushels mangolds, at 30c.....	15 00
100 heads kail.....	5 00
300 galls. milk, at 20c.....	60 00
Sundry cash sales.....	116 97
	1,318 77

P. McGOWAN,  
*Accountant.*

No. 30.

## DETAILS of Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

<i>Salaries.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Uniforms—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.
Warden, S. L. Bedson, 9 months . . . . .	2,100 00	2 gross shoe buttons . . . . .	0 30
do Geo. L. Foster, 2 months . . . . .	333 46	1 lb. Barbour's shoe thread . . . . .	1 00
Deputy warden and chief keeper, <i>Æ.</i> D. O. McDonell . . . . .	1,150 00	7 prs. moccasins, at \$1.50 . . . . .	10 50
Protestant chaplain, A. W. Goulding . . . . .	800 00	74 doz. shoe blacking . . . . .	1 20
Roman Catholic chaplain, G. Cloutier . . . . .	600 00	21 prs. kid mitts . . . . .	38 17
Surgeon, W. R. D. Sutherland . . . . .	1,200 00	14 yds. blue cloth . . . . .	52 50
Accountant and storekeeper, P. Mc-Gowan . . . . .	1,100 00	1 gross tubular braid . . . . .	11 50
Warden's clerk, Wm. Durden . . . . .	630 00	173½ yds. French canvas . . . . .	23 64
Steward, John Mustard . . . . .	790 00	48 yds. holland . . . . .	7 08
Hospital overseer and schoolmaster, D. D. Bourke . . . . .	840 00	328½ yds. silesia . . . . .	55 66
Engineer and blacksmith, John Smith . . . . .	750 00	55 yds. stripe silesia . . . . .	11 42
Tailor instructor, Wm. H. Shead . . . . .	750 00	188½ yds. blue serge . . . . .	113 10
Carpenter instructor, John Peugh . . . . .	700 00	Wrapping . . . . .	1 20
Guards, 5 at \$650 . . . . .	3,250 00	74 yds. blue serge . . . . .	66 60
do 2 at 560 . . . . .	1,120 00	183 do do . . . . .	89 79
do 2 at 530 . . . . .	1,060 00	6 doz. military frogs . . . . .	7 20
do 1 at 500 . . . . .	500 00	41½ yds. Halifax tweed . . . . .	16 13
Guard Gingras, 5 months . . . . .	208 38	6 doz. Knox linen thread . . . . .	5 70
do McCormack, 7 do . . . . .	379 12	111 yds. farmers' satin . . . . .	63 82
do Ennis, 11 do . . . . .	513 26	90 yds. mohair braid . . . . .	6 57
do Wm. Graham, 1 do . . . . .	41 74	3 doz. narrow braid . . . . .	0 45
		6 gross hooks and eyes . . . . .	0 60
		32 yds. Irish frieze . . . . .	20 80
		1½ gross pant buckles . . . . .	1 15
		1 doz. key-chains and rings . . . . .	3 75
		27 yds. twill jean . . . . .	2 97
		6 gross pant buttons . . . . .	0 90
	18,816 02		874 96
<i>Salaries, Asylum Staff.</i>		<i>Rations.</i>	
Attendant Wm. Abbott . . . . .	500 00	280 lbs. lard . . . . .	33 60
do J. B. Ryan, 11 months . . . . .	458 26	5,069 lbs. sugar . . . . .	443 49
do A. Pritchard, 1 do . . . . .	41 74	3,862 do oatmeal . . . . .	115 86
do J. H. Hackland, 1 do . . . . .	41 66	325 galls. molasses . . . . .	227 50
do Matthew Ormston, 30 days . . . . .	40 50	605½ lbs. chewing tobacco . . . . .	314 86
do John Ryan . . . . .	12 15	442½ do smoking do . . . . .	227 37
Matron Ellen McLean . . . . .	360 00	4,200 do salt . . . . .	42 00
Attendant Isabel McLeod . . . . .	300 00	40 doz. eggs . . . . .	8 00
do Mary A. Fiddler, 8 months . . . . .	200 00	3,101½ lbs. butter, at 25c. . . . .	775 51
do Sarah Slater, 1 mo. & 4 days . . . . .	28 22	2 boxes clay pipes . . . . .	3 00
do Kate Adimer, 1 month . . . . .	25 00	500 lbs. rice, at 6c. . . . .	30 00
		1,905 lbs. beans . . . . .	95 25
	2,007 53	886 do pot barley . . . . .	26 58
Less—Refund S. Slater, 1 month . . . . .	25 00	16 brls. mess pork . . . . .	360 00
	1,982 53	75 lbs. Java coffee . . . . .	28 00
<i>Retiring Gratuities.</i>		698 do split pease . . . . .	22 68
Sam. McCormack . . . . .	616 70	29 do hops . . . . .	5 80
James Fairburn . . . . .	243 75	34½ do gems . . . . .	5 52
	860 45	910 sacks flour . . . . .	2,138 50
<i>Uniforms.</i>		54,973½ lbs. beef, at 5c. . . . .	2,748 64
6 spools sewing silk, at 62½c. . . . .	3 75	1,971½ do mutton, at 10c. . . . .	228 74
9 do do 99c. . . . .	8 91	6,327½ do fish . . . . .	347 50
2 do do 75c. . . . .	1 50	50 lbs. pepper . . . . .	7 50
1½ lbs. sewing silk, at \$10. . . . .	15 00	2 do saltpetre . . . . .	0 40
2½ do machine twist, at \$12. . . . .	30 00	68 galls. vinegar . . . . .	23 80
35 French calf vamps, at \$2.50. . . . .	87 50	40 lbs. baking powder . . . . .	18 00
5 prs. do do \$2.75 . . . . .	13 75	800 lbs. codfish . . . . .	52 50
17 lbs. brass tacks . . . . .	8 50	100 do salt herring . . . . .	2 95
2 doz. prs. steel shanks, at 40c. . . . .	0 80	100 do mackerel . . . . .	8 00
½ lb. ball black . . . . .	0 25	442½ lbs. fresh pork . . . . .	26 55
42½ ft. pebbled leather, at 20c . . . . .	8 45	23 do currants . . . . .	2 30
6 doz. Spanish dressing, at \$2.75 . . . . .	16 50	23 do raisins . . . . .	2 76
45 ft. cordovan . . . . .	12 60	582 do tea . . . . .	145 50
½ doz. sheep skins . . . . .	5 25	Sundry vegetables . . . . .	3 94
24½ lbs. French calf . . . . .	37 13	Christmas extras . . . . .	110 70
½ lb. gutta percha . . . . .	1 25		
11½ lbs. russet calf . . . . .	10 12		
			8,633 30









## DETAILS of Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—Continued.

<i>Farm—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Livery and Feed.</i>	\$ cts.
4 steel rakes . . . . .	3 00	Paid O'Connell & Burke . . . . .	174 75
10 bush. seed barley . . . . .	7 00		
Repairs on plough . . . . .	5 00	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
1 pair plough handles . . . . .	0 75	Telegrams . . . . .	226 21
3 waggon tongues . . . . .	6 00	Postage . . . . .	122 08
53½ lbs. chain . . . . .	3 35	Freight charges . . . . .	92 69
2 oilers for mower and 3 lbs. rivets . . . . .	0 95	Express do . . . . .	46 00
1 cow and calf . . . . .	40 00	Advertising . . . . .	108 32
1 roller . . . . .	60 00	Telephone . . . . .	100 00
	649 31	Justice fees . . . . .	12 00
<i>Stables.</i>			707 30
3 horse whips . . . . .	2 75	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>	
4 doz. buckles . . . . .	3 50	S. L. Bedson . . . . .	38 50
2 oil rugs . . . . .	4 00	A. D. O. McDonell . . . . .	7 25
4 curry combs . . . . .	1 45	P. McGowan . . . . .	10 80
2 horse brushes . . . . .	1 25	General travelling expenses . . . . .	78 25
2 sponges . . . . .	1 20		134 80
1 halter . . . . .	1 00	Asylum expenditure, as per details . . . . .	1,874 50
Horse-shoeing . . . . .	27 50	Total expenditure . . . . .	50,120 91
38 lbs. harness leather . . . . .	13 68	LESS—Paid by Interior Department for lunatics . . . . .	16,096 69
Paid for chopping grain . . . . .	3 60		34,024 22
1-lb. package condition powders . . . . .	0 25	<i>LUNATIC WARD.</i>	
3½ tons bran . . . . .	38 50	<i>Bedding.</i>	
307 bush. oats . . . . .	85 96	18 iron bedsteads and springs . . . . .	189 00
12 lbs. horse nails . . . . .	1 86	18 mattresses . . . . .	72 00
51 do shoes . . . . .	3 06	18 pillows . . . . .	40 50
2 prs. cutter shafts . . . . .	3 00	18 blankets . . . . .	79 50
2 horse blankets . . . . .	8 00	199 yds. ticking . . . . .	43 78
2 surcingles . . . . .	3 00	12 rugs . . . . .	21 00
1 cutter sleigh . . . . .	60 00	50 yds. duck . . . . .	10 88
Veterinary surgeon's bill . . . . .	17 00	4 counterpanes . . . . .	5 00
1 gall. neatsfoot oil . . . . .	1 50	22 yds. sheeting . . . . .	6 38
Castile soap . . . . .	0 62	20 yds. cretonne . . . . .	5 00
1 pair poll straps . . . . .	3 00	6 rubber sheets . . . . .	6 75
Repairs to harness . . . . .	0 52	1 doz. chambers . . . . .	7 50
1 stable broom . . . . .	1 25		487 29
4 tons chop feed . . . . .	100 00	<i>Clothing.</i>	
3 buffalo robes, lined and trimmed . . . . .	120 00	310 yds. Kentucky jean . . . . .	79 74
	507 45	162½ yds. flannel . . . . .	96 47
<i>Prison Furnishing.</i>		2½ gross spool cotton . . . . .	13 91
1 hair brush . . . . .	1 00	65 lbs. woollen yarn . . . . .	37 48
1 mirror . . . . .	0 25	3½ gross buttons . . . . .	1 45
3 doz. towels . . . . .	8 05	40 tweed suits . . . . .	460 25
1 iron tube cleaner . . . . .	2 50	4 tweed suits for boys . . . . .	29 50
92 lbs. sheet iron . . . . .	4 14	8½ doz. socks . . . . .	17 20
1 lb. borax . . . . .	0 25	40 pairs braces . . . . .	12 00
1 doz. brass locks . . . . .	4 38	1½ doz. knitting pins . . . . .	1 25
1 hatchet . . . . .	0 75	28 overshirts . . . . .	28 00
1 hammer . . . . .	0 90	28 undershirts . . . . .	19 60
1 special burner . . . . .	0 50	28 pairs drawers . . . . .	19 60
1 spirit lamp . . . . .	0 75	12 fur caps . . . . .	21 00
100 yds. bunting . . . . .	19 70	6 overcoats . . . . .	54 00
4 qrs. emery cloth . . . . .	2 40	16 pairs moccasins . . . . .	17 60
½ doz. axes . . . . .	7 50	3 mufflers . . . . .	2 25
1 lb. insect powder . . . . .	0 60	31 pairs wool mitts . . . . .	12 40
4 doz. Putz pomade . . . . .	3 00	289 yds. melton . . . . .	50 27
½ do coal scuttles . . . . .	4 50	176 yds grey flannel . . . . .	44 00
1 mattress . . . . .	4 50	5 yds. leeron . . . . .	0 75
Clock repaired . . . . .	13 25	20 yds. silesia . . . . .	2 00
1 watering can . . . . .	0 75	20 yds. jean . . . . .	3 00
1 clock . . . . .	6 50	78 pocket kerchiefs . . . . .	7 88
2 porcelain shades . . . . .	2 50		
4 doz. flower pots . . . . .	4 00		
1 packing case . . . . .	0 80		
1 doz. cell basins . . . . .	4 50		
	97 97		

DETAILS of Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—*Concluded.*

<i>Clothing—Continued.</i>	s	cts.	<i>Clothing—Concluded.</i>	s	cts.
12 pairs leather mitts .....	12	00	1 gross dress buttons .....	2	40
401½ yds. grey cotton .....	38	91	Paid Mrs. Spence, sewing .....	67	00
8 papers of pins .....	0	80			
24 doz. dress buttons .....	4	80			1,252 20
6 set crochet needles .....	0	30	<i>Hospital.</i>		
6 thimbles .....	0	30	1 invalid chair .....	60	00
24 papers needles .....	1	20			
5 boxes crochet cotton .....	4	74	<i>Internments.</i>		
64½ holland .....	9	65	Expenses .....	25	00
4 gross pant buttons .....	1	20			
6 shawls, at \$1.60 .....	9	60	<i>Kitchen.</i>		
3 hoods, at 75c .....	2	25	1 doz. towels .....	2	40
118 yds. print cotton .....	16	52	120½ yds. crash .....	12	33
18 yds. muslin .....	3	60	2 doz. combs .....	3	60
24 pairs hose .....	7	20	½ do basins .....	5	00
6 sun hats .....	1	80	1 do cups and saucers .....	1	50
36 yds. braid .....	0	25	1 do teaspoons .....	0	90
12 papers hairpins .....	4	40	1 do dessert spoons .....	1	65
8 yds. serge .....	6	93			27 38
66 yds. bleached cotton .....	0	30	Telegrams .....	2	58
6 doz. tape .....	0	50	Escapes .....	20	00
1 paper machine needles .....	14	00			22 58
7 prs. women's boots, at \$2 .....	0	90			1,874 50
24 yds. elastic .....	4	00			
4 pairs corsets .....	0	20			
6 doz. bone buttons .....	0	30			
3 packages safety pins .....	0	10			
1 package darners .....	1	05			
7 yds. of jean .....	1	00			
10 yds. skirt lining .....	0	60			
6 pocket kerchiefs .....					

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 BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.
 

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No. 1.

 REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1891.
 

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BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 2nd July, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the annual returns for this penitentiary for the year ended the 30th June, 1891.

On the 30th June, 1890, there remained here 76 convicts; received since, 33; total, 109. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 33; by pardon, 2; by death, 1— which left remaining on the 30th June, 1891, 73 convicts.

I am pleased to again report on the decrease in the number of convicts.

The sick have been removed to the hospital ward, which has been fitted up for them in a very comfortable manner.

The conduct of the convicts during the year has been good; a great many of them appreciate the knowledge they gain while attending school.

The officers have conducted themselves well, but much dissatisfaction exists in regard to the salaries. The necessaries of life are still more expensive in British Columbia than in the eastern provinces. A guard when first appointed receives only \$500 per annum. Out of this sum he is obliged to pay house rent. There are not houses enough yet built to accommodate all the married officers.

The photograph gallery built by convict labour is about completed.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that nothing has yet been done about heating the wing with hot water or steam; the stoves are not suitable for that purpose.

The new uniform for the officers, although much neater than the old one, is not so suitable for officers of the penitentiary, as many of them are obliged to carry keys, &c., and there is no pocket in the tunic fit for that purpose. I hope you will see the necessity of having the uniform altered and made more serviceable.

On 11th September, 1890, we had the pleasure of a visit from the Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, Minister of Public Works. He inspected the building.

It is now nearly two years since we have had the advantage of a visit from you. This is much too long a time to pass without an inspection. I hope your visits will become more frequent; and now before closing this short report, I beg to thank you most sincerely for the many favours received during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR H. McBRIDE,

Warden.

J. J. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

## No. 2.

## PER CAPITA Cost of Convicts for Year 1890-91.

Daily Average, 68½.

	Cash Expenditure	Add Material on hand 30th June, 1890.	Total Expenditure, 1890-91.	Deduct Material on hand 30th June, 1891.	Net Expenditure	Annual Per Capita Cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries .....	19,531 55		19,531 55		19,531 55	284 10
Uniforms .....	1,226 97	1,208 39	2,435 36	532 79	1,902 57	27 67
Rations .....	3,339 70	335 83	3,675 53	113 34	3,562 19	51 82
Clothing .....	4,699 88	3,175 92	7,875 80	3,424 50	4,451 30	64 75
Travelling allowance .....	562 50		562 50		562 50	8 18
Discharge clothing .....	327 93	206 54	534 47	180 69	353 78	5 15
Bedding .....	200 10	309 65	509 75	433 41	76 34	1 11
Interments .....	2 70		2 70		2 70	0 04
Chapels .....	70 40		70 40	8 38	62 02	0 90
Library .....	82 60		82 60		82 60	1 20
School .....		125 00	125 00	55 00	70 00	1 02
Hospital .....	420 87	191 58	612 45	185 53	426 92	6 21
Christmas extras .....	90 68		90 68		90 68	1 32
Heating .....	1,284 47	127 95	1,412 42	338 81	1,073 61	15 62
Light .....	1,811 90	101 53	1,913 43	133 08	1,780 35	25 90
Repairs to buildings .....	2,285 33	323 23	2,608 56	439 17	2,169 39	31 55
Armoury .....	24 00	50 00	74 00	55 00	19 00	0 28
Kitchen .....	395 78	362 48	758 26	191 00	567 26	8 25
Stationery and Queen's Printer .....	157 35	215 00	372 35	190 00	182 35	2 65
Farm .....	282 01	347 38	629 39	102 40	526 99	7 67
Stables .....	55 86	14 43	70 29	7 37	62 92	0 91
Furniture .....	287 88	47 65	335 53	46 50	289 03	4 20
Telegrams .....	92 81		92 81		92 81	1 35
Postage .....	45 00		45 00		45 00	0 65
Freight charges .....	240 52		240 52		240 52	3 50
Express do .....	56 05		56 05		56 05	0 82
Advertising .....	38 60		38 60		38 60	0 56
Telephone .....	86 00		86 00		86 00	1 25
Travelling expenses .....	82 00		82 00		82 00	1 19
Magistrates' fees .....	2 50		2 50		2 50	0 03
Law fees .....	20 00		20 00		20 00	0 29
Industries .....	110 93	384 14	495 07		236 00	3 43
Totals .....					38,745 53	563 57

Amount of revenue, 30th June, 1891 .....	\$489 05
Per capita cost on net expenditure .....	\$563 57
Deduct for revenue .....	7 11
Net per capita cost per annum .....	556 46
Net per capita cost per diem .....	1 52½

No. 3.

## REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my thirteenth annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1891. All the required services have been regularly attended to, and the convicts under my care have been very respectful and attentive, and seem willing to profit by the religious exercises in which they engage. Six of them joined in partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper during the year. I have to acknowledge valuable assistance from ministers of the Methodist, Reformed Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, who have occasionally conducted divine worship in the chapel. I am specially indebted to the Rev. Chau Sing Kai, Chinese missionary of the Methodist church, who conducts the Wednesday service for his own countrymen, once a fortnight. They seem to appreciate very highly his services, and I am very hopeful of great good being done among them as "they hear in their own tongues the wonderful works of the Living and True God."

The organ has very much helped to brighten our services, and make them more impressive and, I trust, more profitable.

There are two things we very much require: 1st. A larger chapel. If we were not so much crowded and had better ventilation it would be an improvement for our health and our devotions. 2nd. We require a much more satisfactory method of getting additions to our library from year to year. Many of the books we ask for we never get, and many of them are so cheaply and badly bound they are almost useless. Why could not the chaplains get the money allowed, and be at liberty to purchase the books to the best advantage? It is very little that is granted us for the purpose, and I have long been under the impression that we do not get all of even that little.

There is one part of a chaplain's prescribed duties which it is impossible to discharge in many cases, viz.: "To endeavour to convince the convict of the justice of his sentence." This arises from the glaring inequality of the sentences pronounced by our judges on convicted criminals. And I may also state here that I believe many of the sentences are much more severe than they are in similar cases in the eastern provinces or Great Britain; and only for this we would not have so large a number in this penitentiary.

I have to report favourably, as usual, of the conduct and progress of the school under Mr. Keary. Of the efficiency of the work in the school you may judge from the fact that since the year 1884 no fewer than 76 Chinamen and 36 Indians have been taught to read and write English fairly well, besides the teaching of those of various other nationalities who came here unable to read or write. The school and the library have been great blessings to the prisoners.

There has been a total of 64 in the Protestant chapel during the year—33 whites, 27 Chinese and 4 Indians. There is at this date under my care 39, including 18 Chinese and 4 Indians. There are also a few others who attend the dissenting services conducted by Bishop Sillitoe, referred to in last report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT JAMIESON,

*Protestant Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

## No. 4.

## REPORT OF CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

I am happy to be able to state that the conduct of the prisoners during mass and other religious services is exemplary. That they really pay serious attention to the instructions which they receive is evidenced by the fact that, with hardly an exception, all have fulfilled the precept of Easter Communion, whilst many approach the sacraments frequently.

His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Durieu, Bishop of New Westminster, visited the penitentiary during the year and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to five convicts.

The choir, which has lately been organized, is making great progress under the able management of Mr. Keary, who has certainly earned my gratitude.

I beg leave to call attention to the inconvenience of having the two chapels so close to each other, as the holding of both services at the same time is thereby rendered impossible.

The keen interest which the convicts evidently take in their studies is proof positive of the excellence of the system adopted by Mr. Keary in the matter of education, as well as a sure indication that his pupils fully appreciate his painstaking and kindness in their regard.

We have at present but 28 Catholic convicts, as against 32 last year, 16 having been discharged on expiration of sentence and 1 pardoned, whilst 13 have been received.

My sincere thanks are due to the warden and other officials for their unvarying courtesy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. M. J. MORGAN; O. M. I.,

*Acting Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

## No. 5.

## REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

During the year just ended the health of the convicts in this penitentiary has been very good, the number treated as hospital patients being exceptionally small. Some of them, particularly two suffering from pulmonary trouble, have spent a long time in hospital, which keeps the expense of this department high.

More prisoners were treated as out-patients this year than last, the number of prescriptions given to such patients being 444.

I regret to have to mention the fact that on 19th July, 1890, one of the convicts died suddenly. An inquest was held and a verdict of death from heart disease was returned.

The heating of the prison is still unsatisfactory, and I again recommend the substitution of a system of hot-water heating for the plan now in use.

I have to express my satisfaction at the way in which the hospital overseer, Mr. Carroll, performs his duties, and I have to thank the warden and other officers for many kindnesses.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. DEWOLF SMITH, M.D., &amp;c.,

*Surgeon.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.



## ANNUAL Return of Sick treated in Hospital from 1st July, 1890, to 30th June, 1891.

Diseases.	Remaining from last year.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Asthma .....	1	1	1	1	1		
Abscess of neck .....		1	1	1	1		
Abscess of scalp .....		1	1	1	1		
Cold .....		1	1	1	1		
Crushed finger .....		2	2	2	2		
Heat stroke .....		1	1	1	1		
Hemiplegia .....	1	1	1	1	1		
Insane .....	1	1	1	1	1		
Hæmorrhoids .....		1	1	1	1		
Lame back .....		1	1	1	1		
Phthisis .....		2	2			2	
Rheumatism .....		1	1		1		
Removing pistol ball .....		1	1		1		From hand.
Scrofula .....		1	1			1	
Scald of hand .....		1	1		1		
Heart disease .....		1	1	1			
Teeth extracted .....			10				
Totals .....	3	15	28	1	14	3	

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

No. 8.

## REPORT OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1891.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the following report on the school at this penitentiary, hoping it will meet with your approval.

Branches taught:—Spelling, reading, writing, composition and arithmetic. Average attendance, 25.

I have much pleasure in stating that all of those attending school manifest a desire to improve all they can, by embracing every opportunity, both in school and in cell practice. In this respect the Indians and Chinese deserve especial mention.

Many thanks are due the warden for the interest he has taken in this department; also to the chaplains for their zeal in the good work of education.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. KEARY,  
Schoolmaster.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 7.

List of Convicts received into the British Columbia Penitentiary during the year ended 30th June, 1891, with Statistical details from the Register as to Crime, Nationality, Religion, Date, and Length of Sentence.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Nationality.	Religion.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.
329	Peter Sawyer.	Receiving stolen goods.	British Columbia	Roman Catholic.	1890. June 30.	2 years.
330	David Craigie	House-breaking and larceny	do	do	do 30.	2 do
331	Sam	Manslaughter	do	Methodist	do 4.	5 do
332	Jim	do	do	do	do 4.	5 do
333	John Morrison.	Unlawful wounding.	Scotland	Presbyterian	Sept. 10.	2 do
334	Samuel Davis.	Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen.	Alaska, U. S.	No religion.	Oct. 23	2 do
335	Thomas Church.	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	England	Ch. of England.	do 8.	2 do
336	Carlo, Tencaoli.	1st, larceny; 2nd, receiving	Italy	Roman Catholic.	Nov. 10.	3 do
337	John Johnston.	Larceny and receiving.	Sweden	do	do 12.	2 do
338	One Son.	Indecent assault on female.	China	No religion.	do 15.	2 do
339	Fong Lin Din.	Manslaughter.	do	do	do 24.	10 do
340	John McCabe.	Stealing from person	Ireland	Roman Catholic.	Dec. 11.	3 do
341	John Adderton.	Unlawful wounding	England	Ch. of England	do 2.	3 do
342	Cipriano Lupomi.	Manslaughter	Italy	Roman Catholic.	do 2	14 do
343	Andrew Wilson.	Breaking into house and stealing therefrom.	St. John's, N. B.	Baptist.	1891. Jan. 10.	2 do
344	Edward Jones.	do	Massachusetts, U. S.	Roman Catholic.	do 10.	2 do
345	Lawrence Whelan.	Manslaughter	Dublin, Ireland	do	do 16.	Life.
346	Lin Chung alias Ah Chung.	Larceny	China	Protestant	Feb. 4.	2 years.
347	Joseph Delorie	Sodomy	Spain.	Roman Catholic.	April 14.	5 do
348	John Stewart.	Breaking and entering.	Scotland.	Presbyterian	do 15.	5 do
349	Ah Hing.	Larceny	China	Methodist	do 8.	3 do
350	Charles Peterson	Rape	Norway	Lutheran	May 18.	7 do
351	William Heart.	Feloniously stealing.	Washington, U. S.	No religion.	April 13.	2 do
352	Michael Brown.	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	Italy	Roman Catholic.	May 4.	2 do
353	Edward Connor.	Feloniously stealing.	Canada.	Ch. of England.	do 26.	2 do
354	Thomas Brady.	Inflicting grievous bodily harm.	New Orleans, U. S.	Roman Catholic.	June 1.	3 do
355	Thomas Wilson.	Forgery	Kansas City, U. S.	No religion.	do 2.	4 do
356	Alfred Alderman.	Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years of age.	England.	Episcopalian.	do 2.	10 do
357	Billy Mowhawk.	Robbery with violence.	British Columbia.	Methodist	do 12.	2 do
358	Marvin Van Buren Rowland.	Receiving stolen goods.	Missouri, U. S.	Campbellite.	do 8.	5 do
359	Edward Bermuda.	House-breaking.	New York City	Roman Catholic.	do 19.	4 do
360	Ah Lee	Burglary	China	No religion	do 29.	2 do
361	George Volge.	Larceny from dwelling.	Germany	Lutheran.	do 29.	2 do

## No. 8.

RETURN showing Movement of Convicts in the British Columbia Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight 30th June, 1890				75	1	76
Received since				33		33
Discharged:—						109
By expiration of sentence	33		33			
By pardon	1	1	2			
By death	1		1			
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1891						36
						73

## No. 9.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts in the British Columbia Penitentiary for Thirteen Years ended 30th June, 1891.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
On bail, by order of Supreme Court											1		
Admissions:—													
From common gaols	36	10	22	29	39	34	29	33	20	24	44	18	33
Recaptures			3	3	2	1							
Total	36	10	25	32	41	35	29	33	20	24	45	18	33
Discharges:—													
By Expiration of sentence	6	3	8	6	12	12	21	21	32	30	18	25	33
Pardon					2	3		2	1	6	2	8	2
Having sentence reduced						1	1	1		1			
Death		2	1	4	2		4		3	3			1
Bail, order of Supreme Court				1						1			
Sent to Kingston Penitentiary										4			
Escapes	1	2	4	3	2						2		
Total	7	7	14	13	18	16	26	24	36	45	22	33	36
Remaining at midnight on 30th June, each year	30	33	43	52	74	93	96	105	89	68	91	76	73
Average, daily	38	31½	38	47½	61	77½	92½	101½	94	73½	72½	86½	68½

## No. 10.

LIST of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the British Columbia Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
231	Robert <i>alias</i> James Maxwell.....	Murder.....	Lytton, B.C.
300	Ellen Demers.....	Assault with intent.....	Kamloops, B.C.

## No. 11.

TABLE of Crimes and Number of Convicts guilty of each Crime, British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Murder.....	2		2
Manslaughter.....	16		16
Burglary.....	3		3
Robbing with violence.....	3		3
Receiving.....	1		1
Wounding with intent to murder.....	5		5
Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	1		1
Forgery.....	2		2
Larceny.....	6		6
Assault with intent to cause her to be carnally known.....	2		2
Obtaining goods by false pretences.....	2		2
Buggery.....	1		1
Assault and theft.....	2		2
Assault with intent.....	4	1	5
Breaking and entering.....	4		4
Having stolen goods in his possession.....	1		1
Assault with intent to rob.....	1		1
Obtaining money by false pretences.....	1		1
Feloniously cutting and wounding.....	2		2
Feloniously receiving stolen property.....	9		9
Feloniously stealing.....	6		6
Sending threatening letters.....	1		1
Uttering counterfeit money.....	2		2
Maliciously wounding.....	5		5
House-breaking and larceny.....	5		5
Feloniously entering dwelling house with intent to steal.....	1		1
Rape.....	2		2
Abominable crime.....	1		1
Attempt at larceny.....	1		1
Larceny of horses.....	2		2
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	4		4
Larceny and receiving.....	3		3
Stealing from the person.....	4		4
Sodomy.....	1		1
Carnally knowing girl under fourteen years of age.....	1		1
Setting fire to building, and larceny.....	1		1
Total.....	108	1	109

## No. 12.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing Number of Convicts Sentenced, with Length of Sentence of each.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Life .....	5		5	5 years.....	12		12
15 years.....	3		3	4 do .....	9		9
14 do .....	3		3	3½ do .....	1		1
13 do .....	1		1	3 do .....	18		18
12 do .....	3		3	2 do with 24 lashes.....	1		1
10 do with 13 lashes.....	1		1	2 do .....	37	1	38
10 do .....	5		5				
7 do .....	9		9	Total .....	108	1	109

## No. 13.

ETHNOLOGY of Convicts in the British Columbia Penitentiary, for Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whites .....	60		60	Japanese.....	1		1
Coloured .....	4		4	Chinese.....	30		30
Half-breeds .....	6	1	7				
Indians.....	7		7	Total .....	108	1	109

## No. 14.

NATIONALITIES and Number of Convicts of each Nationality.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Canada.....	20	1	21	Chili.....	1		1
United States.....	19		19	New Zealand.....	1		1
Ireland.....	8		8	Japan .....	1		1
Scotland.....	5		5	Spain .....	1		1
China.....	30		30	Switzerland.....	1		1
Sweden.....	2		2	Austria.....	1		1
Norway.....	2		2	Peru .....	1		1
England.....	7		7	Germany .....	1		1
Italy.....	4		4				
Mexico.....	1		1	Total .....	108	1	109
Sandwich Islands.....	2		2				

## No. 15.

## OCCUPATION.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Farmers.....	2		2	School teacher.....	1		1
Miners.....	4		4	Baker.....	1		1
Labourers.....	51		51	Machinist.....	1		1
Sailors.....	7		7	Turner.....	1		1
Civil engineers.....	1		1	Ship carpenter.....	1		1
Stonecutter.....	1		1	Teamster.....	1		1
Bricklayer.....	1		1	Painter.....	1		1
Cooks.....	9		9	Bridge carpenter.....	1		1
Stovefitter.....	1		1	Tailor.....	1		1
Stock herders.....	3		3	Storekeepers.....	2		2
Washermen.....	3		3	Boat builder.....	1		1
Barber.....	1		1	Engineers.....	2		2
Physician.....	1		1	Cutter.....	1		1
Shoemaker.....	1		1	Cabinetmaker.....	1		1
Carpenters.....	4		4	No occupation.....		1	1
Blacksmith.....	1		1				
Glassmaker.....	1		1				
					108	1	109

## No. 16.

## CIVIL Condition.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married.....	33		33
Single.....	75	1	76
Total.....	108	1	109

## No. 17.

## MORAL Condition.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Temperate.....	76	1	77
Intemperate.....	31		31
Abstinent.....	1		1
Total.....	108	1	109

No. 18.  
AGES of Convicts.

No.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	15 years of age	1		1	3	36 years of age	3		3
1	16 do	1		1	2	37 do	2		2
4	20 do	4		4	3	38 do	3		3
1	21 do	1		1	2	40 do	2		2
1	22 do	1		1	3	41 do	3		3
7	23 do	7		7	1	42 do	1		1
3	24 do	3		3	3	44 do	3		3
3	25 do	3		2	1	45 do	1		4
2	26 do	2		2	2	47 do	2		2
8	27 do	8		8	2	48 do	2		2
7	28 do	7		7	2	50 do	2		2
5	29 do	5		5	1	51 do	1		1
6	30 do	6		6	1	54 do	1		1
9	31 do	9		9	1	57 do	1		1
6	32 do	5	1	6	2	58 do	2		2
4	33 do	4		4	2	59 do	2		2
5	34 do	5		5	1	62 do	1		1
4	35 do	3		3					
							108	1	109

No. 19.  
RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Roman Catholics	44	1	45
Church of England	10		10
Presbyterians	11		11
Methodists	7		7
Baptists	2		2
Jews	1		1
Lutherans	2		2
Campbellite	1		1
No religion	30		30
	108	1	109

No. 20.  
STATE of Education.

Race.	Could Read when admitted.		Could Write when admitted.		Wholly Illiterate.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Whites	52		52		7		59
Coloured	3		3		2		5
Half-breeds	6		6			1	7
Indians					7		7
Chinese	2		2		28		30
Japanese	1		1				1
							109

No. 21.

RETURN of Punishments awarded in British Columbia Penitentiary during the Year 1890-91.

Nature of Punishment.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Bread and water diet, with hard bed...	1	2					2				3		8
Loss of remission.....	2		1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1		15
Deprived of tobacco.....	1										1		2
Deprived of light.....	1												1
Irons.....		1											1
Admonished.....			2	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	15

No. 22.

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts in British Columbia Penitentiary since date of Imprisonment.

Number.	Number of Days.	Number.	Number of Days.
1 convict earned.....	2	1 convict earned.....	104
2 convicts earned.....	4	1 do.....	112
1 convict earned.....	6	3 convicts earned.....	133
3 convicts earned.....	7	1 convict earned.....	138
2 do.....	11	1 do.....	141
1 convict earned.....	17	1 do.....	153
1 do.....	25	1 do.....	157
1 do.....	29	1 do.....	160
1 do.....	32	1 do.....	163
4 convicts earned.....	35	1 do.....	164
1 convict earned.....	53	1 do.....	165
1 do.....	54	1 do.....	173
1 do.....	55	1 do.....	175
1 do.....	56	1 do.....	177
1 do.....	63	1 do.....	179
1 do.....	66	1 do.....	180
1 do.....	67	1 do.....	191
1 do.....	74	1 do.....	192
1 do.....	78	1 do.....	193
1 do.....	80	1 do.....	225
2 convicts earned.....	82	1 do.....	233
1 convict earned.....	84	2 convicts earned.....	240
1 do.....	85	1 convict earned.....	242
1 do.....	87	1 do.....	253
1 do.....	88	1 do.....	260
2 convicts earned.....	89	1 do.....	306
1 convict earned.....	90	1 do.....	366
1 do.....	91	1 do.....	420
1 do.....	92	1 do.....	469
1 do.....	93	1 do.....	537
3 convicts earned.....	94	1 do.....	611
1 convict earned.....	95	1 do.....	650
3 convicts earned.....	96	1 do.....	723
1 convict earned.....	97	1 do.....	1,006
1 do.....	100		



## No. 23.

TABLE of Earnings of Convicts in each description of Labour at the British Columbia Penitentiary for the Year ended, 30th June, 1891.

Description.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.		Amount.
		\$	cts.	
Tailoring.....	3,202½	0	50	1,601 25
Farming.....	2,718½	0	50	1,359 25
Shoemaking.....	2,349½	0	50	1,174 75
House cleaning.....	1,299	0	50	649 50
Cooking.....	1,070	0	50	535 00
Carpentering.....	1,033	0	50	516 50
Blacksmithing.....	634	0	50	317 00
Piling manure.....	475	0	50	237 50
Baking.....	457	0	50	228 50
Driving team.....	411½	0	50	205 75
Grading warden's quarters.....	1,136	0	50	568 00
Weeding.....	286	0	50	143 00
Washing.....	400	0	50	200 00
Orderly.....	275	0	50	137 50
Gardening.....	244	0	50	122 00
Cribbing ravine.....	261	0	50	130 50
Clearing land.....	232	0	50	116 00
Attending stable.....	205	0	50	102 50
Picking stones.....	104	0	50	52 00
Mending clothes.....	97	0	50	48 50
Attending to offices.....	82½	0	50	41 25
Clearing road.....	78½	0	50	39 25
Painting.....	68½	0	50	34 25
Whitewashing.....	68	0	50	34 00
Shovelling snow.....	67	0	50	33 50
Digging ditch.....	62	0	50	31 00
Attending heater.....	43	0	50	21 50
Shovelling coal.....	40½	0	50	20 25
Working in ravine.....	24	0	50	12 00
Laying sewer pipe.....	21	0	50	10 50
	17,445			8,722 50

## No. 24.

LIST of the Staff at the British Columbia Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1891, giving Salary, Rank, Nationality, Religion, Age and date of Appointment.

Name.	Salary per Annum.	Rank.	Nationality.	Religion.	Age	Date of Appointment.
	\$					
Arthur H. McBride...	2,100	Warden	Ireland	Presbyterian	56	May 16, '78.
James Fitzsimmons...	1,350	Deputy warden and chief keeper	do	Roman Catholic	51	Aug. 12, '78.
W. A. DeWolf Smith...	600	Surgeon	Canada	Episcopalian	32	Nov. 1, '87.
W. H. Keary...	1,100	Accountant storekeeper and schoolmaster	Ireland	Roman Catholic	34	Mar. 10, '84.
Rev. R. Jamieson...	600	Protestant chaplain	do	Presbyterian	62	Jan. 4, '79.
Rev. F. Guertin, O.M.I.	550	R. C. chaplain	Canada	Roman Catholic	45	May 15, '89.
Thos. A. McInnes...	790	Steward	do	Methodist	32	do 10, '82.
W. J. Carroll...	600	Hospital overseer	U. States	Roman Catholic	32	July 23, '86.
George Mackenzie...	750	Trade instructor	Scotland	Presbyterian	39	Nov. 1, '83.
A. Coutts...	750	do	Canada	do	41	Oct. 1, '86.
James Miller...	630	do	Scotland	do	55	Sept. 24, '88.
Chas. N. Derrah...	630	do	Canada	Episcopalian	46	Nov. 1, '88.
K. McRae...	630	do	Scotland	Presbyterian	30	Feb. 7, '89.
Thos. W. Quilty...	600	Keeper	Canada	Roman Catholic	41	Jan. 18, '82.
H. McKee...	600	Guard	Ireland	Presbyterian	42	Nov. 7, '84.
Finlay Stewart...	600	do	Canada	do	39	April 1, '85.
James Doyle...	600	do	do	Roman Catholic	31	Oct. 1, '86.
P. Smyth...	600	Teamster	Ireland	do	48	Feb. 21, '79.
R. J. Robertson...	560	Guard	Canada	Presbyterian	29	Oct. 11, '87.
D. C. McGillivray	560	do	do	Roman Catholic	40	Dec. 26, '87.
Adam Jackson...	560	do	Australia	Episcopalian	43	May 18, '88.
Benjamin Burr...	530	do	Ireland	Reformed Episcopal	45	Oct. 1, '88.
John McNiven...	530	Messenger	Scotland	Presbyterian	35	June 1, '89.
P. Finnegan...	500	Guard	Ireland	Roman Catholic	29	Mar. 6, '90.
Thos. Sampson...	500	do	England	Methodist	32	April 1, '90.
W. A. Patchell...	500	do	Canada	Episcopalian	29	Aug. 18, '90.
E. J. Muldoon...	500	do	do	Roman Catholic	33	Oct. 1, '90.
Daniel McMaster...	500	do	do	do	26	Feb. 1, '91.

## No. 25.

RETURN showing number of Volumes in Protestant and Roman Catholic Libraries respectively, showing number of Convicts who have used books, the number of Volumes issued during the Year, the number of Volumes condemned and number of Volumes added.

	Protestant Library.	Catholic Library.	Total.
Number of volumes at beginning of year	390	201	591
do do added during the year	93		93
do do condemned during the year	100		100
do do on hand June 30, 1891	383	201	584
do prisoners using library	22	28	50
do volumes used during the year	2,288	1,456	3,744

No. 26.—REVENUE.  
 DR. DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the British Columbia Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1891. Cr.

Date.	—	Amount.	Total.	Date.	—	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1890.				1891.			
Aug. 4.	To Deposit to credit of Receiver-General ...	18 85		June 30.	By Shoe shop .....	312 25	
Oct. 3.	do .....	153 75			Farm .....	72 75	
Nov. 4.	do .....	39 75			Carpenter's shop .....	47 95	
					Tailor shop .....	36 10	
1891.					Blacksmith shop .....	17 00	
Jan. 3.	do .....	37 25			Bake shop .....	3 00	
Mar. 4.	do .....	41 10					
April 3.	do .....	85 50					
May 4.	do .....	11 25					
June 3.	do .....	29 50					
July 3.	do .....	72 10					
			489 05				489 05

W. H. KEARY,  
 Accountant.

ARTHUR H. McBRIDE,  
 Warden.

No. 27.

DETAILS of Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

<i>Staff Salaries.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Rations—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.
Warden, Arthur H. McBride...	2,100 00	214 lbs. tea, at 26c	55 64
Deputy warden, Jas. Fitzsimmons...	1,350 00	445½ do tobacco, at 48c	213 84
Accountant, storekeeper and school-master, W. H. Keary...	1,100 00	2 sieves, at 75c	1 50
Surgeon, W. A. DeWolf Smith...	600 00	47½ galls. vinegar, at 60c	28 50
Chaplain, Rev. R. Jamieson...	600 00		3,339 70
do Rev. F. Guertin, O.M.I.	550 00		
Steward, T. A. McInnes...	790 00	<i>Christmas Extras.</i>	
Hospital overseer, W. J. Carroll...	600 00	Sundries	90 68
Trade Instructor, Geo. Mackenzie...	750 00		
do A. Coutts...	750 00	<i>Clothing.</i>	
do Chas. N. Derrah...	530 00	1 gross awls	1 50
do Jas. Miller...	630 00	3 doz. braid	3 00
do Kenneth McRae...	630 00	2 do bristles	0 12
Guards, at \$600 per annum.	2,705 02	4½ gross buckles	5 25
do 500 do	1,680 00	1 burnisher	0 60
do 530 do	530 00	Buttons	26 57
do 500 do	2,406 53	1 doz. buttonhole twist	12 00
Teamster	600 00	365½ yds. canvas, at 16c	58 48
Messenger	530 00	2 bottles cement	0 50
	19,531 55	2,157½ yds. woollen cloth, at 55c	1,186 62
<i>Uniforms.</i>		1,656½ do do 45c	745 31
4 yds. beaver, at \$6	24 00	12 doz. combs	24 00
37 do at \$5	185 00	125½ yds. cotton	10 04
22½ yds. blue cloth, at 60c	132 90	½ doz. crimps	5 70
32½ yds. blue serge, at \$2.25	72 56	1,509½ yds. flannel	677 65
24 do at \$2.75	66 00	12 yds. gaiter elastic	9 60
30 do at 85c	25 50	1 gross do webbing	3 50
163½ do at 55c	89 92	61½ yds. hair cloth	46 12
380 yds. braid	93 57	109 lo Italian cloth	81 75
2½ gross buttons, at \$1.50	3 75	41 prs. lasts	81 20
2½ doz. cap peaks, at 3.50	8 75	<i>Leather—</i>	
11 pairs crowns, at \$2	22 00	1,189 lbs. B. C. sole, at 30c	356 70
Cylinder and needles for knitting machine	14 00	244 lbs. at California sole, at 40c	97 60
45 yds. dress cloth, at 3.75	168 75	100 do scraps, at 15c	15 00
12 knot screw buttons, at 75c	9 00	184½ yds. kip	191 12
6 French kid skins, at \$2.75	16 50	186½ lbs. upper, at 60c	111 90
191½ yds. frieze, at 65c	124 47	19 ft. welt, at 25c	4 75
20 yds. mohair sq. cord, at 15c	3 00	188½ lbs. cordovan, at 33c	62 50
3½ do mohair olivets, at \$1.50	4 87	74½ ft. pebble, at 26c	19 43
3½ do do at \$1.25	4 06	43½ yds. linen	10 87
11½ lbs. silk thread, at \$8.80	16 87	191 do lining	47 75
25 summer hats, at \$1.50	37 50	50 do serge	62 50
26 winter hats, at \$4	104 00	50 do tweed	25 00
	1,226 97	Needles	27 80
<i>Rations.</i>		1 oil stone	1 50
15,418 lbs. beef, at 5½c	886 53	99 yds. pocketing	13 86
2,500 do bran	36 25	1 lb. rubber tissue	4 00
320 lbs. butter, at 30c	96 00	Sewing machine repairs	18 60
12 doz. combs, at 39 00	39 00	Shoe hooks and eyelets	6 44
1 doz. barber's combs	2 50	2 galls. shoe ink	2 50
3,752½ lbs. fish, at 4c	150 17	½ doz. shoe knives	1 75
228 brls. flour, at \$6.25	1,425 00	151½ lbs. shoe nails	43 15
50 lbs. lard, at 15c	7 50	1½ bush. shoe pegs	1 62
500 lbs. oatmeal, at 3½c	16 25	21 lbs. shoe tacks	12 45
300 do pease, at 8c	24 00	2 bottles shoe varnish	0 50
70 do pepper, 5c	3 50	8 lbs. shoe wax	2 80
½ doz. razors, at \$20	10 00	1 gross sandpaper	4 32
1,400 lbs. rice, at 4c	56 00	476½ yds. silesia	98 67
2,700 do salt, at 1c	27 00	<i>Skins—</i>	
50 lbs. castile soap, at 25c	12 50	15 lbs. Canadian calf	15 00
300 do common soap, at 4½c	40 50	27 ft. glove calf	9 45
1,751 lbs. sugar, at 8c	149 08	9 kid	24 75
135 galls. syrup, at 50c	67 50	4 goat	10 00
		4½ doz. sheep	47 50
		53 lbs. French calf	84 80
		42 sole plate patterns	21 00
		1 doz. sponges	1 25

## DETAILS of Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—Continued.

<i>Clothing—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Chapels.</i>	\$ cts.
1 gross steel shanks.....	6 00	36 lbs. candles, wax.....	5 40
4 doz. straw hats.....	6 00	15 yds. carpet.....	18 75
72 pairs suspenders.....	36 00	1 bottle communion wine.....	1 00
2 boxes tailors' crayons.....	3 00	Mission books, hymnals, &c.....	33 50
7 gross tape.....	21 00	2 doz. towels.....	8 00
1 doz. thimbles.....	0 60	2½ yds. velvet.....	3 75
Thread—			70 40
1 gross cotton.....	5 75	<i>Library.</i>	
9 lbs. linen, skein.....	14 85	44 books for Protestant library.....	41 80
8 doz. linen, spool.....	14 40	3 doz. crosses.....	1 80
9 lbs. machine twist.....	79 20	1 directory.....	3 00
9 lbs. shoe.....	11 25	Subscription, "Daily Colonist".....	12 00
1½ doz. silk.....	18 34	do "Daily Columbian".....	12 00
80 yds. towelling.....	10 00	do "Daily Ledger".....	12 00
1½ bales wadding.....	13 50		82 60
4 pts. wax oil.....	3 00	<i>Hospital.</i>	
2 reams wrapping paper.....	11 00	10 packages absorb. cotton.....	2 50
50 wrappers.....	7 95	2 lbs. acet. scillae.....	0 24
	4,699 88	6 bottles acetic acid.....	6 00
<i>Convicts' Travelling Allowance.</i>		½ lb. acid phos. dil.....	0 50
1 convict.....	5 00	3 galls. alcohol.....	12 00
6 do at \$7.50.....	45 00	5 lbs. alum.....	0 25
2 do at 10.....	20 00	1 lb. ammon. mur.....	0 10
6 do at 12.50.....	75 00	1 oz. argent nit.....	0 90
5 do at 15.....	75 00	2 lbs. aqua ammon.....	0 30
2 do at 17.50.....	35 00	1 doz. asthma cure.....	14 00
8 do at 20.....	160 00	1 atomiser.....	2 50
1 do.....	22 00	2 bottles balsam honey.....	1 00
1 do.....	23 00	8 do beef, iron and wine.....	8 00
2 do at \$25.....	50 00	6 do beef peptonoid.....	9 00
1 do.....	30 00	2 galls. benzine.....	0 60
	562 50	3 oz. bismuth carb.....	1 50
<i>Discharge Clothing.</i>		4 oz. do sub. nit.....	2 00
2 yds. braid.....	0 10	2 bottles black draught.....	0 50
1½ gross buttons.....	1 80	21 doz. bottles.....	18 00
16 yds. cashmere.....	8 00	7 lbs. cascara sagrada.....	7 00
34 boxes collars.....	8 50	2½ doz. chickens.....	18 00
10 yds. cotton.....	1 25	12 nests chip boxes.....	1 50
136½ yds. flannel.....	63 26	1 doz. chlorodine.....	6 00
3 doz. handkerchiefs.....	9 00	2 lbs. chloroform.....	1 50
34 hats.....	93 00	10 lbs. cit. magnesia.....	4 00
8 yds. lining.....	1 50	1 clinical therinometer.....	3 00
34 neckties.....	25 50	3½ galls. cod liver oil.....	5 25
1 shawl.....	6 00	1 oz. codia.....	1 50
14 spools silk twist.....	12 20	Corn cure.....	1 75
2 doz. suspenders.....	5 50	4 oz. creosote.....	0 60
½ do tailors' tapers.....	0 75	4 pkgs. diamond dyes.....	0 40
1 spool thread.....	0 05	1 doz. eggs.....	0 20
130½ yds. tweed.....	91 52	9 rolls emp. bellad.....	11 25
	327 93	11 boxes Enos fruit salt.....	11 00
<i>Bedding.</i>		8½ lbs. epsom salts.....	0 51
12 blankets.....	72 00	4 ozs. ferri et quin. cit.....	1 20
105 yds. canvas.....	43 05	2 do ferri et quin. et strych. cit.....	2 00
36 counterpanes.....	45 00	8 doz. fluid beef.....	46 20
136½ yds. sheeting.....	34 13	1 lb. fld. ex. toraxaci.....	3 00
37 yds. ticking.....	5 92	15 lbs. glycerine.....	11 25
	200 10	1 lb. gum acacia.....	0 70
<i>Interments.</i>		4 jars honey.....	2 40
Copy of inquisition.....	2 70	2 lbs. hyd. oleas.....	4 00
		3 ozs. iodoform.....	4 50
		2 rolls isinglass plaster.....	2 50
		1 lb. Jaques' specific.....	2 25
		½ doz. lactopeptine.....	6 00
		2 lbs. lanoline.....	6 00
		2 do lin. bellad.....	4 00
		10 do lin. saponis.....	10 00
		45 do linseed, ground.....	2 70

DETAILS of Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—Continued.

<i>Hospital—Continued.</i>	\$	cts.	<i>Hospital—Concluded.</i>	\$	cts.
4 do liq. ammon. fort	0	48	2 lbs. tr. opii. camph.	0	80
4 ozs. liq. epispasticus.	1	00	1 do sarse co.	2	50
6 lbs. liq. peptonoid.	9	00	2 do scillae	0	70
1½ do litheated hydrangia.	5	25	1 do sennae	1	00
1½ do mutton.	1	65	1½ do tolu.	2	25
100 lbs. oatmeal.	3	25	4 lbs. zingib.	2	40
1 gall. ol. morrhui.	1	50	250 tritirates. hyd. chlor. mite.	1	25
½ do olivae opt.	0	75	1 truss.	2	50
1 do ricini opt.	1	50	2 lbs. ung. haustis.	2	00
12 ozs. ol. tar.	1	50	1 do gallae E. opium.	3	00
¼ gall. ol. terebinth.	0	19	½ do pot. sodid.	1	00
100 pil. atropae sulph.	1	00	1 do zinci.	1	50
1 box pil. antipyrin.	3	00	5 lbs. vaseline.	1	50
200 pil. camph. mono.	4	00	1 lb. Venice turpentine.	1	25
600 do cath. co.	1	80	2 lbs. vin. specac.	1	10
4 boxes pil. cockles.	2	00	4 oz. vin. opii.	1	00
200 pil. cofficin.	3	00	2 lbs. Wyeth's Ergot.	6	00
300 do hydr.	2	25	2 do yellow wax.	0	90
24 do hydr. and coloe.	1	00	4 oz. zinci oxid.	50	00
100 do mangan binox.	1	00			
100 do peptonie.	2	00	<i>Heating.</i>		420 87
100 do podoph.	1	00	1 boiler, copper bottom.		30 00
100 do quin. sulph.	2	00	184½ tons coal, \$6.25.		1,153 12
100 do santonie.	1	00	15 coal scuttles.		19 00
½ lb. plumbi acet.	0	01	2 sets fire irons.		6 50
3 lbs. pot. bitart.	0	90	3 days' labour, \$5.		15 00
1 lb. pot. bromide.	0	40	1 stove grate for Guerny boiler.		12 60
1 do chlor.	0	16	2 sets stove linings.		7 20
1 do chlor. tablets.	1	25	Stovepiping.		36 85
1 do citras.	2	00	35 lbs. zinc.		4 20
1 lb. potassii nit.	0	09			1,284 47
6 ozs. pr. carbo. liq.	0	60	<i>Light.</i>		
6 do jalopae co.	0	12	30 galls. coal oil at 22c.		6 60
8 do rhei. obt.	2	00	589,200 ft. of gas at \$3 per M.		1,767 60
8 ozs. quassia chips.	0	05	1 gas lighter.		1 50
3 ozs. sacch. pepsine.	1	80	2 doz. lanterns at \$15.		30 00
1 ox. saloe.	1	00	8 gross matches at 40c.		3 20
1 box soap, cuticura.	1	05	12 box tapers at 25c.		3 00
½ doz. soap, oatmeal.	0	30			1,811 90
1 do tar.	1	50	<i>Repairs to Buildings.</i>		
3 lbs. soda bibor.	0	36	Brushes, paint, varnish, and white-wash.		33 25
2 do bicarb.	0	30	Butts and hinges.		30 35
1 do minte tabs.	2	00	Chalk, chalk-lines and twine.		8 05
1 do salicylic.	4	00	100 lbs. fire-clay.		6 50
1 spatula.	0	50	6 cases glass.		72 50
3 pairs spectacles.	7	00	Glue, glue-pot and putty.		15 95
Sponges.	9	00	Hooks, eyelets and furnishings.		17 15
1 lb. spr. ain. arom.	0	50	331 lbs. iron.		18 64
2 lbs. spr. aether nit.	1	20	Lime and cement.		41 10
2 do camph.	1	20	101½ galls. linseed oil.		101 22
2 lbs. steak.	0	11	Locks, keys and latches.		98 14
1 lb. syr. ferri. iod.	1	00	Lumber.		710 25
9 bottles syr. of figs.	6	75	5 galls. machine oil.		3 75
6 lbs. syr. simplex.	3	00	Mosquito-netting and wove-wire.		3 17
3 pkgs. tape-worm specific.	6	75	Nails and tacks.		71 24
½ lb. taraxaci.	1	50	10 galls. nut oil.		13 75
2 jars tarrante paste.	3	00	Piping, valves, unions, etc.		185 07
8 ozs. tr. aconite.	1	00	Plumbing.		524 50
4 lbs. tr. arnica.	1	60	1 doz. rat traps.		6 00
1 do bellad.	1	50	18 quires sandpaper.		6 30
1 do buchu.	0	40	Screws and bolts.		23 15
2 do calumbae.	0	60	1 sink.		6 00
3 do camph. co.	1	20	Tools.		37 60
1 do cardam.	0	40	30 galls. turpentine.		30 00
1 do capsici.	0	50			
1 do digitalis.	1	00			
1 do ferri.	0	25			
3 do gent. co.	0	95			
1 do hyoscyami.	1	50			
2 do sodine.	1	50			
1 do opii.	0	75			

DETAILS of Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—*Continued.*

<i>Repairs to Buildings—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Stables.</i>	\$ cts.
Varnish, shellac and dryers.....	34 25	1 doz. axle-grease.....	2 40
½ doz. prs. Venetian blinds.....	50 00	1,069 lbs. barley.....	21 38
White lead, umber and ochre.....	59 25	½ ton bran.....	15 00
87 lbs. Windsor cord.....	67 75	1 blanket.....	3 50
Zinc and lead.....	10 45	2 brushes.....	1 50
	2,285 33	2 curry combs.....	88
		Driving lines.....	5 00
<i>Armoury.</i>		2 horse rasps.....	2 50
Caretaking, 12 months at \$2.....	24 00	1 surcingle.....	2 70
		1 doz. snaps.....	1 00
			55 86
		<i>Furniture.</i>	
<i>Kitchen.</i>		1 bed.....	3 25
1 doz. banister brushes.....	8 40	11 blinds.....	11 00
2 boilers.....	15 25	102½ yds. carpet.....	107 63
9 doz. brooms.....	27 00	1 doz. chair bottoms.....	3 75
1 coffee mill.....	1 75	1 clock.....	45 00
6 dippers.....	2 10	Clock repairs.....	5 00
1 doz. dust-pans.....	4 20	9 yds. desk covering.....	15 75
3 doz. galvanized buckets.....	45 00	16 door mats.....	65 00
96 lbs. lye.....	15 36	20 yds. gimp.....	1 60
1 doz. mop-handles.....	2 00	1 looking glass.....	1 25
8 yds. oil cloth.....	6 00	Moss and twine.....	3 00
Piping, valves and couplings.....	58 97	Nails, tacks and staples.....	6 75
Rat and mouse traps.....	15 00	1 doz. spittoons.....	5 40
2 scoops.....	2 25	Table legs and castors.....	3 00
6 doz. scrub-brushes.....	50 50	3 toilet sets, complete.....	10 50
1 sink.....	4 25		287 88
2 doz. stove-brushes.....	4 75		
23½ doz. toilet paper.....	77 00	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
2 doz. twine.....	2 00	Telegrams.....	92 81
1 do wash-boards.....	3 50	Postage.....	45 00
5 water cans.....	11 50	Freight charges.....	240 52
4 doz. water tins.....	12 00	Express charges.....	56 05
9 do whisks.....	9 00	Advertising.....	38 60
4 do wooden buckets.....	18 00	Telephone.....	86 00
	395 78	Travelling expenses.....	7 00
		Magistrate's fees.....	2 50
<i>Stationery.</i>		Law fees.....	20 00
2 die indicators.....	14 00	Queen's Printer.....	34 53
Repairing die stamps.....	2 50	Stationery Office.....	95 32
1 roll tracing linen.....	11 00		718 33
	27 50	<i>Total for Miscellaneous.....</i>	
		<i>Industries.</i>	
<i>Farm.</i>		4,469 lbs. Cumberland coal.....	55 86
2 doz. axe heads.....	48 00	Files (assorted).....	10 10
Grindstone and fixtures.....	10 41	55 lbs. horseshoes.....	5 50
128 loads manure.....	49 00	15 lbs. horseshoe nails.....	3 75
1 manure fork.....	1 25	276 lbs. iron.....	12 97
1 doz. manure fork handles.....	5 00	1 pipe vice.....	16 50
3 doz. pick handles.....	13 50	2 broad axes.....	3 25
Seeds.....	108 10	1 hand-saw.....	2 00
3 doz. shovels.....	22 50	2 plane irons.....	1 00
Shrubs and trees.....	23 50		110 93
1 sickle.....	75	<i>Total for Industries.....</i>	
	282 01	<i>Grand total.....</i>	37,639 87.

DETAILS of Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—*Continued.*

## RECAPITULATION.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Staff:</i>				
Salaries.....	19,531	55		
Uniforms.....	1,226	97		
			20,758	52
<i>Maintenance:</i>				
Rations.....	3,339	70		
Clothing.....	4,699	88		
Travelling allowance.....	562	50		
Discharge clothing.....	327	93		
Bedding.....	200	10		
Internments.....	2	70		
Chapels.....	70	40		
Library.....	82	60		
Hospital.....	420	87		
Christmas extras.....	90	68		
			9,797	36
<i>Working expenses:</i>				
Heating.....	1,284	47		
Light.....	1,811	90		
Repairs to buildings.....	2,285	33		
Armoury.....	24	00		
Kitchen.....	395	78		
Stationery.....	27	50		
Farm.....	282	01		
Stables.....	55	86		
Furniture.....	287	88		
			6,454	73
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
Telegrams.....	92	81		
Postage.....	45	00		
Freight charges.....	240	52		
Express charges.....	56	05		
Advertising.....	38	60		
Telephone.....	86	00		
Travelling expenses.....	7	00		
Magistrates' fees.....	2	50		
Law fees.....	20	00		
Queen's Printer.....	34	53		
Stationery Office.....	95	32		
			718	33
<i>Industries:</i>				
Sundries.....				110 93
<b>Total</b> .....			<b>37,839</b>	<b>87</b>



No. 28.

BALANCE SHEET, British Columbia Penitentiary, for Fiscal Year ended  
30th June, 1891.

DR.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Buildings.....	224,916 00	Balance .....	347,820 64
Land.....	86,500 00		
Fencing.....	10,500 00		
Tailor shop.....	3,583 00		
Sundries.....	3,304 25		
Farm.....	3,032 51		
Wing.....	2,072 50		
Store room.....	1,657 32		
Shoe shop.....	1,528 28		
Stables.....	1,260 00		
Catholic chapel.....	1,131 25		
Warden's house.....	1,071 55		
Deputy warden's quarters.....	1,041 25		
Armoury.....	948 50		
Blacksmith shop.....	840 47		
Wash house.....	737 80		
Hospital.....	659 45		
Protestant chapel.....	618 75		
Accountant's office.....	617 70		
Halls.....	421 75		
Carpenter shop.....	405 41		
Convicts' kitchen.....	234 50		
Warden's office.....	201 70		
Lamp room.....	166 45		
Bake house.....	130 60		
Steward's office.....	105 20		
Guards' quarters.....	53 60		
Officers' dining room.....	50 60		
Meat room.....	30 25		
	347,820 64		347,820 64
W. To Balance—Investment.....	347,820 64		

DEPARTMENT

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

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ANNUAL REPORT

31st DECEMBER, 1891

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

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OTTAWA

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

1892



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, BARON STANLEY OF PRESTON, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Knight Grand Cross of The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada.*

MY LORD,—

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 1891, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MACKENZIE BOWELL,

*Minister of Militia and Defence.*

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, 1st February, 1892.



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# DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

31st December, 1891.

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REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPUTY MINISTER.

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, 1st February, 1892.

SIR,—In submitting to you the present report on the administration of the Department of Militia and Defence during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1891, together with a financial statement showing the amounts voted by Parliament for the last fiscal year, and the expenditure incurred, I have the honour to offer the following remarks:—

The first and most important Appendix to which I beg to call your attention is the Report of the General Officer Commanding the Militia. The detailed statement given in that report, upon the condition of our Military Schools and the Active Militia generally, establishes the fact that the Major General has made himself conversant with the minutest details, good and bad, of our present system; and the changes in certain cases which are proposed as a remedy by this distinguished officer deserve all possible consideration. His reports on the District Camps will be read with interest. There is no doubt that the custom now prevailing, of changing every year the location of Camps in certain districts, leads to considerable unnecessary expenditure, and in many cases involves also increased transport. The advantage of having in one locality a permanent yearly camping ground, with proper permanent sheds and rifle ranges, which a trifling annual expense will keep in good repair, would secure proper accommodation, available at any time, and be of great use to the local forces during the season when rifle practice is carried on.

The yearly training of the whole Force, as recommended by the General Officer Commanding, is of great importance, and it is to be hoped the finances of the country will soon justify an increase in our estimates for that service, so that every man in the Force may be put through his annual drill.

Another important subject which presents itself with renewed urgency, and the difficulties of which will have to be solved in the near future, is the necessary provision that must be made for pensions for long service, for Officers belonging to our permanent School Corps, and on the District Staff of the Active Militia. Some Officers at present serving are above the proper age, and I have no doubt would gladly retire and make room for younger blood, if proper provision, to which they are justly entitled by long and faithful service, were made for them in their declining years.

In the report of the Director of Stores (Appendix No. 2) will be found a statement of all issues of clothing made to the Force during the year. As in previous years, this clothing is made by Canadian contractors, and gives entire satisfaction.



A detailed return of all the ammunition issued to the Force is also given. The whole of this ammunition, except the Martini-Henry, has been made in Canada; and from this date the Martini-Henry ammunition will likewise be furnished by the Government Cartridge Factory. It will be seen also by this report that all Government property, in the way of clothing, stores of all kinds and ammunition, entrusted to the care of the Superintendents of Stores in the different Military Districts as well as at Headquarters, has been counted, examined and reported on in a very thorough manner, according to Militia Regulations. Among the carefully prepared appendices to the report of the Director of Stores, will be found a return of the ordnance in possession of the Militia and in Store charge respectively. Comments upon the nature and the present condition of this armament are made in the report of the Major General Commanding.

The report of the Architect of the Department (Appendix No. 3) gives a detailed statement of all expenditure authorized by the Minister of Militia and Defence for the maintenance and repairs of the various buildings entrusted to our care. Under this head I beg to remark that the buildings at Winnipeg, the present headquarters of the Canadian Mounted Rifle Corps, are a lot of ordinary wooden huts, built more than twenty years ago. These huts were not intended to be permanent buildings; and, in a cold climate such as that of Winnipeg, the consumption of fuel required to keep them habitable is very much more than would be sufficient to heat an ordinary building of equal size of permanent structure. I find that, since 1885, the large sum of \$71,000 has been spent, and charged to the heating and repairs of these huts. Under these circumstances, it is very evident that the time has come, to replace the shattered and cold buildings by modern permanent barracks; and any further expense for repairs of the old huts would be money thrown away. In addition to these new barracks at Winnipeg, a Drill Hall will be required at Halifax, to replace the old wooden one lately burnt. In this connection I beg to say that work has commenced on the Drill Hall at Toronto. This building promises to be an ornament to the city. The contract has been given to Major Stewart, an energetic contractor, who is also an efficient Officer of our Force, in command of the Ottawa Field Battery.

The question of the proper drainage of the Tête de Pont Barracks at Kingston is one of vital importance for the health and comfort of the troops quartered in those buildings. The difficulties in this respect have increased to such an extent that it is very questionable whether other quarters will not, in the near future, become a matter of necessity. The property is a very valuable one, and its sale would fully compensate for the cost of providing Barracks in some other locality, where all modern appliances and improvements could be introduced for the comfort of the men.

The heating of these numerous and extensive buildings throughout the Dominion, consisting of the Halls, Barracks, &c., of nine Military Schools, those of the Royal Military College, those also of the Militia Staff in the different military districts, represents a large amount of coal, which has to be purchased yearly in the different localities. The sum of \$45,261.89 was paid during the twelve months for the service in question by this Department. As in other departments of the public service a like expenditure is necessary, and in some cases even larger than that for the Militia, I would respectfully suggest that a large saving could be made by a uni-

form system of purchase, by direct importation of the whole of the fuel required for all the public buildings in the Dominion. By this means coal could always be furnished at the minimum market price, on proper requisition. I believe this mode of action would give satisfaction and be economical.

The amount voted for maintenance and repairs was not sufficient to meet the requirements under this head during the year, and certain necessary works had to be postponed. Part of this money had to be spent on the fortification walls of the city of Quebec, in order to prevent what might have been a very serious accident. Following the disastrous rock-slide which took place at the foot of King's Bastion in 1889, we have had during the last year the fall of the Half Moon Battery, which accident appears traceable to the same causes. These walls threaten to become a source of considerable expense. As they have not been kept in proper repair, the repeated action of rain and frost has damaged them so very considerably that in certain places they have become dangerous.

Considerable improvements have taken place in the Government Cartridge Factory, as will be seen by the Superintendent's Report (Appendix No. 4). New machinery has been imported for the manufacture of the Martini-Henry cartridge, and in a good many cases the machinery used for the Snider cartridge has been altered so as to be available for the manufacture of the Martini-Henry. As a rule we have had but little satisfaction with the machinery lately imported; and, had it not been for the ability of our staff in perfecting machinery and correcting defects, the machinery, as received, could not have been made use of. Should any more be required, I have no doubt it would be safer and more economical to send an Officer specially to purchase it in England or elsewhere, than to trust to its being manufactured by contract. The shell factory and foundry have also been increased in capacity, and 64-pr. and 9-pr. common shell, as well as 64-pr. and 9-pr. Shrapnel shell, are now cast and perfected in the Factory. We are now in a position to furnish all the ammunition required for gun practice. The results of all the tests to which these shells have been subjected are very satisfactory.

I have great satisfaction also in stating that the Snider ammunition that has been furnished to the Force during the year has given entire satisfaction. The usual yearly amount of Snider ammunition has been delivered into the Militia Stores. The work at present going on at the Cartridge Factory is limited to the manufacture of the Martini-Henry ammunition.

The following tabular statements show, in brief, the expenditure, &c., of the Militia for the fiscal year which ended on the 30th June, 1891:—

*Militia Expenditure, 1890-91.*

Salaries, Headquarter Staff.....	\$ 5,060 27
do District Staff .....	12,163 00
do Brigade Majors .....	14,209 42
Royal Military College.....	69,248 29
Ammunition, Clothing and Military Stores.....	192,000 15
Public Armouries and care of arms.....	60,927 93
Drill Pay and Camp purposes ... ..	272,098 37
Drill Instruction..... ..	35,996 50
Contingencies..... ..	39,200 17

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.....	10,000 00
do Artillery do .....	2,000 00
Drill Sheds, Rifle Ranges and Military Properties....	27,662 81
Construction and Repairs ..	79,291 36

## Permanent Forces:

Cavalry, "A" "B" and "C" Batteries, Mounted Infantry and Infantry Schools, .....	459,655 38
Total of Ordinary Militia Service...	\$1,279,513 65
North-West Service (Rebellion 1885).....	8,017 02
Total.....	<u>\$1,287,530 67</u>

*Pensions.*

For wounds, &c., in War of 1812 (Upper Canada) .. \$	3,200 00
do Fenian Raids.....	3,087 80
do Rebellion 1885, N. W. T.....	21,028 81
Surviving Veterans of 1812.....	1,230 00
Total Pensions.....	<u>\$ 28,546 61</u>

*Militia Revenue, 1890-91.*

Fines and Forfeitures.....	\$ 5 00
Casual Revenues.....	4,859 65
Extra Ammunition.....	14,013 27
Military Stores and clothing.....	2,762 41
Miscellaneous Revenue .....	618 18
Rent of Military properties.....	4,657 50
	<u>\$ 26,916 01</u>
Royal Military College.....	21,306 91
Total.....	<u>\$ 48,222 92</u>

*Number of Pensioners, 1890-91.*

War of 1812 (Upper Canada).....	40
Fenian Raids (New Militia).....	22
Rebellion, N. W. T., 1885.....	107
*Surviving Veterans of 1812.....	41
Total.....	<u>210</u>

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

C. EUG. PANET, Colonel,  
*Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of  
Militia and Defence.

\*NOTE.—Not one of the Veterans of the war of 1812 died during the year ended 30th June, 1891.

## APPENDIX No. 1

TO  
 REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER  
 OF  
 MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

—  
 1891  
 —

## REPORT OF THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, 1st February, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Militia, to the command of which I was appointed on the 20th November, 1890, entering upon my duties on the 5th December, 1890. The report for that year was then almost completed. I accordingly declined to assume any responsibility for that which was presented to Parliament in 1891.

## SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION AND PERMANENT CORPS.

I take first in order the permanent military establishments of the Militia, viz., the schools of instruction, and those corps, enlisted for permanent service, which furnish their personnel.

The returns (Appendices A and B) which have been drawn up under my direction, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1891, deal with that personnel from various points of view.

In the former, two sets of figures, under the headings "Become non-effective" and "Enrolled," show the waste that takes place, in an average year, in the permanent corps, and the manner in which that waste is made good, while a third set of figures shows the length of service of non-commissioned officers and men serving on the date above mentioned.

Appendix B, "Return of Courts Martial," covering the same period, gives an idea of the temporary loss which occurs, in consequence of the more serious forms of military crime, and the necessary action of military law.

Deducting transfers and re-enlisted men, the waste of the year is shown to be 497 out of a total establishment of 966 non-commissioned officers and men. This waste may be reduced by 42 on account of men tried by court martial for desertion, who become available again, at the end of their sentences; and the net loss for the year placed at 455 men, or 47·10 per cent of the establishment. It follows, therefore, that the greater part of the men in the ranks must be recruits, of less than 1 year's service. This is further proved to be the case, since 353 men are returned in that category, or 34·47 per cent, while, if the deficiency in the total strength were completed, to the full establishment, the proportion would rise to 41·30 per cent. The presence of so large a proportion of recruits, at the schools of instruction, is a serious disadvantage to their efficiency, since the small staff of instructors has to be constantly employed in drilling them, while their ignorance of discipline is apt to act as a bad example, to the attached men of the Active Militia.

Of men under two years' service there are 524, or 54.24 per cent. These men with a few rare exceptions are incapable of imparting instruction. There remains, therefore, only 45.76 per cent which can be looked to, to provide Instructors. Deducting from this number 28 per cent, representing 270 employed as artificers, officers' servants, bandsmen and others employed on duties not connected with instruction, we have only 17.76 per cent from which selection can be made of trustworthy non-commissioned officers, for the administrative work of the permanent corps, and as acting instructors for the active militia. Practically, the proportion is even smaller. Briefly the result drawn from these figures may be stated thus:

	Per cent.
Under 2 years' service.....	54.24
Employed on duties not connected with instruction.....	28.00
Non-commissioned officers employed in the active duties of the permanent corps.....	16.56
Balance nominally available to furnish extra instructors....	1.20
	100.00

The balance is merely nominal, since the corps are always below their strength.

Examining the figures in these returns still further, it is to be noted that of 201 men who have completed their three years' engagement, 122 have re-enlisted, leaving only a net loss of 79 discharged as time expired. The re-enlisted men are invariably those drawing the higher rates of pay (viz., from 80 cents to \$1.25 a day) or those whose special employment gives them some extra emolument, in addition to their pay. It may, therefore, fairly be argued that a slight inducement, such as permanent Government employment after a certain number of years' service, would retain many more men in the service, to the great advantage of the Militia.

On the other hand, there is an absolute loss of 103 men discharged by purchase before the termination of their engagement. The number of men, discharged as unsuitable from moral or physical causes, is very high, and denotes a want of care in the acceptance of recruits.

As I have pointed out, a large number of men, in the permanent corps, are withdrawn from the regular instructional duties, which consequently fall more heavily on the remainder, and I cannot but attribute to this cause some part of the dissatisfaction with military service, denoted by numerous desertions and discharges by purchase. When, as in these corps, the establishment is reduced to the narrowest limits, there is no room for mere show; and in the attempt to maintain it, there has been a serious sacrifice of efficiency. Steps will be taken to remedy this fault.

The value of the instruction, at the different schools, varies very much. This is to be judged by the results, noted in the various camps of the Active Militia. Their administrative system is in many particulars defective, and is marked by a want of uniformity. This likewise produces an evident evil result in the Active Militia. The establishment of a uniform, practical and sound system of instruction, both in drill and administration, is absolutely necessary. This has been already taken in hand, a committee of officers of experience in militia matters having been detailed by me to elaborate the scheme.

Whilst I cannot express myself as satisfied with the condition of the permanent force, I must bear witness to the excellent work it has done, in spite of many disadvantages. (Appendix C.) It possesses some excellent officers and non-commissioned officers, to whose constant devotion to duty, alone, is to be ascribed the marked results that are visible, in the superior training of every officer and man of the Active Militia that has passed under their instruction. The faults, that I have noted, are, in the majority of cases, due to primary defects of organization.

#### NECESSITY OF HIGHER MILITARY EDUCATION.

Nevertheless, it is desirable that a higher standard of instruction should be exacted from the officers of the permanent corps, in order to fit them for the higher

duties of instruction, which should be performed by them in time of peace; and to qualify them for staff duties in the event of war. As a rule, there is no lack of desire on their part to improve themselves, but they require the means and encouragement to do so. For this purpose the provision of military books, at the schools of instruction, is indispensable. A small annual allowance would enable each school to form a military library, to the great advantage of the active, as well as of the permanent Militia.

My object is to make the schools of instruction, not simply places for the acquirement of an elementary knowledge of drill, but centres of military thought, where officers of the militia can find encouragement and assistance in the study of military history, tactics, administration and other subjects. I see no reason why volunteer officers in Canada should not attain the same eminence, as experts in various branches of military knowledge, as many busy men serving in the English volunteers have done.

The practice of military exercises, at the schools of instruction, likewise requires encouragement, in order that their practice in the Active Militia may receive an impulse. For this purpose I obtained last year a grant of medals, from the Committee of the Royal Military Tournament in England, but owing to the absence of equipment (the cost of which is but small) no Infantry competitions have taken place. The advantage of the practice of such exercises, by all ranks of the Active Militia, is obvious. At present they labour under the difficulty of having no qualified instructors, such as should be found among the officers and non-commissioned officers of the permanent corps.

#### CHANGES IN THE PERMANENT CORPS.

Special mention is necessary of the permanent corps quartered at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Victoria, B.C. Early in February, 1891, in consequence of repeated evidences of disorganization, I made an inspection of the Company of Mounted Infantry at the former station. The condition in which I found it was such that no measure short of complete and radical reorganization could have been of any avail. With the title of the Canadian Mounted Rifle Corps, it is now formed into a troop of cavalry, of the type I believe to be best suited to that region, and placed under the command of Captain Heward, late Cavalry School Corps. At my inspection in October it left little to be desired, and an entirely new spirit appeared to pervade all ranks, while the cost to the public has been reduced by about \$1,500 a year.

The condition found to exist in the late Company of Mounted Infantry, within one month of the publication of last year's annual report, and within four months of a special inspection by the Adjutant General, confirmed me in my decision, to set aside the practice of receiving reports from Commandants of Schools, and to assume personally the responsibility for report, which is inseparable from the duty of an Inspecting Officer.

The strength of "C" Battery, Regiment Canadian Artillery, at Victoria, B.C., had in October last fallen to 53 non-commissioned officers and men. As recruits could not be obtained in British Columbia, it became necessary to send out drafts from the eastern provinces. These to the number of 53 non-commissioned officers and men arrived there on the 7th October, 1891.

The state of the labour market in British Columbia is such as to render a regular supply of recruits impossible in that province, and the Department must look forward to being obliged to maintain the strength of this Battery by constant drafts from the eastern provinces.

#### ACTIVE MILITIA.

For convenience, I propose to deal with the Active Militia in the two categories into which it naturally falls, viz. :—

1. Corps receiving continuous training in district camps. (Appendix D.)

2. Corps performing individual drills at regimental headquarters. (Appendix E.)

With a few exceptions the former comprise the rural, and the latter the city corps of militia. It must be noted that the Militia Act recognizes no such distinction, but lays down the terms of service and liabilities of the militia generally. In practice it has been found necessary to relax the conditions of service in certain cases, and thus gradually two classes have sprung up in the militia, differing from one another in their constitution as completely as in England the volunteer force differs from the militia. A system has grown up which is neither the volunteer nor the militia system, but which partakes of the faults of both, while the Militia Act has in many particulars become a dead letter.

The broad distinction between the volunteer and the militia system may be thus defined: In the former the Volunteer, by attaining a certain standard of efficiency, earns a capitation grant from the Government, payable not to himself but to the regimental fund, whereas in the latter, the voluntarily enlisted militiaman is entitled to receive, personally, a fixed rate of daily pay for service performed.

At present it is customary in many city corps, to require the recruit to sign an agreement, binding himself to hand over his pay to regimental or company funds. Such an agreement is not legally binding on the recruit; and where, as occasionally happens, he repudiates the agreement, he is merely exercising an incontestable right. The captain or commanding officer may take action in a court of law, to recover for breach of agreement, but under the Militia Act he can have no redress. I have not known a case where such action has been attempted. As a direct result of this state of things, free enlistment becomes impossible, since men, who may appear unwilling to enter into, or adhere to, the above-mentioned contract, are naturally regarded as undesirable recruits, however eligible they may be for military service. There appears little doubt that the volunteer system is the best adapted to the conditions existing in the large cities. By adopting the principle in its entirety, and giving the force of law to a system which now exists only by mutual consent between officers and men, a great benefit would be conferred on the city corps. The volunteer system is no new departure in Canada. It dates back to a time anterior to the Militia Act. An error was undoubtedly committed in attempting to blend incongruous elements under one Act, and one set of militia regulations.

The Rural Militia would likewise benefit by such a change. There is, in that category, the best possible material for a national defensive force, and to it the militia system is alone applicable.

An effect of the existing anomaly is to make both categories of the Militia dependent for their pay, on a single vote in militia estimates, without distinction as to the manner in which that pay is earned.

It appears to have been assumed, that circumstances require the pay granted under that vote to be divided in a proportion, which bears no relation to the comparative strength of the two categories. Thus in the current year, the proportion of Vote No. 100 in the Militia estimates, allotted as pay to each category, has been:—

To rural corps. ....	44 p. c. of the whole sum.
To city corps. ....	34 do do

or a difference of one-tenth only in favour of the rural corps. The disadvantage under which rural corps labour is sufficiently evident, when it is remembered that their established strength exceeds that of city corps, in the proportion of 3 to 1. It is a disadvantage, moreover, which is annually increasing, by the creation of new city corps. A striking instance of this appears in No. 2 Military District, where in the past year the city militia has been increased by 10 companies, representing an annual charge for drill pay of \$3,736.48. Under the present system, this sum must be withdrawn from the rural battalions, whose annual quota for drill is thereby proportionately reduced. The only manner in which this defect can be remedied, is by separating the two categories of Active Militia (as already

suggested) placing the annual vote for pay under sub-heads answering to those categories, and attaching thereto the establishment list of each. This manner of dealing with pay is found necessary, not only in England, but in countries where the right of Parliament to control expenditure, is less fully recognized.

#### TRAINING.

Appendices F, G, H, I, of this report deal with the training of the Militia in the past year. Some changes have been introduced by me which I trust, as they become understood and developed, will lead to a more practical form of instruction, and a better employment of the short time available for drill.

The relative degree of efficiency of the three arms in the Active Militia is as follows:—

Artillery .....	1
Cavalry.....	2
Infantry.....	3

The inferiority in every respect of the last, and most important arm, is very marked. The report of the Inspector of Engineers (Appendix L) contains some practical suggestions, for the reorganization of the so-called Engineer companies. I fully concur in the opinion he expresses. At present no corps of military Engineers can be said to exist in Canada; but, as pointed out by Major Mayne, the population of certain districts could provide probably the finest material in the world, from which to organize Pioneer Battalions.

The superiority of the Artillery, and the marked inferiority of the Infantry, are traceable to the same cause, viz., the manner in which the duty of inspection is carried out. In the Artillery, the system instituted by General Strange, when Inspector of Artillery, and still efficiently carried out, makes the inspection at once a test of efficiency, a means of instruction and a source of emulation. The inspection of the other arms has degenerated into a mere parade or review, which is productive of no good result at all, but, on the contrary, frequently directs the efforts of commanding officers into a wrong channel. The encouragement of a spirit of emulation, in real efficiency and not in mere show, is most desirable. The thanks of the whole Militia force are due to Colonel Sir Casimir Gzowski, A.D.C., for the prizes which he has instituted with this object.

Another cause which tends to give a superiority to the Artillery is the fact that the majority of the officers and non-commissioned officers of that arm, having attended the Schools of Artillery, have been well grounded in the first principles of their duty. They are consequently more capable of imparting systematic instruction than are the officers of other arms.

1. *City Militia.* As regards military training, city corps are at a great disadvantage. They acquire the forms of drill in the drill shed, but have no means of learning their practical application. It is very desirable that an appropriation should be made annually in the estimates of a sum, in aid of the efforts now made by individual corps, to remedy this disadvantage. The pecuniary sacrifices, involved by such efforts, are too great to be borne by all corps, and a certain proportion of the burden should be taken by the Government, if real efficiency is to be secured.

Another cause of inefficiency in city corps, is the small establishment of the lower ranks. A reference to the inspection returns (Appendix J) will show the disproportion existing between the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and undrilled details (*i.e.*, bandmen, &c.); and combatant rank and file. In some Battalions, the entire number of privates would barely suffice to make one real Company. In the event of national emergency, there exists no ready means of completing these skeleton Battalions to the strength of effective tactical units.

The adoption of the volunteer principle (as I have advocated) would reduce this difficulty, by making it possible to organize a volunteer reserve for each Battalion. The feeling of *esprit de corps* is so strong, that the privilege of being



allowed to earn a small capitation-grant annually, for the corps, with which they had been three years connected, would, I believe, be sufficient inducement to Volunteers to comply with such easy conditions as would be imposed, and to keep the reserve full of drilled men, ready at any time to step into their places if required. Every Battalion should have issued to it the arms and accoutrements for its full or war strength. The custody of arms so distributed would not entail a heavier expenditure on the Government, than does the present system, and a great source of confusion would be removed, in the case of an emergency.

2. *Rural Militia.* The rural corps are very deficient in instruction, but their organization is still more defective. The former want could be partly made good by an increase in the estimates, but the latter would remain a bar to real efficiency, whatever the amount of money voted. Under the headings of "Allowances" and "Arms and Accoutrements" I have touched upon some of those points in the existing system, which are the cause of considerable expenditure, without producing an equivalent benefit, while in Appendix G (General Order dated 24th December, 1891) I have referred to some of the irregularities in recruiting, that are of common occurrence. A further cause of considerable unnecessary expense is the manner in which the sites of district camps are annually changed.

The remarks attached to Appendix F show, in men and miles, the amount of unnecessary transport, besides other disadvantages, involved this year by this practice. A very simple calculation will suffice to show its costliness.

Under the system hitherto followed, no data are available on which to base a trustworthy estimate of the cost incidental to the training of the Rural Militia, but it is my belief that a considerably larger force could be annually trained than has hitherto been the case, without any increase in the vote for drill and training. I am not prepared at present to recommend any such increase of expenditure. I am satisfied that in the past, the results obtained in the militia training have not been commensurate with the expenditure; and I see only in improved organization a sufficient guarantee of practical results, to justify such a recommendation. I shall submit to you, in the proper time, the programme I have prepared for the training of the present year; providing for training of an increased quota of Rural Militia, without an increase of the vote for that purpose.

In another part of this report, I shall allude to the administrative reforms, which appear to me essential, as a first step to the more complete training of the excellent material, existing at present, in an unorganized condition, in the rural districts.

3. *Rifle Shooting.* A marked improvement has been made in the rifle shooting of the Militia, during the past year. This is mainly due to the Military Rifle League and its indefatigable secretary, Lt. Pringle, 10th R. Grenadiers. This is an institution which has done good work and deserves every encouragement.

#### ALLOWANCES.

The system, under which allowances are now granted to the Rural Militia, is open to very serious objections. Allowances are drawn annually for "drill instruction," and for "care of arms," for which the country receives no real value. They are paid to Officers who are incapable of imparting instruction, and who are unable to give sufficient attention to the arms under their charge. In the majority of cases, these allowances are looked upon merely in the light of perquisites, attaching to the command of a battalion or company. The fault does not rest with the officers, but with the system, which makes an impracticable demand upon them. Considering the sacrifices made by officers of the Rural Militia in the performance of their Militia duty, it appears absolutely necessary that certain allowances, in addition to the pay of their rank, should be granted to those who exercise the most important functions. Such allowances should however be the payment for a distinct value received by the country.

I submit the outlines of a scheme for the issue of allowances, the effect of which would be to place Officers in a somewhat better position pecuniarily than they occupy at present, while the country would derive a distinct benefit.

1st. An "allowance for recruiting" to be given to captains of companies, in lieu of that for drill instruction. One of the most important duties of a captain is that of "recruiter" for his company. His special remuneration for that duty would ensure its proper performance, and prevent the irregularities in connection therewith, which are now of too frequent occurrence.

2nd. A "contingent allowance" to captains to meet certain expenses in connection with their companies, which are now unprovided for. This allowance should gradually replace the "care of arms" allowance. The arms should be drawn by degrees into regimental stores, and placed under the charge of a permanently paid Adjutant and non-commissioned officers, who would form the permanent staff of the Regiment. This introduction of the regimental system would largely reduce the heavy expenditure now involved by a very inefficient system of inspection, and would lead in the long run both to efficiency and economy.

3rd. Allowances to commanding officers should be in the nature of contingent allowance, to meet, as in the case of captains, the expenses for which no provision is made at present. The principle of contingent allowances is one which has been thoroughly tried in the Militia of the United Kingdom.

#### ARMS, EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

The Snider rifle and carbine, with which the Militia is armed, is at the best an obsolete weapon, but in the condition in which it exists, in most of the regiments of the Active Militia, it has no claim whatever to be classed as an arm of precision. A large number are of the earliest mark of converted Enfield rifles. Their sights and rifling are completely worn out, and it is no exaggeration to say that in many cases a smooth bore musket would be a more accurate weapon. For upwards of 20 years they have had the roughest possible usage. A considerable number of Martini-Henry rifles are in store, and it would appear desirable that these should be issued to the permanent corps, and be gradually introduced throughout the Militia. The change must necessarily be gradual, since the issue of good arms is useless, without adequate provision for their care. Under the system at present prevailing, it is idle to expect that rifles, issued to the Rural Militia, can be kept in good order. Even in cities, where good public armouries and paid government caretakers exist, the condition of the arms is in many cases far from satisfactory, since the caretakers are under no control. The only system under which proper care can be insured, is that now existing in the Militia of the United Kingdom, where the caretakers are part of the permanent paid staff of the militia regiment, and are amenable to military discipline. The commanding officer can then be held responsible for the Government property entrusted to his charge.

The equipment in use in the Active Militia is also obsolete in pattern, and a large proportion perished from age and severe usage. There is not a Battalion that could turn out in complete marching order on a given day, though many have, at their own expense, provided some of the most necessary articles. Moreover, the equipment does not exist in store, which it would be necessary to issue in the event of grave emergency. I have not inspected a single Battalion in which the men's boots would have stood one month's active service, or a Regiment of Cavalry or Battery of Artillery, in which the saddlery and harness could be expected to bear a similar strain.

In the matter of artillery material, the Militia is very deficient. The eighteen Field Batteries are armed with guns which are still good, but there is no reserve of guns, nor is there a spare gun wheel to be had nearer than Woolwich. Of heavy guns the Dominion does not possess a single modern specimen. Of the armament handed over by the Imperial Government, a large portion could not be mounted, and a part could not be fired. Those at Victoria, B.C., loaned by the Imperial Government, are not at present fit for service. There is no sufficient reserve of ammunition.

The clothing is fairly good in quality, but the system of issue is open to very great objection. It is complicated, expensive, and satisfies nobody. I am of opinion that economy and efficiency would be better served were annual allowances in money granted to city corps, to enable them to supply their own clothing, the responsibility for the strict inspection of such clothing and of clothing accounts being fixed on the inspecting officers. In the case of rural corps, the complete issue of clothing should be made to coincide with the term of the men's service, viz., three years.

It cannot strictly be said that any system exists for the issue of equipment and clothing. At present many corps are left unprovided with the issues to which they are entitled, while others get more than their share.

#### BARRACKS.

The barracks, occupied by the permanent corps, at Quebec, St. John's, Toronto, and London are in fair condition, while those at Fredericton are in want of considerable repairs, and structural alterations, to adapt them to modern requirements. The Tête de Pont Barracks at Kingston, owing to their site, are extremely unhealthy, typhoid fever and diphtheria being of frequent occurrence there. The question of their removal is one that urgently demands consideration, and there is every reason to believe that the value of the site they occupy would fully cover the necessary expense for new barracks. The barracks at Fort Osborne, Winnipeg, were reported by me after my inspection in February, 1891, in the following terms: "Wholly unfit for occupation by any troops, in the climatic conditions which exist at Winnipeg. Moreover the first principles of sanitation seem to be wholly neglected."

A Hospital was erected there this year. It possesses structural defects, which might probably have been avoided by the adoption of a more simple design.

The immense importance of Winnipeg, from a strategical point of view, and the necessity of maintaining the military establishment there, in a high state of efficiency, renders the construction of new barracks at that station most urgent.

#### FORTIFICATIONS.

Numerous defensive works were handed over by the Imperial Government 22 years ago. In many cases they have fallen into a very dilapidated condition. The question as to how far they should be adapted to modern requirements, supplemented by new works, or to what extent they have ceased to be of value for national defence, appears to me to form part of the problem to which I have alluded under the head of "Defence."

#### STAFF.

The existence of an energetic and capable staff is indispensable to secure the efficiency of any military organization, whether it consist of regular or militia troops. Officers should therefore be selected, for staff appointments, on account of their technical qualifications, and invested with a measure of responsibility equivalent to their position.

The Headquarter Staff should be the brain of the military body, whose members it is presumed to direct. It should therefore be in close touch with these members. When this ceases to be the case, it must fail in its duties as the chief executive, and degenerate into a mere bureau for the transmission of correspondence. I am thoroughly convinced that, if the country is to receive an adequate return for its militia expenditure, a reorganization of the staff is necessary. The first step in that reorganization should be the more strict definition of the duties, and responsibilities, of the Major General Commanding the Militia, on the principle contained in Her Majesty's Order in Council, appended to the Queen's Regulations for the Army. This should be followed by the distribution of the staff, in such manner as to ensure the proper performance of the duties and the maintenance of an efficient chain of responsibility.

## PENSIONS.

The necessity has been frequently urged of providing pensions for Officers serving on the permanent staff and in permanent corps of Militia, and for non-commissioned officers and men of the permanent corps.

Last year a bill was drafted with this object. It is eminently desirable that some inducement should be given to the rank and file of the permanent corps to prolong their service, in order to remove the disadvantages under which the service labours at present of an excessive number of recruits. The desired result might, however, be attained by offering annually a certain number of appointments under the Government to men of good character, who have served in the permanent corps. Another means, for providing paid employment for deserving non-commissioned officers and men, could be found in the formation of permanent regimental staffs for the Active Militia, to combine instructional duties with those now devolving upon civilian caretakers, but frequently neglected by them. The country would thereby derive a double benefit, from the expense entailed by the training of these non-commissioned officers and men, with a minimum increase of expenditure. The establishing of retiring pensions for officers, presents greater difficulties to overcome, than that for non-commissioned officers and men. It is a question the conditions of which, in my opinion, should not be approached without, at the same time, dealing with the cognate questions of appointment and promotion. Failing this, there will never be any guarantee for the maintenance of efficiency. Persons may be given appointments without any sufficient qualification, they may similarly be promoted to the grades entitling them to the higher rates of pension, and finally become a permanent charge on the country, to which they have not given efficient service. Appointments on the permanent staff of the Militia are already, in some degree, regarded in the light of pecuniary rewards for past services, rather than as offices, involving duties for which energy, activity and technical knowledge are essential requisites.

It can, therefore, be readily understood that an ill-considered pension scheme might merely prove an aggravation of this evil. At the same time it would appear necessary, in order to secure and retain the services of officers possessing the required qualifications, that such provision for their future should be made as would place their professional prospects at least on a level with those of the civil servants of the Government.

## DEFENCE.

So far I have dealt only with the actual condition of the force, to which the country must look for protection, in the event of national emergency. The larger question of the defence of the Dominion, in which the Militia is but a unit, remains to be discussed. I have submitted proposals during the past year for the appointment of a Committee of Militia Officers to collaborate with me in the preparation of a scheme bearing upon this question. Those proposals have met with the approval of the Government, and I look forward, as soon as some departmental details have been settled, to the commencement of this important work. The problem involves the consideration of the measures to be adopted, not only for the protection of a very extensive land frontier, but for that also of certain points on the Pacific coast, which have recently acquired a more than ordinary importance to the commercial prosperity of the Dominion.

Other matters, intimately connected with the question of defence, appear to me to demand enquiry by a higher body.

In the year 1862 a Royal Commission enquired into the measures to be taken for the defence of Canada. The outcome of its report, presented in that year, and of certain political events occurring about that time, was the embodiment, in the Militia Act, of a form of organization based upon the requirements and resources of the North American Colonies as then existing.

The immense progress, which has raised the Dominion of Canada to its present position, has entirely altered the social, political and strategical conditions which then existed and formed the basis of calculation.

That the Militia Act has not fulfilled the expectations formed 25 years ago, is sufficiently evident to anyone who carefully examines the present condition of the force, and compares that condition with the objects, held in view by the Commission, to which I have referred. This is due to many causes, not the least of which is indicated by the fact that many important sections of the Act have remained wholly in abeyance. They never could and never can be practically applied, and their existence is calculated to give a delusive character to the power of defence possessed by the Dominion.

The time seems to have arrived when a fresh enquiry should be made into the working of the Militia Act, in order to ascertain how far it has provided an organization capable of adapting itself to ever-changing conditions and increasing responsibilities. Such an enquiry would furnish a fresh starting point and firm ground, for those who are called upon to guide the policy of the Dominion on the question of the defence of its territory.

#### POLICE DUTIES OF THE MILITIA.

During the past year, the Militia has been called upon to assist the civil power, in the protection of property in the city of Hull, on the occasion of a strike in the lumber trade.

On the requisition of the Mayor of Hull, two Companies, Governor General's Foot Guards, and two Companies, 43rd Battalion, were called out on the 16th September. 134 of all ranks were on duty under arms on the 16th, and 34 of all ranks on the 17th September. The total claim for the pay and subsistence of this detachment amounted to \$236.04. At the date of this report no payment, on that account, has been made by the Corporation of Hull. After much correspondence, the amount due for pay, viz., \$142.04, has been generously advanced by His Worship the Mayor, as I am informed, from his private purse.

The responsibility for payment in such cases is fixed upon municipalities, by Section 34, Militia Act, but it appears desirable that the responsibility for recovery, now laid by that section on the Commanding Officer of the troops called out, should be assumed by the Government.

This incident has likewise illustrated the necessity which exists for the legislature to consider and determine the position that shall be occupied by civil servants in respect to Militia service. The Companies employed at Hull included in their ranks numerous employes of the Government departments at Ottawa. These gentlemen have been placed in a most painful dilemma. Had they failed to obey the order summoning them to Militia duty they would have been liable to heavy penalties under the Militia Act. Having sacrificed personal comfort to fulfil their Militia duty, they have been deprived, under the Civil Service Act, of their salaries for the days they were absent on that duty. It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon the evident injury that such an anomaly must cause to the Militia.

I feel bound to add that, undeterred by pecuniary loss, these gentlemen all maintained the reputation of the Canadian Militia, by their prompt response to the call of duty, and by the admirable manner in which that duty was performed.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it only remains for me to add that I have in this report directed the criticism, it is my duty to make, chiefly upon organization. It is a common error to confuse drill with organization, and to suppose that because a certain number of men, each year, are given twelve days' elementary instruction in military exercises, therefore, a military organization exists. There can be no greater or more fatal misapprehension. The men thus drilled are but the elements, from which a defensive military force may be created. In the event of national emergency, these elements must be rapidly brought together and given the cohesion which is indispensable for success in military operations. Every officer and man must know

the place he is required to take, and to feel confident that at least arms and ammunition (not to enter into further details) can be readily placed in his hand, to enable him to defend his country. A chain of responsibility, maintained by competent staff officers, must exist, in order that the motive power, of one controlling will, shall reach all ranks. This can only be accomplished by organization, and a sound administrative system. These are factors as necessary to the efficiency of a Militia force, as they are to the success of any commercial or industrial undertaking.

Powerful in physique, intelligent and eager to learn, the Militia at present contains the unorganized elements of a strong national force. Moreover, in the men of the Rural Militia, there exists that capacity for adapting themselves to circumstances, and "handiness," engendered by practical acquaintance with camp life, in their ordinary avocations which is a most valuable quality for a soldier in the field. What is required is system and organization in every department.

I attach to this report the annual reports of the Inspectors of Artillery and Engineers, that of the Commandant of the Royal Military College, and those of the Officers Commanding Military Districts Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, which I recommend to your consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

IVOR HERBERT, Major-General,  
Commanding Canadian Militia.

The Honourable

The Minister of Militia and Defence.

(APPENDIX A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of Permanent Corps of Active Militia (Non-Commissioned Officers and Men) for the Year ending 30th June, 1891.

Name of Corps.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on June 30, 1890.	Strength on June 30, 1891.	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.							
Cavalry School Corps . . .	52	40	45	8	5		2	8					23	27	1				28	23	13	5	4	2
Canadian Mounted Rifles	100	83	92	20	4	1	4	18					48	52	3				57	40	23	14	15	1
"A" Battery, R. C. A. . . .	153	133	133	17	3	4	17	43	2	28			114	64	11				112	64	21	17	31	4
"B" do . . . . .	161	153	153	15	5	3	45	15	1	56			139	103	33				139	60	23	18	52	
"C" do . . . . .	100	74	101	5	1	1	51	7					65	27	11				92	46	19	12	24	
"A" Co., Inf. Sch. Corps	100	100	100	6	2	2	18	11	2				41	26	14				41	24	16	16	44	5
"B" do . . . . .	100	88	98	11	3		18	12					44	36	12				54	39	18	16	25	5
"C" do . . . . .	100	96	99	13	2	1	10	15	1				42	32	9				45	32	22	23	22	9
"D" do . . . . .	100	94	89	8	1	3	36	23	1				72	33	28				67	25	16	16	32	6
	965	863	910	103	26	15	201	152	8	83			588	402	122				635	353	171	137	249	32

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General.

(APPENDIX B.)

PERMANENT CORPS, ACTIVE MILITIA.

RETURN of Convictions by Courts Martial from 30th June, 1890, to 30th June, 1891.

Corps.	Disgraceful conduct of a cruel, indecent or unna- tural kind.	Offences against discipline, i.e., insubordination and insubordinate language.	Desertion.	Illegal Absence.	Theft.	Other Offences.	Total.	Total by Corps.
Cavalry School Corps .....		3	3	1	5	7	19	19
Canadian Mounted Rifle Corps .....		1	2		1	4	8	8
"A" Battery R.C.A. ....	1	1	6	1	1	9	19	} 38
"B" Battery R.C.A. ....		1	5	1		6	13	
"C" Battery R.C.A. ....		1	2	1		2	6	
"A" Company I.S.C. ....		13	5	2		2	22	} 63
"B" Company I.S.C. ....			5	1	2	10	18	
"C" Company I.S.C. ....	2	2	6			1	11	
"D" Company I.S.C. ....		3	8			1	12	
Total Crimes .....	3	25	42	7	9	42	128	128

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General.



## (APPENDIX C.)

## SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

RETURN of Officers, N. C. Officers and Men who have qualified in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry Schools, with Grade of Certificate obtained, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

School and Location.	Long Course.				Short Course.				Special.		Remarks.
	A.		B.		A.		B.		A.		
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	
Cavalry, Quebec. . . . .	1				2		10	10	*10	*3	*7 Equitation.
Cavalry, Winnipeg. . . . .					*3						*2 Equitation.
Artillery, Kingston. . . . .					1		5	1			
do Quebec. . . . .					4		20	1	1	1	
do Victoria, B.C. . . . .											
Infantry, Winnipeg. . . . .					1		8	3	4		
do Fredericton. . . . .	1				7	9	16	24			
do St. Johns. . . . .			1		6	2	7	16	7	3	
do Toronto. . . . .	1		1		8	6	3	33	3	23	
do London. . . . .	1				1	8	1	19	1	7	
	4		2		33	25	70	107	26	37	

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1891.

## (APPENDIX D.)

RETURN showing number of Officers and Men of the Rural Corps, Active Militia, trained in the Year 1891-92 in District Camps.

Military District.	Establishment.			Received 12 Days Training.			Received under 12 Days Training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.
No. 1.....	343	3,518	210	123	1,442	55	.....	.....	.....	220	2,076	155
2.....	384	3,896	279	135	1,450	239	.....	2	.....	249	2,444	40
3.....	221	2,206	347	59	624	159	3	3	1	159	1,579	187
4.....	165	1,638	65	39	451	7	.....	2	.....	126	1,185	58
5.....	276	2,794	426	74	754	181	4	11	1	198	2,029	244
6.....	182	1,856	33	69	684	18	.....	.....	.....	113	1,172	15
7.....	230	2,388	43	65	679	11	3	15	.....	162	1,694	32
8.....	157	1,618	337	72	873	203	4	15	1	81	730	133
9.....	205	2,142	68	62	672	44	4	145	.....	139	1,325	24
10.....	No Camp.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11.....	do			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12.....	do			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,163	22,056	1,808	698	7,629	917	18	193	3	1,447	14,234	888

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1891.

## (APPENDIX E.)

RETURN showing number of Officers and Men of the Active Militia trained in the Year 1891-92 at Local Head Quarters.

Military District.	Establishment.			Received 12 Days Training.			Received under 12 Days Training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.
No. 1.....	38	402	63	32	366	63				6	36	
2.....	149	1,618	78	130	1,564	77		10		19	44	1
3.....	52	552	10	38	*545	9				14	17	1
4.....	42	466	98	33	†484	82		13	11	9	15	5
5.....	157	1,586	58	123	1,531	56				34	55	2
6.....	32	360	5	25	323	5				7	37	
7.....	118	1,228	160	94	†1,233	152				24	5	8
8.....	52	504	10	50	445	8		50		2	9	2
9.....	99	1,040	44	82	849	40		78		17	113	4
10.....	35	392	69	27	368	67				8	24	2
11.....	No	Retur n.										
12.....	52	582	7	23	170					29	412	7
Total.....	826	8,730	602	657	7,878	559		151	11	169	767	32

\* 14th Battalion drilled 10 over strength.

† Governor General's Foot Guards drilled 46 over strength.

‡ No. 2 Battery, Quebec Garrison Artillery, drilled 1 over strength; 8th Royal Rifles, 3 over; and 9th Voltigeurs, 1 over.

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General.

## (APPENDIX F.)

## DISTRICT Camps of Active Militia, 1891-92.

Date and Place.	Corps.	Officers and Men.	Horses.	Remarks by the General Officer Commanding.
<i>Military District No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.</i>				
September 1 to 12.....	Staff.....	19	8	Ground wholly unsuited for a camp. 1,386 officers and men and 56 horses, besides the whole of the tents, blankets and camp equipment conveyed 40 miles further than was necessary. I. H., Maj.-Gen.
	"D" Company, I.S.C.....	86	1	
	London Field Battery.....	64	27	
	24th Battalion.....	186	5	
	25th do.....	195	4	
	26th do.....	254	5	
	28th do.....	209	4	
	30th do.....	330	5	
	33rd do.....	238	5	
	Total.....	1,581	64	
<i>Military District No. 2, Niagara.</i>				
October 6 to 18.....	Staff.....	7	7	
	Infantry School Corps.....	104		
	2nd Regiment of Cavalry.....	213	187	
	Toronto Field Battery.....	69	29	
	19th Battalion.....	213	5	
	20th do.....	224	4	
	31st do.....	331	4	
	39th do.....	273	4	
	44th do.....	209	4	
	Total.....	1,643	244	
<i>Military District No. 3 and 4, Belleville.</i>				
September 8 to 19.....	Staff.....	15	5	No rifle range available with safety. I. H., Maj.-Gen.
	3rd Canadian Dragoons.....	113	91	
	Part of "A" Battery, R.C.A....	44	2	
	Kingston Field Battery.....	45	25	
	Durham Field Battery.....	80	29	
	16th Battalion.....	189	4	
	42nd do.....	276	4	
	49th do.....	235	5	
	56th do.....	227	3	
	Total.....	1,224	168	
<i>Military District No. 5, Farnham.</i>				
September 8 to 19.....	Staff.....	12	5	792 officers and men, and 155 horses carried 55 miles further than was necessary. Tents and camp equipment likewise transported about 60 miles unnecessarily. I. H., Maj.-Gen.
	Part "B" Company, I.S.C.....	19		
	6th Hussars.....	138	137	
	Shefford Field Battery.....	67	29	
	11th Battalion.....	260	5	
	50th do.....	153	3	
	51st do.....	210	5	
	Total.....	859	184	

APPENDIX F—District Camps of Active Militia, 1891-92—*Concluded.*

Date and Place.	Corps.	Officers and Men.	Horses.	Remarks by the General Officer Commanding.
<i>Military District No. 6, Laprairie.</i>				
September 8 to 19.....	Staff.....	11	2	
	Part of "B" Company, I.S.C.....	71		
	64th Battalion.....	129	4	
	84th do.....	162	4	
	85th do.....	276	5	
	86th do.....	155	5	
	Total.....	804	20	
<i>Military District No. 7, Rimouski.</i>				
September 15 to 26.....	Staff.....	7	6	
	Part of "B" Battery, R.C.A.....	49	1	
	17th Battalion.....	369	3	
	88th do.....	216	5	
	81st do.....	273	4	
	Total.....	914	19	698 officers and men, 14 horses, and all tents and camp equipment transported 400 miles further than was neces- sary, from a good site to a bad one.
<i>Military District No. 8, Sussex.</i>				
September 22 to October 2	Staff.....	7	5	
	Infantry School Corps.....	96		
	8th Regiment of Cavalry.....	173	135	
	Newcastle Field Battery.....	71	29	
	Woodstock do.....	77	29	
	67th Battalion.....	341	4	
	71st do.....	289	5	
	Total.....	1,054	207	
<i>Military District No. 9, Aldershot.</i>				
September 15 to 26.....	Staff.....	11	3	
	Kings Troop Cavalry.....	44	37	
	68th Battalion.....	358		
	75th do.....	257	3	
	93rd do.....	226	4	
	Total.....	896	47	

I. H.,  
Maj.-Gen.WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1891.

## (APPENDIX G.)

## MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, 24th December, 1891.

GENERAL ORDER (21).

\* \* \* \* \*

No. 3.

## MILITIA TRAINING, 1891.

The following remarks of the Major General Commanding on the results of the militia training for the year 1891 are published for information of all concerned:

## I.—DRILL OF CITY BATTALIONS.

Several corps have attained a fair amount of precision in battalion movements. It is noticeable, however, throughout, that the drill of the company individually, as a company or as a squad, has been neglected. This is sufficiently evident when the companies take part in evolutions in close formation, but it is still more patent when they are called upon to act in extended formation, and to take part in tactical manœuvres. It is then seen that the significance of the company, as a tactical unit, is not sufficiently appreciated, and still less so that of the minor units, half companies and sections.

Similarly, commanding officers fail to appreciate the significance of the half-battalion, and its use in manœuvres. Section 15, part 8, Infantry drill, "The Attack, Battalion," shows the importance of getting the majors accustomed to handle these subdivisions of the battalion, under the direction of the commanding officer.

There is a strong disposition in commanding officers, to give too much attention to a few of the more showy evolutions contained in the drill book, which have comparatively little tactical importance.

Considering the small amount of time at the disposal of battalions for drill, they would do well to limit the instruction to the sections laid down in General Order (13), 17th July, 1891, and the numerous combinations that can be formed thereon.

The simpler and more necessary evolutions, when combining accuracy in the direction, with rapidity in the movement (to the extent of dispensing with points for formation), give a higher test of drill than an indifferent performance of all the more complicated evolutions in the drill book.

Marches through the streets occupy much of the time of the City corps. Sufficient use does not appear to be made of those marches for purposes of instruction. They are generally conducted solely "in fours," without any of the variations of formation admissible on the line of march.

There are few places where some of the principles laid down for Route marching (Infantry drill, part 5, 2) cannot be practised. The formation of the column of route into column of sections and half companies, and occasionally even into company column, or still wider formation is desirable. The employment of advance or rear guards would further materially assist in the military instruction, and add to the interest of such marches.

The weakness of companies seriously hampers a commanding officer in his work of instruction. It is impossible to drill well, with so-called companies, which do not represent that tactical unit; therefore for drill, administrative companies must be combined, as prescribed in section 1, part 8, Infantry drill (Battalion), so as to form tactical units.

## II.—CORPS TRAINED IN CAMPS.

(1.) *Assembly of Corps.*

The season at which the camps were held this year, interfering somewhat with the occupation of the men, accounts for small musters in some cases. At the same time much longer notice was given by General Orders than has been customary in former years. If therefore Commanding Officers had accepted those General Orders as final, and had acted upon them, it would have enabled many men to turn out who did not do so.

By General Order (16) of 21st August, 1891, Quartermasters were instructed to report themselves in camp a day before the assembly of their corps, extra pay and allowances being authorized for this purpose. This order was disregarded in very many cases. The most important duties of the Quartermasters are those at the opening of camp, and upon their proper performance depends much of the comfort of the men. Disregard of such orders will in future be interpreted as evidence of want of care for the men and will be dealt with accordingly.

(2.) *Personnel of Corps.*

As is unavoidable in Rural Corps, the percentage of recruits was very high. The physique however of the men was generally very good. In the 31st (Grey) Battalion the physique was splendid, and the same term may generally be applied to the physique of the Cavalry corps. In many corps such as the 20th, 30th, 33rd, 42nd, 50th, 68th and 75th, the physique was evenly good throughout, while in others there was a considerable admixture of boys under age, old men, and others physically unfit. These had almost invariably been taken to fill up companies to the authorized quota, regardless of the injury thus done to the corps, and of the useless expenditure entailed on the Government.

(3.) *Horses.*

The class of horse generally throughout the Cavalry was poor, and could not be accepted as representing the best horses that the men were capable of bringing out. In many cases horses were evidently hired at a low rate for the purpose of earning the Government grant of a dollar a day, their intrinsic value being very small. The rejection of such horses should be the first duty of officers commanding troops and regiments. Many cases were however noted of non-commissioned officers and troopers riding really valuable horses.

(4.) *Drill.*

The results obtained by systematic drill, on the principles laid down this year, were generally satisfactory. This was due to the earnestness with which all ranks worked during the short time allotted to them. The best results were noted in the camps of the 7th, 8th and 9th Districts, where no men were withdrawn from the companies for Guard duty. The practice of detailing guards consisting entirely of recruits, unacquainted with the rudiments of drill, is not only useless but mischievous. The value of military training in the Schools of Instruction was most marked in its effect on officers and non-commissioned officers. The effect of drill in public schools was likewise noticeable, but in no case more strongly than in that of some young men from the High School, Stratford, Ontario.

Excellent results were obtained in the troop and squadron training of the Cavalry regiments, but the same cannot be said of regimental drill. The regimental movements to be practised were laid down in General Orders, but commanding officers, in many cases, had failed to master those movements sufficiently to be able to impart instruction in them. In drill and general efficiency the King's Troop, Kentville, N.S., was undoubtedly ahead of all others, while for physique and appearance the 3rd Prince of Wales Dragoons deserves special mention.

Judging from the intelligence and zeal generally displayed, there is reason to believe that the Cavalry could be developed into a most useful force. At present it labours under more serious disadvantages than any other arm.

The Field Batteries of Artillery are generally superior in efficiency to any other arm. The Durham Field Battery deservedly attracted special commendation.

The capacity for imparting instruction varied very much in Infantry Corps. The lowest standard was that exhibited by some officers in the camp of the 5th Military District. Battalions concentrated there had, however, the exceptional advantage of having each a first rate Sergeant Instructor from "B" Company, Infantry School Corps.

The best drilled Battalion was the 75th, while the 42nd Battalion, inspected in the first days of its training, deserves special mention.

The best drilled company was No. 3, Captain Howe's Company, 71st "York" Battalion. This officer possessed in a marked degree the power of imparting the instruction, to which he had evidently devoted careful study.

#### (5.) *Care of Arms.*

The arms throughout the Rural Militia are old and untrustworthy, but more-over they show considerable want of proper care.

Two remarkable exceptions deserve to be noted, viz., the 8th Princess Louise's Hussars in which the regimental system prevails, and No. 8, Captain Perkins' Company, 67th Carleton Light Infantry, which, in the evident care bestowed upon arms, clothing and accoutrements, left little to be desired.

#### (6.) *Enlistments.*

Numerous irregularities were noted in connection with enlistment, which require to be checked by the utmost vigilance on the part of Officers Commanding Corps and Commandants of Camps. The enlistment of men already serving in corps from which they have not been properly discharged, and the claiming of pay for men who have already performed the annual training, in another corps, are offences punishable under section 94, Militia Act.

#### (7.) *Staff.*

Too great importance cannot be attached to the proper performance of Staff duties. In camps of Rural Militia every Staff Officer, from the Major General Commanding inclusively, must remember that he is before everything an *instructor*, in those particular duties which fall under his supervision. It is not sufficient for staff officers to issue orders. They must see that those orders are carried out, and that reasonable means exist for carrying them out.

Orders were generally too numerous and too long. The rule should be to make orders short and to the point, and not to issue such as are impracticable.

The health and comfort of troops depends so largely on the Quartermaster's Department, that the Camp Quartermaster should be an officer of untiring energy, capable of inciting Regimental Quartermasters to a proper performance of their duties.

#### (8.) *Conclusion.*

The thanks of the Militia force are due to the municipal authorities who everywhere showed a desire to contribute by every means in their power to the comfort of the Troops.

They are likewise due to the ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and to the various sections of the Young Men's Christian Association, for their efforts to supply, free of cost, healthy refreshments and amusements for the men.

Special thanks are due to the authorities of the Belleville General Hospital, for the assistance they afforded in the case of a severe accident, and likewise to the Sisters of Charity at Rimouski, who admitted into their Hospital and nursed all the sick of the camp of No. 7 Military District.

By command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.



## (APPENDIX H.)

## ORDER of Merit of Corps Trained in Camp, 1891-92.

Corps.	Drill and Manœuvring.		CAVALRY.		ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.	Order and Cleanliness in Regimental Lines.	Correctness of Dress both on and off duty.	Marks Obtained.	
	300 pts.	300 pts.	Discipline.	Musketry.	Saddlery and Stable Duties.	Driving.	Saddlery, Harness and Stable Duties.				Musketry and Care of Arms.
<i>Military District No. 1.</i>											
London Field Battery	200	180				60	50		40	60	590
30th Battalion, "Wellington"	150	150						130	70	40	540
28th do "Perth"	130	150						120	70	45	515
33rd do "Huron"	150	150						95	40	45	480
25th do "Elgin"	135	150						90	55	25	455
26th do "Middlesex"	120	130						100	25	30	405
24th do "Kent"	115	120						90	45	25	395
<i>Military District No. 2.</i>											
*31st Battalion, "Grey"	210	203						167	71	80	731
19th do "Lincoln"	212	197						158	66	80	713
Toronto Field Battery	225	200				60	71		70	80	706
39th Battalion, "Norfolk"	144	203						173	65	65	650
20th do "Halton"	175	164						153	70	75	637
2nd Dragoons	165	170	70	71					67	75	618
44th Battalion, "Welland"	120	154						151	64	60	549
<i>Military Districts Nos. 3 and 4.</i>											
Durham Field Battery	290	275				80	90		75	90	900
42nd Battalion, "Brockville"	200	250						200	62	75	787
3rd Prince of Wales Dragoons	263	270			80				80	85	778
Kingston Field Battery	240	200				70	50		78	74	712
49th Battalion, "Hastings"	150	250						175	68	67	710
16th do "Prince Edward"	130	250						150	62	58	650
56th do "Grenville"	125	250						100	63	50	588
<i>Military District No. 5.</i>											
50th Battalion, "Huntingdon"	200	300						200	100	75	875
6th D. of Connaught's Own "Hussars"	150	300	100	75					100	75	800
11th Battalion, "Argenteuil"	150	300						100	100	75	725
Shefford Field Battery	150	300				50	50	100	100	70	720
51st Battalion, "Hemmingford"	100	250						150	100	50	650
<i>Military District No. 6.</i>											
85th Battalion	150	250						150	75	85	710
86th do "Three Rivers"	125	225						150	75	80	655
84th do "St. Hyacinthe"	125	200						150	70	60	605
64th do "Beauharnois"	100	150						150	70	50	520
<i>Military District No. 7.</i>											
17th Battalion, "Lévis"	225	225						150	100	75	775
88th do "Kamouraska"	200	200						100	100	75	675
81st do "Portneuf"	175	125						100	100	60	560
<i>Military District No. 8.</i>											
Newcastle Field Battery	200	250				50	55		60	60	675
Woodstock do	200	250				60	50		50	55	665
71st Battalion, "York"	160	148						88	60	60	516
8th P. Louise's N. B. "Hussars"	150	150	19	70					50	55	494
67th Battalion, "Carleton"	150	150						85	50	50	485
<i>Military District No. 9.</i>											
"King's" Troop Cavalry	200	200	85	85					85	90	745
75th Battalion	200	180						115	85	85	665
68th do	175	190						125	85	85	660
93rd do	150	160						105	75	75	565

N. B. -- No comparative standard of efficiency has been yet established between districts. The totals do not therefore represent an order of merit throughout the militia force, but merely within each district.

\*Winner of Gzowski prize for efficiency, in No. 2 District.

WALKER POWELL, Colonel.  
Adjutant General of Militia.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1891.

## (APPENDIX I.)

## RETURN of Musketry in District Camps of Rural Militia, 1891-92.

Military Districts and Site of Camp.	Corps.	Corps figure of merit.	Rank and Name of best shot.	Score.	Remarks.
No. 1. In Camp at St. Thomas	24th Battalion	19	Private A. Smith	59	Best shot in camp.
	25th do	24	do J. Smith	61	
	26th do	21	Sergeant T. Allen	63	
	28th do	22	Corporal F. Todd	62	
	30th do	21	Sergeant T. Atkinson	72	
	33rd do	19	do W. McColl	63	
No. 2. In Camp at Niagara	2nd Regt. of Cavalry	34 79	Trooper Sherman	63	Best shots in camp.
	19th Battalion	36 94	Sergeant T. Ness	65	
	20th do	38 10	Corporal Schofield	65	
	31st do	38 62	Private W. Carr	57	
	39th do	40 24	do Merritt	63	
	44th do	38 10	Sergeant Garlon	56	
Nos. 3 & 4. In Camp at Belleville.	No rifle practice, range considered unsafe.*				
No. 5. In Camp at Farnham.	6th Regt. of Cavalry	39 28	Trooper Villencourt	70	Best shot in camp.
	11th Battalion	25 92	Private D. Ross	65	
	50th do	40 86	Sergeant Sloane	63	
	51st do	34 25	do J. Scafe	66	
No. 6. In Camp at Laprairie.	64th Battalion	17 00	Sergeant Herring	62	Best shot in camp.
	84th do	17 07	Private N. Morin	50	
	85th do	16 04	Sergeant U. A. Bedard	60	
	86th do	16 00	do A. Despres	51	
No. 7. In Camp at Rimouski.	17th Battalion	6 08	Sergeant B. Samson	44	Best shot in camp.
	81st do	50 28	Private J. B. Roy	36	
	88th do	25 62	Sergeant A. Le Bel	43	
No. 8. In Camp at Sussex Vale	8th Regt of Cavalry	18 32	Trooper O. Miles	36	Best shots in camp.
	67th Battalion	37 54	Private P. Appleby	73	
	71st do	34 29	Sergeant H. Miner	73	
No. 9. In Camp at Aldershot	King's Troop Cavalry	25 64	Trooper C. F. Miller	56	Best shot in camp.
	68th Battalion	26 48	Sergeant Hiltz	69	
	75th do	27 89	Corporal Mills	61	
	93rd do	31 20	do Ross	65	

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1891.

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INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1, Lieutenant-Colonel H. SMITH, Dep. Adjt.-General.		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.	
		Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.									
24th Battalion...	6 Lt.-Col. Martin, Chatham.											
No. 1 Company	Capt. Patterson, Chatham.	3	42	2	2	4	18	12		65		
No. 2 do	Capt. Atkinson, Chatham.	3	42	2	6	4	25	12		65		
No. 3 do	Lieut. Watson, Ridgetown.	3	42	2	3	3	20	12		37		
No. 4 do	Capt. McKeand, Chatham.	3	42	1	3	4	22	12	Camp.	65	Rail.	St. Thomas.
No. 5 do	Capt. Hickey, Bothwell.	3	42	1	2	3	22	12		37		
No. 6 do	Capt. Young, Dresden.	3	42	3	3	3	22	12		84		
	Staff	7		7	5							
	Total	25	252	18	21	21	129					
25th Battalion...	5 Lt.-Col. Lindsay, St. Thomas.											
No. 1 Company	Capt. Andrews, St. Thomas.	3	42	2	2	3	25	12				
No. 2 do	2nd Lt. Brasher, Vienna.	3	42	2	3	3	31	12		27		
No. 3 do	Capt. Wright, Aylmer.	3	42	2	3	7	32	12	do	10	do	do
No. 4 do	Capt. Heal, St. Thomas.	3	42	2	3	4	31	12				
No. 6 do	Capt. Ponsford, St. Thomas.	3	42	1	3	3	29	12				
	Staff	6		6	5							
	Total	21	210	15	19	20	148					

DIX J.)

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
17½ cents.	Good.	None.	Yes; 18.	Fair.	None.	∞	∞	26·91	Throughout training. 12th September, 1891. <i>Remarks by the G.O.C.</i> The 24th, 25th, 26th and 28th Battalions were all very weak, and the ranks filled with boys of indifferent physique. The season at which they were called out may account for this in part, but the conditions of service in the militia appear to be little understood. There are few officers who are qualified, and many displayed little interest in their work. This is also a cause of bad musters. All these Battalions were seen under the unfavourable circumstances of a bad camping ground, bad weather, and in the early days of the training. IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>	
						1	1	26·22		
						1	1	22·10		
						2	2	20·3		
						2	2	23·00		
						100, 200, 300 and 400.	19·00	23· <sup>8</sup> / <sub>16</sub>		
do	do	do	do	do	do	2	2	18·50	See 24th Battalion.	
						7	7	28·00		
						9	9	33·95		
						5	5	11·74		
						4	4	30·00		

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1—Continued.		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
			Corps.		Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ammunition.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.C. O. and Men.	Officers.				Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ammunition.			Corporals and Privates.
26th Battalion...	8 Lieut. Col. Irwin, Strathroy.....											
No. 1 Company	Capt. Garnett, Delaware.....	3	42	2	3	3	36	12	Camp.	32		
No. 2 do	Capt. Buchanan, Strathroy.....	3	42	2	2	3	28	12		35		
No. 3 do	Capt. Stuart, Glen-coe.....	3	42	2	3	7	31	12		28		
No. 4 do	Capt. Dreany, Dreany Cor.....	3	42	2	3	4	32	12		18		
No. 5 do	Capt. Frank, Lucan.....	3	42	2	3	4	19	12		33	Rail.	
No. 6 do	Capt. McRoberts, Park Hill.....	3	42									
No. 7 do	Capt. Mathews, Strathroy.....	3	42	2	3	3	26	12		35		
No. 8 do	Capt. Robson, Ilderton.....	3	42	3	3	4	28	12		26		
	Staff.....	7		5	6							
	Total.....	31	336	20	26	28	200					St. Thomas.
28th Battalion...	6 Lt. Col. McKnight, Stratford.....							12		51		
No. 1 Company	Capt. Hotson, Stratford.....	3	42	3	3	3	24	12		51		
No. 2 do	Capt. Cooke, Stratford.....	3	42	2	3	5	22	12		51		
No. 3 do	Capt. Moscrip, St. Mary's.....	3	42	3	3	4	30	12	do	38	do	do
No. 4 do	Capt. Hamilton, St. Mary's.....	3	42	2	3	4	30	12		38		
No. 5 do	Capt. Morphy, Listowel.....	3	42	3	3	4	24	12		79		
No. 6 do	Capt. Guy, Stratford.....	3	42	3	3	3	23	12		51		
	Staff.....	7		7	5							
	Total.....	25	252	23	23	23	153					

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS																	
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.				Figure of Merit.																
											Battalion.	Company.															
17½ cents.	Good.	None.	Yes; 24.	Fair.	None.	2	17	7	3	100, 200, 300 and 400.	21 00	25 35	Throughout training.	12th September, 1891.	See 24th Battalion.												
do	do	do	Yes; 20.	do	do	7	9	13	100	22 00	25 00	do				do	Remarks by the G.O.C. Physique indifferent. The good effects of drill in the High School, Stratford, were noticed in this battalion, but it has hardly a qualified instructor. IVOR HERBERT, Maj.-Gen.										
do	do	do	do	do	do	9	10	15	.....	.....	25 00							45 80	do	do	Remarks by the G.O.C. Physique indifferent. The good effects of drill in the High School, Stratford, were noticed in this battalion, but it has hardly a qualified instructor. IVOR HERBERT, Maj.-Gen.						
do	do	do	do	do	do	13	10	15	.....	.....	36 25							33 10				do	do	Remarks by the G.O.C. Physique indifferent. The good effects of drill in the High School, Stratford, were noticed in this battalion, but it has hardly a qualified instructor. IVOR HERBERT, Maj.-Gen.			
do	do	do	do	do	do	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 00							24 08							do	do	Remarks by the G.O.C. Physique indifferent. The good effects of drill in the High School, Stratford, were noticed in this battalion, but it has hardly a qualified instructor. IVOR HERBERT, Maj.-Gen.
do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 08							.....									

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT		Establishment.	Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.				
No. 1—Continued.			Corps.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.					
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Mode.	Date and Place of Muster.			
30th Battalion...	10	Lt.-Col. Clarke, Guelph														
No. 1 Company		Capt. Laidlaw, Harriston	3	42	2	3	3	24	12		91					
No. 2 do		2nd Lt. Anderson, Guelph	3	42	1	3	2	29	12		87					
No. 3 do		Capt. Craig, Fergus	3	42	2	3	3	34	12		103					
No. 4 do		Capt. Allen, Elora.	3	42	2	3	2	26	12		101					
No. 5 do		2nd Lieut. Coyne, Mount Forest...	3	42	1	3	2	21	12	Camp.	100	Rail.	St. Thomas.			
No. 6 do		Capt. Johnson, Eramosa	3	42	2	1	2	32	12		97					
No. 7 do		Capt. McDowell, Erin	3	42	1	3	3	21	12		131					
No. 8 do		Capt. Jamieson, Palmerston	3	42	1	3	3	27	12		85					
No. 9 do		Capt. Booth, Moorefield	3	42	1	3	2	32	12		123					
No. 10 do		Capt. Robinson, Arthur	3	42	2	3	3	34	12		115					
		Staff	7		7	5										
		Total	37	420	22	33	25	280								
33rd Battalion...	9	Lt.-Col. Wilson, Seaforth												58		
No. 1 Company		Capt. Holmes, Goderich	3	42	1	3	3	30	12					91		
No. 2 do		Capt. Williams, Wingham	3	42	2	3	3	27	12		89					
No. 3 do		Capt. Roberts, Seaforth	3	42	2	3	5	26	12		58					
No. 4 do		Capt. Todd, Clinton	3	42	3	3	3	24	12		64					
No. 5 do		Capt. Hays, Brussels	3	42	2	3	4	19	12	do	103	do	do			
No. 6 do		Capt. Andrews, Exeter	3	42	2	3	3	32	12		46					
No. 7 do		Capt. McDonald, Porter's Hill	3	42							74					
No. 8 do		Capt. Kaines, Gorrie	3	42							102					
No. 9 do		Capt. Young, Duggan	3	42	2	3	4	23	12		90					
		Staff	7		7	5										
		Total	34	378	21	26	25	181								

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.-C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.			Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.				
								Battalion.				Company.
17½ cents.	Good.	None.	Yes; 20.	Fair.	None.	3		28½		<p><i>Remarks by the G. O. C.</i></p> <p>This is a fine battalion. The ranks are well filled with men of proper age and physique. This is doubtless due, in part, to the extra allowance of 25 cents a day per man, given by the county authorities in addition to the Government pay. There is a want of qualified officers as instructors.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i></p>		
						4		35½				
						6		31½				
						2	21 00	28½				
						5	100, 200, 300 and 400.	32 86				
						12		30½				
						7		21 63				
						13		21 42				
						8		26½				
do	do	do	Yes; 22.	do	do	13		23 40		<p><i>Remarks by the G. O. C.</i></p> <p>The captains of Nos. 7 and 8 Cos. reported that it was impossible to get their men out to camp, they being all farmers or farm labourers, and harvest operations being still in progress in that locality.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i></p>		
do	do	do		do	do	15		43 00				
do	do	do		do	do	8		31½				
do	do	do		do	do	6		29½				
do	do	do		do	do	4	19 00	27½				
do	do	do		do	do	14		39½				
						11		32½				



INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1—Concluded.		Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.	
		Corps.		Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants, and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ammunition.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.		Mode.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.						N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.			Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants, and Lance-Sergeants.	
7th' Battalion, Fusiliers...	6	Lt.-Col. Tracey, London												
No. 1 Company		Capt. Payne, London	3	42	1	4	8	31	12	Headquarters.			London, 12th August, 1891.	
No. 2 do		Capt. Hayes, London	3	42	1	3	2	36	12					
No. 3 do		Capt. Thorne, London	3	42	3	4		26	12					
No. 4 do		Capt. Booker, London	3	42	3	4	1	29	12					
No. 5 do		Capt. Dawson, London	3	42	2	3	6	24	12					
No. 6 do		Capt. Kingsmill, London	3	42	3	4	10	16	12					
		Staff	8		8	5								
		Total	26	252	21	27	27	162						

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—*Continued.*

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.-C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
Good.										
None.										
Yes ; 24.										
Fair.										
None.										
None reported.										
None reported.										
None reported.										
None reported.										
12th August, 1891.										
12th August, 1891.										

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, Lieut.-Colonel W. D. OTTER, Dep. Adjt.-General.		Establishment.	Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance: the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulances.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.		Mode.
Governor General's Body Guard	4	Lt.-Col. Denison, Toronto.										Toronto, 2nd Oct., 1891.	
A Troop		Capt. F. Denison, Toronto	3	42	2	5	4	33	12 days.	Local Headquarters.			
B do		Maj. Dunn, Toronto	3	42	1	4	4	34					
C do		Capt. Fleming, Toronto	3	42	2	4	4	31					
D do		Capt. Button, Toronto	3	42	2	4	4	25					
		Staff	6		6								
		Total	18	168	13	17	16	123					
2nd Regiment of Cavalry	5	Lt.-Col. Gregory.											
A Troop		Capt. Gregory, St. Catharines.	3	42	3	4	3	33	12 days.	Camp at Niagara.	12	March..	
B do		Capt. Burch, St. Ann's	3	42	2	4	3	35			22	do ..	
C do		Capt. Jones, Burford.	3	42	1	4	3	35			80	Railway	
D do		Capt. Servos, Queenston	3	42	2	4	3	35			7	March..	
E do		Capt. Ferguson, Welland	3	42		4	2	30			20	do ..	
		Staff	8		7								
		Total	23	210	15	20	14	168					



INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—Continued.		Establishment.	Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.		
			Corps.		Officers.	Staff-Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.		Mode.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.				Officers.	Staff-Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.		Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.
2nd Battn., Q. O. Rifles	10	Lt.-Col. Hamilton, Toronto.												
A Company		Capt. Thompson, Toronto	3	42	2	3	11	47	12 days.	Local Headquarters.			Toronto, 11th November, 1891.	
B do		Capt. Pellatt, Toronto	3	42	3	4	9	42						
C do		Capt. Knifton, Toronto	3	42	3	3	10	39						
D do		Capt. Mason, Toronto	3	42	3	3	8	52						
E do		Capt. Mutton, Toronto	3	42	3	4	8	25						
F do		Capt. McGee, Toronto	3	42	3	3	8	58						
G do		Capt. Mercer, Toronto	3	42	3	4	9	46						
H do		Capt. Gunther, Toronto	3	42	2	4	8	35						
I do		Capt. Murray, Toronto	3	42	3	4	9	46						
K do		Capt. Lee, Toronto	3	42	2	3	9	30						
		Staff	8		7									
		Toronto	38	420	34	35	89	420						
10th Battn., R. Grenadiers	10	Lt.-Col. Dawson, Toronto												
A Company		Capt. Hay, Toronto	3	42	3	4	8	29	12 days.	do			Toronto, Ont., 10th November, 1891.	
B do		Capt. Cameron, Toronto	3	42	1	4	9	32						
C do		Capt. Caston, Toronto	3	42	2	4	9	25						
D do		Capt. Gibson, Toronto	3	42	1	4	9	25						
E do		Capt. Gosling, Toronto	3	42	2	4	9	31						
F do		Capt. Eliot, Toronto	3	42	2	3	8	35						
G do		Capt. Mackay, Toronto	3	42	2	3	8	33						
H do		Capt. Trotter, Toronto	3	42	3	3	8	35						
I do		Capt. Harston, Toronto	3	42	2	3	9	33						
K do		Capt. Manley, Toronto	3	42	4	3	9	29						
		Staff	8		5									
		Total	38	420	27	35	86	307						

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.-C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
						Ranges.	Battalion.			
							Company.			
	Good.	None.	Excellent brass band of 40. do bugle do 30.	Excellent.	None.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	49½	56 35 40 32 46 20 46 55 19 48 26 58 17 38 9 46 26 53 4	12th November, 1891. 12th November, 1891.	Inspected by D. A. G., 12th Nov., 1891, in manual and firing exercise, company and battalion drill, field officers, captains and subalterns being tested both in giving "detail" and without. The subalterns showed a lack of practice in the work given them, evidently they do not get many opportunities of drilling. This battalion is remarkable for its strength, and enthusiasm in all duties; it has Pioneer, Ambulance and Signal corps in very good order.
	do	do	Excellent brass band of 35. Very good fife and drum band of 20.	Very good.	do	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	41¾	34 24 36 13 55 05 31 37 44 14 31 04 32 14 63 02 40 26 41 19	12th November, 1891. 12th November, 1891.	Inspected by D.A.G. in manual and firing exercise, company and battalion drill, Field officers, captains and subalterns being tested, both in giving "detail" and without. The majors and subalterns evidently get little practice in drill. Battalion of very good physique and is considerably over strength; its Ambulance and Signal corps are in capital order, together with good Pioneers.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS

MILITARY DISTRICT		Establishment.	Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.		
No. 2—Continued.			Corps.		Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers, and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.		Mode.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.				Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.		Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers, and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise
13th Battalion..	8	Lt.-Col. Gibson, Hamilton. ....												
A Company. ....		Capt. Stoneman, Hamilton. ....	3	42	3	4	8	33						
B do .....		Capt. Domville, Hamilton. ....	3	42	3	4	9	35						
C do .....		Capt. Zealand, Hamilton. ....	3	42	3	4	9	28						
D do .....		Capt. Ross, Hamilton. ....	3	42	3	4	8	34						
E do .....		Capt. Osborne, Hamilton. ....	3	42	2	4	10	42						
F do .....		Capt. Tidswell, Hamilton. ....	3	42	3	3	9	40						
G do .....		Capt. Newburn, Hamilton. ....	3	42	3	3	9	36						
H do .....		Capt. Moore, Hamilton. ....	3	42	2	3	9	32						
		Staff .....	8		7									
		Total.....	32	336	29	29	71	280						
12 days.														
Local Headquarters.														
19th Battalion..	6	Lt.-Col. Carlisle, St. Catharines.												
No. 1 Company ..		Capt. Milloy, Niagara. ....	3	42	3	4	5	16			1			
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Campbell, St. Catharines.	3	42	2	4	5	27			24			
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Moors, St. Catharines. ....	3	42	3	4	4	32			24			
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Vosburg, Beamsville. ....	3	42	2	4	4	33			30			
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Wilson, St. Catharines. ....	3	42	3	4	4	26			24			
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Hiscott, Virgil. ....	3	42	2	3	5	19			3			
		Staff .....	8		7									
		Total.....	26	252	22	23	27	153						
12 days.														
Camp at Niagara.														
March, rail and waggon.														
Niagara Camp, 13th October, 1891.														

which have performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.				Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.				
								Battalion.	Company.			
23 cents, including fuel.	Good.	None.	Excellent brass band of 35. Very good bugle band of 20.	Excellent.	None.	...	...	...	...	November 20, 1891.	Inspected by D.A.G. in manual and firing exercise, company and battalion drill. Field officers, captains and subalterns being tested both in giving "detail" and without. All the officers show proficiency in drill; this battalion is over strength and very enthusiastic in everything pertaining to its duties. It has a very good Ambulance corps, also Pioneers.	
	do	do	Very good brass band of 20.	Very good.	do	5	13	5	11			44 13
	do	do	Very good brass band of 20.	Very good.	do	13	5	4	4			57 14
	do	do	Very good brass band of 20.	Very good.	do	1	5	5	4			57 90
	do	do	Very good brass band of 20.	Very good.	do	12	5	5	4			47 32
	do	do	Very good brass band of 20.	Very good.	do	10	5	5	4			60 16
	do	do	Very good brass band of 20.	Very good.	do	1	5	5	4			44 28
	do	do	Very good brass band of 20.	Very good.	do	10	5	5	4			31 10
	do	do	Very good brass band of 20.	Very good.	do	10	5	5	4			50 00
	do	do	Very good brass band of 20.	Very good.	do	10	5	5	4			50 00
100, 200, 300 and 400 yards—20 rounds.	37	37	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards—20 rounds.	Very good.	do	5	13	5	11	44 13	November 20, 1891.	Inspected by D.A.G., 15th October, first by companies in manual and firing exercise, company drill and company attack; captains, subalterns and sergeants being tested both in giving "detail" and without, then in battalion drill, the field officers undergoing a similar test. <i>Remarks by G.O.C.</i> —This battalion was very weak and deficient in physique. The officers being zealous and no fault apparently lying with them; it would appear questionable whether the district can maintain this battalion. The drill was fair when inspected by me, and is reported by the D.A.G. to have been very good at the end of the training. <i>IVOR HERBERT, Maj.-Gen.</i>
						13	5	4	4	57 14		
						1	5	5	4	57 90		
						12	5	5	4	47 32		
						10	5	5	4	60 16		
100, 200, 300 and 400 yards—20 rounds.	37	37	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards—20 rounds.	Very good.	do	5	13	5	11	44 13	October 9 and 12, 1891, by G.O.C.	Inspected by D.A.G., 15th October, first by companies in manual and firing exercise, company drill and company attack; captains, subalterns and sergeants being tested both in giving "detail" and without, then in battalion drill, the field officers undergoing a similar test. <i>Remarks by G.O.C.</i> —This battalion was very weak and deficient in physique. The officers being zealous and no fault apparently lying with them; it would appear questionable whether the district can maintain this battalion. The drill was fair when inspected by me, and is reported by the D.A.G. to have been very good at the end of the training. <i>IVOR HERBERT, Maj.-Gen.</i>
						13	5	4	4	57 14		
						1	5	5	4	57 90		
						12	5	5	4	47 32		
						10	5	5	4	60 16		
100, 200, 300 and 400 yards—20 rounds.	37	37	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards—20 rounds.	Very good.	do	5	13	5	11	44 13	October 17, 1891.	Inspected by D.A.G., 15th October, first by companies in manual and firing exercise, company drill and company attack; captains, subalterns and sergeants being tested both in giving "detail" and without, then in battalion drill, the field officers undergoing a similar test. <i>Remarks by G.O.C.</i> —This battalion was very weak and deficient in physique. The officers being zealous and no fault apparently lying with them; it would appear questionable whether the district can maintain this battalion. The drill was fair when inspected by me, and is reported by the D.A.G. to have been very good at the end of the training. <i>IVOR HERBERT, Maj.-Gen.</i>
						13	5	4	4	57 14		
						1	5	5	4	57 90		
						12	5	5	4	47 32		
						10	5	5	4	60 16		



INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—Continued.			Establishment.	Actual strength present at Inspection.				Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.	
20th Battalion..	7	Lt.-Col. Kerns, Burlington.						12 days. Camp at Niagara.			Railway and Steamer.	Niagara, 13th October, 1891.
No. 1 Company		Capt. Fox, Oakville .....	3	42	3	4	3		27	51		
No. 2 do		Capt. Tracey, Stewarttown .....	3	42	2	4	3		11	64		
No. 3 do		Capt. Moore, Georgetown .....	3	42	1	4	3		33	66		
No. 4 do		Capt. Beattie, Campbellville .....	3	42	2	4	3		26	73		
No. 5 do		Capt. Breckon, Burlington .....	3	42	2	4	3		28	40		
No. 6 do		Capt. Schultz, Acton. ....	3	42	1	2	3		8	82		
No. 7 do		Capt. Panton, Milton .....	3	42	2	3	3		29	55		
		Staff .....	8		6							
		Total .....	29	294	19	25	21		162			
31st Battalion..	7	Lt.-Col. Brodie, Owen Sound.						12 days. do			do	Niagara, 14th October, 1891.
No. 1 Company		Capt. Spencer, Owen Sound .....	3	42	2	4	4		34	157		
No. 2 do		Capt. Cleland, Meaford. ....	3	42	2	3	3		36	155		
No. 3 do		Capt. McKnight, Annan .....	3	42	3	4	3		35	157		
No. 4 do		Capt. McGirr, Durham. ....	3	42	2	3	3		36	155		
No. 5 do		Capt. McDonald, Chatsworth .....	3	42	3	3	4		35	145		
No. 6 do		2nd Lt. Sproule, Flesherton .....	3	42	3	3	3		36	121		
No. 7 do		Capt. Rorke, Clarksburg .....	3	42	3	3	4		35	145		
		Staff .....	8		7							
		Total .....	29	294	25	23	24		247			

which have performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.		
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.				Figure of Merit.	
											Battalion.	Company.
23 cents including fuel.	Good.	None.	Very good; brass: 21	Good.	None.	5	38 66	9th and 12th October, 1891, by General Officer Commanding.	17th October, 1891.	Inspected by D.A.G., 16th Oct., 1891, first by companies in manual and firing exercise, company drill and company attack, captains, subalterns and sergeants being tested both in giving "detail" and without; then in battalion drill, the field officers undergoing a similar test. A steady corps with very good officers, but weak in numbers. <i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i> —Two companies of this battalion are practically non-existent. It is evident that they cannot be maintained. Good work was done by the officers.  IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>		
	5	34 23										
	9	37 99										
	5	37 65										
	10	40 87										
	2	35 90										
	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards, 20 rounds.	38 1/10	41 80									
	do	do	5	47 26	do	do	Inspected by D.A.G., 16th Oct., 1891, first by companies in manual and firing exercises, company drill and company attack, captains, subalterns and sergeants being tested both in giving "detail" and without; then in battalion drill, the field officers undergoing a similar test. Complete in numbers, splendid in physique, very smart in drill, and generally as fine a specimen of a rural corps as will be seen in Canada. <i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i> —I fully concur in the remarks of the D.A.G. This Battalion should be increased to eight companies, and all companies given a higher establishment. There is every reason to believe that such an increased strength could be maintained. A good spirit seems to pervade all ranks. IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>					
	do	do	8	35 84								
	do	do	6	40 52								
Good; brass: 20.	do	1	38 85									
Very good.	do	3	38 09									
do	do	9	33 94									
do	do	3	36 07									

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT		Establishment.	Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.			
No. 2—Continued.			Corps.		Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulances.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.				
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.				Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.			Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulances.	Corporals and Privates.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.
38th Battalion..	6	Lt.-Col. Jones, Brantford.													
A Company...		Capt. Perks, Brantford	3	42	3	4	9	33	12 days.	Local Headquarters.					
B do		Capt. Ruddy, Brantford	3	42	1	5	8	38							
C do		Capt. Leonard, Brantford	3	42	2	4	8	32							
D do		Capt. Robertson, Brantford	3	42	3	5	8	32							
E do		Capt. Curtis, Brantford	3	42	3	5	8	32							
F do		Capt. Nelles, Brantford	3	42	3	3	8	28							
		Staff	8		6										
		Total	26	252	21	26	49	195						Brantford, Ont., 12th November, 1891.	
39th Battalion..	8	Lt.-Col. Coombs, Simcoe.													
No. 1 Company		Capt. Curtis, Simcoe	3	42	2	4	4	25	12 days.	Camp at Niagara.	82				
No. 2 do		Capt. Pettit, Hartford	3	42	2	4	4	24					82		
No. 3 do		Capt. Price, Port Rowan	3	42	2	4	3	29					112		
No. 4 do		Capt. Matthews, Kinglake	3	42	3	4	3	33					114		
No. 5 do		Capt. Langs, Waterford	3	42	2	4	3	26					80		
No. 6 do		Capt. Atkinson, Simcoe	3	42	3	3	3	35					82		
No. 7 do		Capt. Bayley, Port Dover	3	42	1	3	4	10					92		
No. 8 do		Capt. Rossell, Fredericksburg	3	42	2	3	4	12					82		
		Staff	8		6										
		Total	32	336	24	29	28	194						Niagara, 14th October, 1891.	



INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2—Concluded.		Establishment.	Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.	
			Corps.		Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants, and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.		Mode.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.				Staff Sergeants, Sergeants, and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.		Corporals and Privates.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.
44th Battalion..	8 Lt.-Col. Morin, Ridgeway.												
No. 1 Company ..	Cp. Vandersluys, Niagara Falls .	3	42	1	4	4	24			12			
No. 2 do .....	Capt. Munro, Thorold.....	3	42	Not in camp.						...			
No. 3 do .....	Capt. Greenwood, Chippewa.....	3	42	2	4	4	24			17			
No. 4 do .....	Cp. Cruickshank, Fort Erie.....	3	42	2	3	3	19			30			
No. 5 do .....	Capt. Cohoe, Welland.....	3	42	2	3	4	27	12 days.	Camp at Niagara.	30			
No. 6 do .....	Capt. McMicking, Niagara Falls	3	42	1	4	3	26			12			
No. 7 do .....	Capt. Clark, Stevensville.....	3	42	2	3	4	25			35			
No. 8 do .....	Capt. Barwell, Wellandport ..	3	42	1	3	3	27			66			
	Staff .....	8	.....	5	.....	.....	.....						
	Total .....	32	336	16	24	25	172						
											Rail.		Niagara Camp, 14th October, 1891.

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.-C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.		
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.				Figure of Merit.	
											Battalion.	Company.
23 cents, including fuel.	Good.	None.	Fair ; brass ; 20.	Good.	None.	18	All.	36.44	12 October, 1891, by General Officer Commanding.	Inspected by D. A. G. 15th October, first by companies in manual and firing exercises, company drill and company attack, captains, subalterns and sergeants being tested both in "detail" and without ; then, in battalion drill, the field officers undergoing a similar test. Weak in numbers and physique ; its proximity to the frontier seems to militate against the proper efficiency of this corps.  <i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i> Very weak in numbers, of wretched physique and officers ignorant of their duties. The district from which this battalion is drawn cannot apparently maintain its efficiency.		
						7		42.61				
						2		46.06				
						1		37.71				
						4		34.34				
						5		44.54				
			100, 200, 300 and 400 yards, 20 rounds.						17th October, 1891.			
						38 $\frac{1}{10}$						

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3, Lt.-Col. B. VAN STRAUBENZEE. Dep. Adjt.-General.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.			Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.	
3rd Provisional Regiment of Cavalry.	3	Lt.-Col. Boulton, Cobourg							12 days.	Camp.	81	Rail.
A Troop		Capt. Brown, Cobourg	3	42	2	3	1	32				
B do		Capt. Sutton, Millbrook	3	42	2	5	1	20				
C do		Lt.-Col. Rogers, Peterborough	3	42	1	4	1	33				
		Staff	7	21	6							
		Total.	16	126	11	12	3	85				
14th Battalion, P. W.O.R.	6	Lt.-Col. Smith, Kingston.							do	Local Headquarters.		
No. 1 Company		Capt. Skinner, Kingston	3	42	2	4	9	34				
No. 2 do		Capt. McKelvey, Kingston	3	42	2	5	6	36				
No. 3 do		Capt. Joyner, Kingston	3	42	2	5	9	34				
No. 4 do		Capt. Hora, Kingston	3	42	1	4	10	33				
No. 5 do		Capt. Hinds, Kingston	3	42	1	4	10	33				
No. 6 do		Capt. Murray, Kingston	3	42	3	6	10	50				
		Staff	8	24	8							
		Total.	26	252	19	28	54	220				
15th Battalion, A. L.I.	6	Lt.-Col. Lazier, Belleville.							do	Local Headquarters.		
No. 1 Company		Capt. Ponton, Belleville	3	42	2	5	7	33				
No. 2 do		Lt. Wells, Belleville	3	42	1	5	5	33				
No. 3 do		Capt. Merrill, Belleville	3	42	2	5	1	36				
No. 4 do		Capt. Donald, Belleville	3	42	1	5	5	30				
No. 5 do		Lt. Robertson, Belleville	3	42	1	4	8	30				
No. 6 do		Capt. Halliwell, Belleville	3	42	3	4	7	32				
		Staff	8	24	8							
		Total.	26	252	18	28	33	194				

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O- and Men, if any.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Target Practice.  Ranges.	Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
	Very good.	Troopers Adams and Wright, leg broken.	None.	Good.	None.	5 Officers and 26 Men.	None. Range considered unsafe.	September 18, 1891.	September 19, 1891.	This regiment did good work in camp, presenting a very creditable appearance throughout. I have never seen this corps turn out and drill better. Captain Sutton's troop was weak, but he reported that many of his men could not turn out, not having gathered in their harvest.
	Conduct of all, very good.	Yes; 24; very good.	do	do	No return.			July 13.	July 13.	This battalion turned out for inspection, full strength and well equipped in every respect. The march past and battalion movements were very well executed, also manual and firing exercises. Extending for attack under command of the Adjutant, Major Galloway, was well performed. Several officers were called out to drill the battalion and acquitted themselves in a creditable manner.
	Very good.	24; very good.	Fair.	do	No return.			September 25, 1891.	September 25, 1891.	This battalion paraded for inspection fairly strong and well equipped, marching good, battalion movements very fair, No. 1 Company the best, manual indifferent, extending for attack fair. The two majors, Captains Ponton and Lazier, were called out to drill the battalion.



INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.			Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.	
16th Battalion...	6	Lt.-Col. Bog, Picton.							12 days.	Camp.		17th September, 1891, Camp at Belleville.
No. 1 Company		Capt. McLean, Picton.	3	42	2	7	3	23			30	
No. 2 do		Capt. Ostrander, Milford.	3	42	3	4	3	24			39	
No. 3 do		Capt. Glenn, Conseccon.	3	42	3	5	4	27			50	
No. 4 do		Capt. Wycott, Picton.	3	42	3	4	3	20			30	
No. 5 do		Capt. McFaul, Demorestville.	3	42	1							
No. 6 do		Lieut. Ashton, Rednersville.	3	42	2	3	4	33			6	
		Staff	7		7							
		Total	25	252	21	23	17	127				
49th Battalion...	6	Lt.-Col. Brown, Stirling.							do	Camp.		17th September, 1891, Camp at Belleville.
No. 1 Company		Capt. Harrison, Belleville.	3	42	3	5	1	37				
No. 2 do		Capt. Wilson, Stirling.	3	42	3	3	10	25			20	
No. 3 do		Capt. Graham, Sidney.	3	42	3	3	1	34			10	
No. 4 do		Capt. Orr, Madoc.	3	42	2	5	1	34			29	
No. 5 do		Capt. Lennox, Tyendenaga.	3	42	2	3	1	38			15	
No. 6 do		Capt. Arnott, Trenton.	3	42	1	4	8	24			12	
		Staff	7		7							
		Total	25	252	21	23	22	192				

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—*Continued.*

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Target Practice.	Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
Meat, etc., 13.937c.; fuel, 5.731c.; forage, 28c.	Very good.		Yes, 14, fair.	Good.	None.	4 officers, 85 non-commissioned officers and men.	None, range considered unsafe.	September 17, 1891.	September 19, 1891.	<p>This battalion improved during camp, obtaining third place for efficiency. One company failed to turn out owing to the captain (McFaul) not being gazetted till after the camp assembled. Capt. McFaul himself was present.</p> <p><i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i></p> <p>The physique in this battalion was indifferent.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i></p>
Meat, etc., 13.937c.; fuel, 5.731c.; forage, 28c.	do	None.	Yes, 17, fair.	Fair.	None.	4 officers, 5 non-commissioned officers and men.	None, range considered unsafe.	17th September, 1891.	19th September, 1891.	<p>This battalion also improved during camp, taking second place in efficiency, and the majority of the officers were properly dressed.</p>

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3— <i>Concluded.</i>			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.	
			57th Battalion...						6	Lt. - Col. Rogers, Peterborough.			
No. 1 Company		Capt. Mason, Peterborough	3	42	3	3	4	16	12 days.				
No. 2 do		Capt. Langford, Peterborough	3	42	2	3	5	14					
No. 3 do		Capt. Hill, Peterborough	3	42	3	3	6	14					
No. 4 do		Capt. Lech, Peterborough	3	42	2	3	6	14					
No. 5 do		Capt. Miller, Peterborough	3	42	2	3	6	14					
No. 6 do		Capt. Brennan, Peterborough	3	42	1	3	6	15					
		Staff	8		6	6							
		Total	26	252	19	24	33	87					

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.-C. O. and Men, if any.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Target Practice.	Ranges.	Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
	do	do	Yes, 28, good.	Good.	do		No return.		10th July, 1891.	10th July, 1891.	This battalion paraded strong for muster, previous to its departure for Ottawa where it went into camp for a couple of days, to be present at a parade of the Governor General's Foot Guards and "Royal Scots." The regiment turned out remarkably clean and well equipped. The officer commanding reported the conduct of the men throughout, excellent. The battalion paraded again, for inspection, on the 10th July, but turned out weak, only 163 of all ranks present on parade. The march past and battalion movements were very indifferent, also, the manual exercise, extended movements not practised. The inspection should have taken place previous to their proceeding to Ottawa and not after, as it is always difficult to get men to turn out for a second inspection, and the muster parade was so late that I had not time to make a proper inspection on that day.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4, Lt.-Col. B. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Dep. Adjt.-General.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.				Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.	
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.					Miles.	Mode.			
Princess Louise Dragoon Guards	1	Capt. Gourdeau, Ottawa	4	42	3	3	...	26	12 days.	Local head quarters.			4th July.
Governor General's Foot Guards	6	Lt.-Col. Todd, Ottawa	26	252	17	32	68	123	do	do			Ottawa, 7th November, 1891.
42nd Battalion	6	Lt.-Col. Matheson, Perth.											
No. 1 Company		Capt. Williams, Almonte	3	42	2	5	4	34			148		
No. 2 do		Capt. Chrysler, Brockville	3	42	3	4	3	31			95		
No. 3 do		Capt. Motherwell, Perth	3	42	2	5	4	30			135		
No. 4 do		Capt. Bowen, Lansdowne	3	42	2	4	4	33	do	Camp.	74	Rail.	
No. 5 do		Capt. Craig, Renfrew	3	42	2	4	4	29			154		
No. 6 do		Capt. Irving, Pembroke	3	42	2	3	4	31			188		
		Staff	7		5								
		Total	25	252	18	25	23	188					17th September, 1891; camp at Belleville.

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.			
Meat, &c., 13-937c.; fuel, 5-731c.; forage, 28c.	Conduct of all, very good.		Yes.	Clothing good; arms in very bad order; accoutrements unserviceable.				4th July.		<p><i>Remarks by the G.O.C.</i></p> <p>Horses good. Drill good, but without much instruction in practical duties of cavalry. Arms well kept, but carbines quite unserviceable. Saddlery well kept; part requires renewing.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i></p>
	Yes; 18; good.		Good.	None.				7th November, 1891.		<p><i>Remarks by the G.O.C.</i></p> <p>Men were well dressed. Arms in very bad order though in charge of a Departmental paid caretaker. Drill has been sacrificed to the practice of show movements, and is very poor. Capt. Taylor showed a good capacity for drill; but throughout there was a want of study and practice.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i></p>
	7 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers and men.					None; range considered unsafe.		17th September, 1891.		<p><i>Remarks by the G.O.C.</i></p> <p>This battalion made great improvement in drill and appearance in camp, and was decidedly the cleanest and best drilled infantry corps on the ground. The dress of the officers was more in accordance with regulations than the other corps. I fully concur in the remarks of the D.A.G. This battalion is one of the best rural battalions I have seen. It is a proof that a good commanding officer makes a good battalion.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj. Gen.</i></p>
								19th September, 1891.		

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4— <i>Concluded.</i>		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.				Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
		Corps.		Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.					N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.			
56th Battalion...	7	Lt.-Col. Campbell, Prescott.										
No. 1 Company		Capt. Stitt, Cardinal	3	42	2	3	2	24	12 days.	Camp.	116	Rail and waggon.
No. 2 do		Capt. Dawson, Prescott	3	42	2	3	2	27			107	
No. 3 do		Capt. Kidd, Burritt's Rapids	3	42	2	4	2	30			140	
No. 4 do		Capt. Beckett, Kemptville	3	42	2	3	2	27			130	
No. 5 do		Capt. Morrison, North Augusta	3	42	2	3	2	24			125	
No. 6 do		Capt. Drummond, Spencerville	3	42	3	3	2	23			116	
No. 7 do		Capt. Morgan, Metcalfe	3	42	3	3	6	17			148	
		Staff	7		5	5						
		Total	28	294	21	27	18	172				

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—*Continued.*

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Target Practice.  Range.	Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
Meat, &c., 13-937c.; fuel, 5-731c.; forage, 28c.	Conduct of all, very good.	Private Gamble, typhoid fever.	Yes; 11; fair.	Fair.	None.	7 officers; 77 non-commissioned officers and men.	None; range considered unsafe.	16th September, 1891.	19th September, 1891.	<p>This battalion did not improve as much as other corps. The majority of the officers were very slovenly in their dress and appearance on parade.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i></p> <p>The physique of this battalion was bad. Many mere boys in the ranks. It appears questionable whether the district can maintain an efficient battalion.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i></p>



INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5, Lt.-Col. C. F. HOUGHTON, Dep. Adjt.-General.		Establishment.	Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.	
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.								
6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars	4	Lieut.-Col. James Barr, Montreal.										
No. 1 Troop		Bt.-Maj. Colin McArthur, Montreal	3	42	2	3	1	29	12 days.	In camp.	44	March and rail.
No. 2 do		Bt.-Maj. M. Wanless, St. Andrews	3	42	2	3	1	32				
No. 3 do		Capt. J. G. Barr, Havelock	3	42	3	3	1	29				
No. 4 do		Capt. R. McKinnic, Clarenceville	3	42	2	3	1	29				
		Staff	6		4	5				30		
		Total	18	168	13	17	4	119				
1st Prince of Wales' Regiment		Lt.-Col. T. P. Butler, Montreal	26	252	20	24	36	178	do	Local Headquarters.		Montreal, 24 March, 1891.

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.			Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
						Battalion.	Company.				
20 1/4c.	Good.	1 horse shot and 2 injured, all duly reported.	None.	Nos. 1, 2 and 3, fair; No. 4, clothing, good; arms and accoutrements, fair.	None.	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.	39-28 (20 rounds per man.)	31-77 45-60 40-56 37-34	15th, 16th and 17th September.	19th September.	<p><i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i></p> <p>The first week in camp at Farnham was wasted, the instruction not being systematized as ordered. The drill was consequently indifferent. General appearance of men and horses good. The regiment has some good officers and non-commissioned officers but they would be improved by a course of systematic instruction at the Royal School Cavalry.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, Maj.-Gen.</p>
do	do	Yes, 24, good.	Clothing, fair; arms and accoutrements, good.	do	30	do	73-88 (40 rounds per man.)		27th June.	27th June.	<p><i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i></p> <p>Drill fair. The arms are in bad order. This as well as other defects may be attributed to the difficulties under which this battalion has laboured, which being now removed considerable improvement may be looked for.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, Maj.-Gen.</p>

## INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	Corps.	Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers, and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.	Miles.			Mode.		
3rd Victoria Rifles of Canada. . . . .	6 Lt.-Col. F. C. Henshaw, Montreal..	26	252	25	35	54	240	12 days.	Local Headquarters.			Montreal, 23rd March, 1891.	
5th Royal Scots of Canada.....	6 Lt.-Col. J. Hood, Montreal.....	26	252	19	29	42	183	do	do			Montreal, 12th March, 1891.	
6th Fusileers. . . . .	6 Lt.-Col. F. Massey, Montreal.....	26	252	18	29	65	194	do	do			Montreal, 16th Feb., 1891.	

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARK .	
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.				
						Battalion.	Company.				
	Good.	None.	Yes; good; 26.	Clothing, new; tunics used since inspection; other clothing fair; arms, &c., good.	None.	106	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.	48-61 (20 rounds per man.)	May 9, 1891.	May 9, 1891.	<p><i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i></p> <p>Drill indifferent, probably due to the drill having been done too much in the drill shed. Arrangements should be made to continue the drill to a later date so as to get outdoor work. Officers set a good example by being all present, and all are well instructed.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, Maj.-Gen.</p>
do	do	do	do	do	do	141	do	78-07 (40 rounds per man.)	June 20, 1891.	June 20, 1891.	<p><i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i></p> <p>Drill good, but too slow and much impaired by the weakness of companies. Physical drill of the Cadets under the Adjutant was first rate. Physique good, and arms well kept.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, Maj.-Gen.</p>
do	do	do	do	do	do	18	do	44-04 (40 rounds per man.)	June 6, 1891.	June 6, 1891.	<p><i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i></p> <p>Drill good. Presentation of colours, involving the practice of purely parade movements induced excessive attention to these, to the exclusion of more practical drill. Physique very good and arms well kept. Generally the best in appearance and drill of Montreal corps.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, Maj.-Gen.</p>

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5—Continued.			Establishment.	Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulances.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.	
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.									
11th Battalion Argenteuil Rangers.	8	Lt.-Col. J. B. Cushing, St. Andrew's											
No. 1 Company		Capt. T. Weightman, St. Andrew's	3	42	2	3	1	17	12 days.	In camp.	88	Rail.	Farnham, Que., 8th September, 1891.
No. 2 do		Capt. Wm. Good, West Gore	3	42	3	3	1	28					
No. 3 do		Capt. H. Jekill, Morin Flats	3	42	3	3		17					
No. 4 do		Capt. G. D. Walker, Lachute	3	42	2	2	1	15					
No. 5 do		Capt. J. Rogers, East Gore	3	42	2	3	1	22					
No. 6 do		Capt. J. Pollock, Mille Isles	3	43	3	3	1	26					
No. 7 do		Capt. E. A. Hodgson, Carillon	3	42	2	3	1	34					
No. 8 do		Lt. W. Williamson, Chatham	3	42	2	3	1	29					
		Staff and band	8		8	5	4						
			32	336	27	28	11	188					
50th Battalion, Huntingdon Borderers	4	Lt.-Col. MacLaren, Huntingdon.											
No. 1 Company		Major Gardner, Huntingdon	3	42	2	3	1	31	do	do	74	do	do
No. 2 do		Capt. J. Gilbert, Ormstown	3	42	2	3	1	31					
No. 3 do		Capt. S. H. Henderson, Rockburn	3	42	2	3	1	31					
No. 4 do		Capt. P. C. McGinnis, Athelstan	3	42	3	3	1	28					
		Staff	6		5	5							
		Total	18	168	14	17	4	121					

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—*Continued.*

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.				Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.						
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.		Figure of Merit.										
						Ranges.		Battalion.	Company.									
20½ cents.	Good.	None.	Yes; fair; 12 members.	Clothing much worn; arms, &c., fair.	None.	25	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.	25·15	27·54	23·75	38·53	14·59	26·92	23·74	26·58	September 15, 16 and 17, 1891.	September 19, 1891.	<p><i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i></p> <p>The weakness of some companies was not sufficiently explained by the season at which the training took place, but drilling only once in three years is detrimental to the battalion. There is a great deficiency of Officers and N. C. officers capable of imparting instruction.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i></p>
do	do	do	None.	Tunics, fair; trouseurs much worn; arms, &c., fair.	do	5	do	38·75	34·26	48·41	42·46	do	do	do	do	do	<p><i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i></p> <p>The physique of this battalion is very good, and numbers fairly maintained. There are few officers or non-commissioned officers qualified to act as instructors.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i></p>	
do	do	do	None.	Tunics, fair; trouseurs much worn; arms, &c., fair.	do	5	do	38·75	34·26	48·41	42·46	do	do	do	do	do	do	<p><i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i></p> <p>The physique of this battalion is very good, and numbers fairly maintained. There are few officers or non-commissioned officers qualified to act as instructors.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i></p>

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5— <i>Concluded.</i>		Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.				Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
		Corps.		Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants, and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.					N.-C. O. and Men.				
51st Battalion, Hemmingford Rangers .....	6	Lt.-Col. R. Lucas, Hemmingford.										
No. 1 do .....		Capt. S. Orr, Havlock .....	3	42	1	3	....	28	12 days.	In Camp.	Rail.	Farnham, 8th September 1891.
No. 2 do .....		Capt. W. Waters, Lacolle .....	3	42	2	3	1	28				
No. 4 do .....		Capt. G. J. McKay, Hemmingford .....	3	42	3	3	1	25				
No. 5 do .....		Capt. R. Hoyle, Roxham .....	3	42	2	3	....	30				
No. 7 do .....		Capt. J. McG. Stewart, St. Jean Chrysostôme .....	3	42	2	3	....	28				
No. 8 do .....		Capt. L. Ste. Marie, St. Rémi .....	3	42	3	3	....	29				
		Staff .....	8	....	5	5	....	....				
		Total.....	26	252	18	23	2	168				
53rd Sherbrooke Battalion of Infantry .....		Lt.-Col. W. A. Moorehouse, Sherbrooke .....	18	168	16	17	27	136	do	Local Headquarters.		Sherbrooke, 16th March, 1891.

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.-C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.			Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.					
							Ranges.	Battalion.				Company.
20 1/2	Good.	None.	None.	Tunics, fair ; trousers, bad ; arms and accoutrements, fair.	None.	3	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.	34.25 (20 rounds per man.)	38.98 23.58 37.60 31.23 30.57 43.92	15th, 16th and 17th September, 1891.	19th September, 1891.	<p><i>Remarks by G.O.C.</i></p> <p>In this battalion, as in the foregoing, there was an absence of qualified instructors. There was only one captain who had attended a school of instruction, consequently, non-commissioned officers show little desire to qualify themselves. This battalion, however, like all rural battalions, in No. 5 District, suffers under the disadvantage of being only trained once in three years.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i></p>
do	do	do	Yes ; 17.	Tunics, fair ; trousers, good ; arms, &c., good.	do	11	do	37.07 (20 rounds per man.)		25th May, 1891.	25th May, 1891.	<p><i>Remarks by G.O.C.</i></p> <p>Physique and general appearance on parade very good, and conduct during the stay at Quebec excellent. This battalion took part in a tactical field-day, and in common with other battalions present, showed the necessity for practical training for city corps.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i></p>



INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6, Lt.-Col. G. d'ORSONNENS, Depy.-Adjt. Gen.		Establishment.	Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.	
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.				Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.			Miles.
65th Battalion...	8	Lt.-Col. Dugas, Montreal.										
No. 1 Company		Capt. Roy, Montreal.	3	42	1	4	5	33				
No. 2 do		Capt. Gravel, Montreal.	3	42	2	4	5	33				
No. 3 do		Capt. Labelle, Montreal.	3	42	2	4	5	33				
No. 4 do		Capt. Desnoyers, Montreal.	3	42	3	3	5	32				
No. 5 do		Capt. Manseau, Montreal.	3	42	2	3	5	34				
No. 6 do		Capt. Peltier, Montreal.	3	42	3	3	5	29				
No. 7 do		Capt. Laframboise, Montreal.	3	42	2	3	5	29				
No. 8 do		Capt. Mackay, Montreal.	3	42	2	4	5	32				
		Staff.....	8		8							
		Total.....	32	336	25	28	40	255	12 days.	Head quarters at Montreal.		Montreal armoury.
64th Battalion...	6	Lt.-Col. Baker, Beauharnois.										
No. 1 Company		Capt. Leduc, Beauharnois.	3	42	Relieved from drill.							
No. 2 do		Capt. Bonhomme, Beauharnois.	3	42	do do							
No. 3 do		Capt. Cadieu, Valleyfield.	3	42	3	4	1	27				
No. 4 do		Capt. Baker, St. Louis.	3	42	3	5	1	34	do		40	
No. 5 do		Capt. Davis, Valleyfield.	3	42	3	4		22			36	
No. 6 do		Capt. Langevin, St. Timothie.	3	42	3	4		22			40	
		Staff.....	8		6						34	
		Total.....	26	252	18	17	2	105		In camp at Laprairie.	Rail and wagon.	8th September, at Laprairie.

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
						Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.		
14½ cents, wood not included.	Good.	None.	Brass band, 24; drum and bugle band, 16; very good.	Very good.	None.	No return.			29th June, 1891.	Inspected by the D.A.G., on the 29th June, 1891, on the Champ de Mars in the afternoon.  <i>Remarks by G.O.C.</i> No pioneers nor ambulance. Nine buglers of this battalion did duty with the 64th Battalion in camp, at Laprairie, without charge to the Government. IVOR HERBERT, Maj.-Gen.
do										
do									29th June, 1891.	
None.										
Good.										
None.										
3									By G.O.C., 12th and 14th September, 1891.	Inspected by the D.A.G., in camp, on the 18th September, 1891.  <i>Remarks by G.O.C.</i> There is a great want of officers qualified to impart instruction in this battalion. It was almost entirely dependent for its instruction on the sergeant-instructor from "B" Co., I.S.C., Some of the officers showed considerable, but lacked practical, knowledge of drill. They showed every desire to do their best. IVOR HERBERT, Maj.-Gen.
8						17'00		14'78		
4						100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.		16'06		
11								23'80		
								13'20		
									19th September, 1891.	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.			Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.	
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.								
84th Battalion...	6	Lt.-Col. Denis, St. Hyacinthe										
No. 1 Company		Capt. Lussier, St. Hyacinthe	3	42	1	3		12	12 days.	In camp at Laprairie.	38	Rail and boat.
No. 2 do		Capt. Morin, St. Pie.	3	42	2	3		13				
No. 3 do		Capt. Dupres, St. Simon	3	42	2	3		22				
No. 4 do		Capt. Johnston, Sorel	3	42	2	3	1	27				
No. 5 do		Capt. Maranda, St. Hyacinthe	3	42	2	3	1	29				
No. 6 do		Capt. Gauvin, Acton	3	42	2	3		17				
		Staff	8		6	5						
		Total.....	26	252	17	23	2	120				
85th Battalion...	6	Lt.-Col. Brousseau, Montreal.										
No. 1 Company		Lieut. Carrière, St. Jérôme	3	42	1	3	3	31	do	do	9 miles.	Boat; Battalion recruited in Montreal.
No. 2 do		Capt. Chagnon, Montreal	3	42	2	3	3	31				
No. 3 do		Capt. Sylvestre, Laprairie	3	42	2	3	3	31				
No. 4 do		Capt. Des Trois Maisons, Laprairie	3	42	2	4	3	31				
No. 5 do		Capt. Patterson, Montreal	3	42	2	4	3	31				
No. 6 do		Capt. Trudeau, Longueuil	3	42	2	3	3	31				
		Staff	8		6	4	24					
		Total.....	26	252	17	24	42	186				

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.			Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS
							Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
do	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, wood not included.	Good.	None.	Brass band, not in camp.	Uniforms and accoutrements good; arms want repairs.	None.	...	3	...	16:30	...	Inspected by the D. A. G., in camp, on the 18th September, 1891.  <i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i>  The remarks made on the 64th Battalion apply equally in the case of this battalion. The battalion is, apparently, kept up with the greatest difficulty, and in its present condition cannot be made efficient. IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>
do							5	3	21:00			
do							...	5	13:60			
do							3	3	17:80			
do							4	4	18:06			
							100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.		17:07			
										16:30		
										21:00		
										13:60		
										16:30		
										17:80		
										18:06		
											By G. O. C., 12th and 14th September, 1891.	
											19th September, 1891.	
do							4	4		10:20	Inspected by the D. A. G. in camp on the 18th September, 1891.  <i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i>  General appearance of this battalion very good, with the exception of No. 2 Company. The adjutant, Capt. d'Orsonnens, is a first rate officer, but there is a want of properly qualified officers to act as instructors. Many of the men had served in the 65th Battalion and attention is recommended to guard against evasion of the law in such cases. IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>	
do							5	5		9:40		
do							6	6		24:00		
do							3	3	do	17:09		
do							1	1	do	21:80		
do							4	4	do	12:80		
do									16:04			

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6— <i>Concludez.</i>			Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Officers.	Staff, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulances.	Corporals and Privates.	Miles.			Mode.		
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.										
86th Battalion...	6	Lt.-Col. Dufresne, Yamachiche.												
No. 1 Company		Capt. DuSault, Yamachiche.	3	42	3	5	3	23	12 days.	In camp at Laprairie.	89	104	Rail, boat and waggon.	8th September, at Laprairie.
No. 2 do		Capt. Legris, Louisville.	3	42	2	3	3	28						
No. 3 do		Capt. Tessier, Three Rivers	3	42	1	4	3	26						
No. 4 do		Capt. DeVarennes, Shawenigan.	3	42	2	1	2	13						
No. 5 do		Capt. Demers, Berthier.	3	42	2	4	1	15						
No. 6 do		Lt. Chapedelaine, St. Justin.	3	42	1	4	2	14						
		Staff.....	8		6									
		Total . . . . .	26	252	17	21	14	119						

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.-C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.			
						Battalion.	Company.			
14½ cents, wood not included.	Good.	None.	Brass band, 18; good.	Good.	None.	9		17 40		Inspected by D.A.G. in camp on the 18th September, 1891.  <i>Remarks by G.O.C.</i>  The absence of qualified instructors and the weakness of the companies makes efficiency impossible.  IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>
						5		16 50		
						5		18 40		
						100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.		11 90		
							16 02	15 50		
									19th September.	
										By G. O. C., 12th and 14th September.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7, Lt.-Col. T. J. DUCHESNAY, Dep. Adjt.-General.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.				Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.	
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.									
Queen's Own Canadian Hussars.	2	Lt.-Col. Forsyth, Quebec.							12 days.	Local Headquarters.		25th May, 1891.	
A Troop. ....		Lt.-Col. Gray, Quebec.	3	52	3	6	12	33					
B do .....		Capt. Hethrington, Quebec.	3	52	3	5	12	33					
		Staff .....	6		6								
		Total.....	12	104	12	11	24	66					
8th Royal Rifles.	6	Lt.-Col. Prower, Quebec.							12 days.	Local Headquarters.		25th June, 1891.	
A Company.....		Capt. Wood, Quebec.	3	42	2	2	8	33					
B do .....		Capt. Burstall, Quebec.	3	42	2	2	6	35					
C do .....		Capt. Dunbar, Quebec.	3	42	2	4	6	33					
D do .....		Capt. Ray, Quebec.	3	42	2	5	6	32					
E do .....		Capt. Dobell, Quebec.	3	42	2	3	6	31					
F do .....		Capt. Miller, Quebec.	3	42	2	4	6	33					
		Staff .....	8		5								
		Total .....	26	252	17	20	38	197					

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—*Continued.*

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.-C. O. and Men, if any.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
							Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
							Battalion.	Company.			
			22 musicians.						25th May, 1891.		This squadron took part in the sham fight under the immediate command of the Major General commanding. <i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i>
			26 musicians.	Good.	None.	6 7 6	100, 200 and 400 yards.	34 68 29 33 44 66 30 10	25th May, 1891.	25th May, 1891.	This squadron makes a creditable show on parade, but it has little knowledge of drill. Constant repetition of marching and ranking past should be discontinued and practical drill substituted at the regulation pace of cavalry. Tactical training should also be given. The want of it was very evident on the 25th May. This squadron should show exceptional efficiency as it enjoys exceptional advantages. <i>IVOR HERBERT, M.-G.</i>
									25th May, 1891.	25th May, 1891.	This battalion took part in the sham fight on the 25th May, 1891, under the command of the Major General commanding. <i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i> The absence of all control of officers and non-commissioned officers over the men from the moment firing began was very marked. It shows that mere drill in a drill-shed is not sufficient training. The marching powers seemed very good. <i>IVOR HERBERT, Maj.-Gen.</i>



INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.			Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
			Corps.		Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.				Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.			Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.
9th Battalion	8	Lt.-Col. Amyot, Quebec.							12 days.	Headquarters.		25th June, 1891.
No. 1 Company		Capt. Garneau, Quebec.	3	42	1	3	5	34				
No. 2 do		Maj. Chouinard, Quebec.	3	42	2	3	4	35				
No. 3 do		Capt. Fiset, Quebec.	3	42	2	4	4	34				
No. 4 do		Capt. Joliceur, Quebec.	3	42	3	3	5	34				
No. 5 do		Capt. Pennee, Quebec.	3	42	3	6	5	32				
No. 6 do		Capt. Evanturel, Quebec.	3	42	1	3	5	34				
No. 7 do		Capt. Pinault, Quebec.	3	42	2	5	5	32				
No. 8 do		Capt. Blouin, Quebec.	3	42	3	4	5	33				
		Staff	9		9							
		Total	33	336	26	31	38	268				
17th Battalion	8	Major A. Fournier, Lévis.							do	In camp, Rimouski.		24th September, 1891, at Rimouski.
No. 1 Company		Major Bourget, Lévis.	3	42	2	4	5	34			181	
No. 2 do		Major Lefrançois, Lévis.	3	42	2	3	4	35			181	
No. 3 do		Capt. Begin, Lévis.	3	42	2	4	4	34			181	
No. 4 do		Capt. Demers, Lévis	3	42	2	3	4	35			181	
No. 5 do		Capt. Guenet, St. Henri.	3	42	2	3	4	35			191	
No. 6 do		Capt. Gagné, St. Lambert.	3	42	2	6	4	32			205	
No. 7 do		Capt. Bolduc, St. Raphaël.	3	42	2	3	4	35			187	
No. 8 do		Capt. Morin, Ste. Claire.	3	42	3	3	4	35			205	
		Staff	8		6						181	
		Total	32	336	23	29	32	275				

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARK .					
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.				Figure of Merit.				
											Battalion.	Company.			
Rations, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; forage, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents.	Very good.	do	24 musicians.	do	do	11	do	18·03	18·25	20·36	15·50	19th and 21st September, 1891.	26th September, 1891.	Inspected by the Major-General commanding at camp, Rimouski.  <i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i>  Lieut.-Col. Desjardins, the commanding officer, was absent from the training. The battalion made very creditable progress in drill, but the almost entire absence of officers or non-commissioned officers, who have themselves undergone systematic instruction, makes real efficiency impossible. All ranks worked to the utmost of their power and showed a desire to take full advantage of the time at their disposal.  IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>	
	Good.	None.	30 musicians.	Good.	None.	5	100, 200 and 400 yards.	20·96	22·06	4·98	22·66	17·69	25th May, 1891.		25th May, 1891.
									39·33	11·47	20·87	27·64			This battalion took part in the sham fight on the 25th May, 1891, under the command of the Major-General commanding.  <i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i>  The remarks made on the 8th Battalion apply with equal force to this battalion. IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.				Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers, and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.	
								55th Battalion...	6 Lt.-Col. Ward, Inverness.			
No. 1 Company	Capt. Lipsey, Kinnear's Mills.	3	42	2	4	1	33	12 days.	In Camp, Leed's Village.	Wagon.	1st October, 1891, at Leed's Village.	
No. 2 do	Capt. Brocklesby, Inverness.	3	42	2	5	1	35					
No. 3 do	Capt. G. H. Potter, New Ireland	3	42	2	4	1	36					
No. 4 do	Capt. J. Watkins, Maple Hill	3	42	2	4	1	37					
No. 5 do	Capt. Bourk, Somerset	3	42	2	4	17	18					
No. 6 do	Capt. Carroll, St. Sylvestre.	3	42	2	3	1	37					
	Staff	8		8								
	Total.....	26	252	20	24	22	196					
81st Battalion...	6 Major Dussault, Pont Rouge.											
No. 1 Company	Capt. Rochon, Pointe au Trembles.	3	42	1	3	1	38	12 days.	In Camp.	Steamers and railway.	24th September, 1891, at Rimouski.	
No. 2 do	Capt. E. Frenette, St. Raymond.	3	42	2	4	1	37					
No. 3 do	Capt. Paré, St. Raymond	3	42	2	5	1	34					
No. 4 do	Capt. Paquin, Deschambault.	3	42	2	4	1	36					
No. 5 do	Capt. L. Frenette, Cap Santé.	3	42	3	3	1	36					
No. 6 do	Capt. Courteau, Lotbinière.	3	42	2	3	1	38					
	Staff	7		7								
	Total.....	25	252	19	22	6	219					

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—*Continued.*

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.-C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.				Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.			
Ration, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. ; forage, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.	Very good.	None.	None.	Good.	None.	11	100 and 200 yards.	16.44	14.38	19th and 21st September, 1891.	26th September, 1891.	Inspected by Major General commanding at Camp, Rimouski.  <i>Remarks by G.O.C.</i>  The commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Beaudry, was sent away from Camp by me for improper conduct.  IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i>
25c. per day.	Very good.	None.	Yes, 16 musicians good.	Very good.	None.	7	100, 200 and 300 yards.	29.14	14.38 18.78 22.42 16.59 11.90 14.68	1st October, 1891.	2nd October, 1891.	
									26.38 38.24 31.74 27.75 30.25 20.51			Inspected by the D. A. G. of Military District No. 7. Drill very creditably performed. The want of proper qualified officers is felt here ; recommend that band be included in excess of establishment. Conduct reported very good.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7—Concluded.			Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
			Corps.		Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants, and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.	Miles.			Mode.		
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						Officers.				
88th Battalion...	6	Lt.-Col. Fraser, Rivière Ouelle.												
No. 1 Company	..	Capt. Potvin, Ste. Anne.	3	42	3	5	2	32						
No. 2 do	..	Capt. Bouchard, Baie St. Paul.	3	42	2	5	4	34						
No. 3 do	..	Capt. Roessignol, Kamouraska	3	42	3	5	4	35	do	do				
No. 4 do	..	Capt. Têtu, St. Pacôme.	3	42	3	4	4	34						
No. 5 do	..	Capt. Langlais, Rivière Ouelle.	3	42	2	4	4	35						
No. 6 do	..	Capt. Simon, Baie St. Paul.	3	42										
		Staff	8		7									
		Total	26	252	20	23	18	170						

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.-C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Range.			
do	do	do	13 musicians.	do	do	8				Inspected by the Major General commanding at Camp, Rimouski. N.B.—No. 6 Company was unavoidably absent through typhoid fever raging at its headquarters. I was informed of the fact, by Col. Fraser on arrival at Camp, and apprised the Major General commanding, when inspecting the battalion.
						13				
						9	16-21	21-05	do	
						8		14-48		
						9		17-60		
						8		12-98		
						9		14-96		
						100, 200 and 400 yards.				

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8, Lt.-Col. G. J. MAUNSELL, Dep. Adjt.-General.		Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.				Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.	
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.								
8th Princess Louise's N.B. Regiment of Cavalry...	4	Lt.-Col. Domville, Rothesay.							12 days.	Camp.	Rail and road.	22nd September, 1891, Camp, Sussex.
A Troop.		Capt. Whelpley, Hampton.	3	42	3	3	1	28				
E do		Capt. Sears, Johnston.	3	42	3	3	1	31				
F do		Capt. Maunsell, Shediac.	3	42	2	2	1	32				
G do		Capt. McRobbie, Springfield.	3	42	3	3	1	30				
		Band and staff.	8	...	7	8	13	...				
		Total	20	168	18	19	17	121				
62nd Battalion St. John Fusiliers.	6	Lt. Col. Blaine, St. John.							do	Local Headquarters.	St. John.	
A Company.		Capt. Brevet-Major Sturdee, Jt. John	3	42	3	3	7	29				
B do		Bt.-Major Magee, St. John	3	42	2	3	8	22				
C do		Capt. Edwards, St. John	3	42	2	2	8	23				
D do		Capt. Fraser, St. John	3	42	2	3	8	27				
E do		Capt. Goddard, St. John	3	42	3	3	8	28				
F do		Capt. Churchill, St. John	3	42	3	3	7	27				
		Staff	8	...	8	4	...	...				
		Total	26	252	23	21	46	156				

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.			Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
						Battalion.	Company.				
12½ cents.	Very good.		Yes, efficient, 14 musicians.	Good, equipment incomplete.	None.						
			Yes, very efficient, 40 musicians, including drums and fifes.	do	do						
					As shewn in difference between establishment and present at inspection.						
					100 and 200 yards, volley firing at 400 yards.			16 01 18 18 17 91 19 70			
									Inspected by General Officer Commanding, 29th, 30th September and 1st October, 1891.		
			Inspected by D. A. G., 19th September, 1891.							3rd October, 1891.	The General Officer Commanding commended the corps, particularly on correctness of dress, and general turn out. As regards drill and manoeuvre there is much for cavalry to learn during the short period in camp. The Major General, however, referred to good will on the part of all undergoing instruction. The horses in these four troops did not come up to the usual regimental standard.
			19th September, 1891.								Owing to the transient class from which this battalion is in part recruited, drill had, this year particularly, to be extended over a long period. With increased exertions, however, on the part of the Lt. Colonel and his officers efficiency has been maintained. The drill, as well as correctness of dress and turn out on inspection parade on 19th September, were worthy of praise.



INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8—Concluded.		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.				
			Corps.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.			Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.		Miles.	Mode.		
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.						Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.			Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.	Number of days' drill performed.
67th Batt. Carleton Light Infantry	9	Lt. - Col. Baird, Woodstock.														
No. 1 Company		Capt. Bourne, Woodstock	3	42	1	3	1	30			179					
No. 2 do		Capt. Adams, Centreville	3	42	2	3	1	25			199					
No. 3 do		Capt. Kirkpatrick, Debec	3	42	2	3	1	22			170					
No. 4 do		Capt. Harding, Brighton	3	42	2	3		38			189					
No. 5 do		Capt. Fletcher, Waterville	3	42	2	2		19	12 days.	Camp.	189					
No. 6 do		Capt. Kupkey, Andover	3	42	2	3		26			229					
No. 7 do		Capt. Baker, Baker Brook	3	42	2	3		34			287					
No. 8 do		Capt. Perkins, East Florenceville	3	42	2	3		31			202					
No. 9 do		Capt. Williams, Wilmot	3	42	2	3		32			212					
		Staff	8		7	5	14									
		Total	35	378	24	31	17	257								
71st Batt. York Light Infantry	7	Lt.-Col. Marsh, Fredericton.														
No. 1 Company		Capt. Boone, St. Mary's	3	42	2	3	1	29			105					
No. 2 do		Capt. Burt, McKeen's Corners	3	42	3	3	1	32			125					
No. 3 do		Capt. Howe, Stanley	3	42	2	3	1	35			125					
No. 4 do		Capt. Pinder, Fredericton	3	42	3	3	1	28	do	do	105	do	do			
No. 5 do		Capt. Hartt, Blissville	3	42	2	3	1	35			80					
No. 6 do		Capt. Stevenson, St. Stephen	3	42	2	3		36			175					
No. 7 do		Capt. Cropley, Fredericton	3	42	3	4	1	32			105					
		Band and staff	8		7	5	15									
		Total	29	294	24	27	21	227								
St. John Rifle Company		Capt. Hartt, St. John	3	42	1	4	1	34		Headquarters.						

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.				
											Battalion.
12½ cents.	Very good.	2 men discharged being physically unfit.	Yes, efficient, 14 musicians.	Good, equipment incomplete.	None.	As shewn herein.	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards and volley firing.	21·47 32·00 35·08 36·16 42·13 39·11 40·05 41·13 47·29	Inspected by General Officer Commanding, 20th, 30th September and 1st October, 1891.	3rd October, 1891.	The General Officer Commanding specially commended Capt. Perkins and his company (No. 8). I have, in previous reports, referred to the well kept armoury of this officer, and as a rule where the local armoury is well kept general efficiency of the company is to be found. This officer's example might be followed with advantage by others. I regret that owing to delay in the corps, in making application, the equipment of the battalion in camp was incomplete.
do	do	1 man discharged for misconduct.	Yes, efficient, 15 musicians.	Good, knapsacks have been issued since last report.	do	do	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards, volley firing at 400 yards.	35·76 30·59 32·06 19·06 40·09 53·09 28·35	do	do	The General Officer Commanding specially and highly commended Capt. Howe and his company. I can bear cheerful testimony to the continuous zealous efforts of this officer in maintaining efficiency. The battalion appeared to advantage, marred only by some dirty rifles, with complete knapsack equipment, and high marks have been obtained in order of merit for correctness of dress and general turn out, as well as cleanliness in camp lines.
								35·51	19th Sept., '91.	19th Sept., '91.	This company is not affected in the same degree as other city corps as regards frequent recruiting there being but few changes amongst the men from year to year. Efficiency easily maintained is the result.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9, Major W. D. GORDON, Depy.-Adj. Gen.		Establishment.	Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.		
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Officers. N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance Sergeants.	Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.			
								King's Troop Cavalry.....	1 Capt. J. W. Ryan, Kentville, N.S..				3	42
63rd Battalion, Halifax Rifles..	6 Lt.-Col. Walsh, Halifax.													
No. 1 Company	Capt. James, Halifax		3	42	2	5	6	25	do	Local head quarters.				
No. 2 do	Capt. Hechler, Halifax		3	42	2	4	6	25						
No. 3 do	Lieut. Dixon, Halifax		3	42	1	5	6	28						
No. 4 do	Capt. Butler, Halifax		3	42	1	4	7	21						
No. 5 do	Capt Sircom, Halifax		3	42	2	5	6	26						
No. 6 do	Capt. Twining, Halifax		3	42	1	5	6	27						
	Staff.....		8	7										
	Total.....		26	252	16	28	37	152					Halifax, 10th November, 1891.	

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.-C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.			Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.				
								Battalion.				Company.
17 cents.	Very good.	None.	N.C.	Very good.	None.				24th September, 1891.		<p><i>Remarks by G.O.C.</i></p> <p>This troop was severely tested in every part of its duty, but passed a very creditable inspection. The horses were good, though, unfortunately, the district does not produce the best stamp for troop horses. The arms, saddlery and equipment were well kept. The zeal, intelligence and harmony pervading all ranks were most marked.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i></p>	
do	do	do	do	do	do	1		36'00				
			Yes; and bugles; 24; excellent.			2		34'26				
						1		40'14	10th November, 1891.		<p>This battalion looked smart and soldierlike on parade; arms, accoutrements and clothing clean, the latter well fitted and put on. They went through the usual battalion movements and the manual and firing exercises, all of which were performed in a very creditable manner.</p>	
						10	35'16	38'15				
						1		31'10				
						2	100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.	31'30				
									10th November, 1891.			

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.				Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.	
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.									
66th Battalion, Princess Louise Fusiliers. ....	8	Lt.-Col. Humphrey, Halifax.							12 days.	Local head quarters.			Halifax, 22nd October, 1891.
No. 1 Company		Capt. Whitman, Halifax.	3	42	2	4	5	22					
No. 2 do		Capt. Chipman, Halifax.	3	42	2	5	5	27					
No. 3 do		Capt. Hole, Halifax.	3	42	2	5	5	31					
No. 4 do		Lieut. Ritchie, Halifax.	3	42	2	4	7	30					
No. 5 do		Capt. Black, Halifax.	3	42	2	5	6	29					
No. 6 do		Capt. King, Halifax.	3	42	2	5	7	28					
No. 7 do		Capt. Browne, Halifax.	3	42	2	5	5	30					
No. 8 do		Capt. Davison, Halifax.	3	42	1	4	5	28					
		Staff.	8		7								
		Total.....	32	336	22	37	45	225					
68th Battalion...	9	Lt.-Col. Chipman, Kentville, N.S.							do	Camp, Aldershot, N.S.			Aldershot N.S., 25th September, 1891.
No. 1 Company		Capt. Dodge, Kentville	3	42	2	4	3	28			21		
No. 2 do		Bt.-Major Beckwith, Sheffield's Mills.	3	42	3	4	11	24			28		
No. 3 do		Capt. Redden, Kentville.	3	42	3	4	3	27			21		
No. 4 do		Capt. Steadman, Billtown	3	42	2	3	1	33			28		
No. 5 do		Capt. Roscoe, Ross Corners	3	42	3	4	3	24			33		
No. 6 do		Bt.-Major Borden, Canning	3	42	2	3	1	34			28		
No. 7 do		Capt. West, Aylesford.	3	42	3	3	1	35			7		
No. 8 do		Capt. Foster, Aylesford.	3	42	3	3	1	37			7		
No. 10 do		Bt.-Major Ross, Buckley's Corner	3	42	3	4	2	32			12		
		Staff.....	8		7								
		Total.....	35	378	31	32	26	274					

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.-C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Range.			
						Battalion.	Company.			
						Figure of Merit.				
17 cents.	Very good.	None.	Yes; and drums; 34; excellent.	Very good.	None.	16	31'65	22nd October, 1891.	22nd October, 1891.	This Battalion presented an exceedingly smart and soldierlike appearance on inspection; arms, clothing and accoutrements clean and well cared for. Battalion movements and manual and firing exercises performed in an exceedingly satisfactory manner.
do	do	do	do	do	1	34'00				
do	do	do	do	do	...	38'54				
Yes; 17; very good.	do	do	do	do	1	47'42				
Good.	do	do	do	do	1	40'17				
do	do	do	do	do	1	32'26				
						100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.	37'52			
						37'59	39'17			
								23rd September, 1891.		
								26th September, 1891.		<p><i>Remarks by G.O.C.</i></p> <p>This Battalion did very good work. It has a fair number of Officers and N.-C. O.'s with certificates from the R. S. I., Fredericton, and a large number desirous of qualifying for whom vacancies have not been available. The physique is good. The arms are old and in bad order; the accoutrements are very old. The clothing generally well kept.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i></p>

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9—Concluded.			Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.			Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.					
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants, and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.		Mode.				
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.													
75th Battalion...	6	Major R. H. Griffiths, Lunenburg.										Aldershot, N.S., 25th September, 1891.					
No. 1 Company		Capt King, Lunenburg	3	42	3	4	4	33	12 days.	Camp, Aldershot, N.S.	84						
No. 2 do		Lieut. Smith, Lunenburg	3	42	2	4	4	35					84				
No. 3 do		Lieut. Dawson, Bridgewater	3	42	2	3	7	32						72			
No. 4 do		Capt. Hamm, Mahone Bay	3	42	2	4	4	35							78		
No. 5 do		Capt. Langille, Martin's River	3	42	2	4	4	31								85	
No. 6 do		Capt. Ross, New Ross	3	42	2	5	4	32									53
		Staff	7		5												
			25	252	18	24	27	198									
93rd Battalion...	5	Lt.-Col. Harrison, Maccan										do					
No. 1 Company		Capt. Black, Salem	3	42	2	4	4	34	do	do	210						
No. 2 do		Capt. Black, River Philip	3	42	2	3	4	35					187				
No. 3 do		Capt. Harrison, Maccan	3	42	3	4	3	34						210			
No. 4 do		Capt. Mills, Maccan Mountain	3	42	3	4	3	35							218		
No. 5 do		Capt. Oxley, Oxford	3	42	3	5	5	32								188	
		Staff	6		6												Rail.
			21	210	19	20	19	170									

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.			Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.				
								Battalion.				Company.
17 cents.	Very good.	None.	Yes; 18; very good.	Good.	None.				24th September, 1891.	26th September, 1891.	<p><i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i></p> <p>Lt.-Col. Kaulbach absent, attending his parliamentary duties. This was the best drilled Rural Battalion I inspected this year, a result largely due to the manner in which Major Griffiths was assisted by the Adjutant and Sergt.-Major, as well as by the Officers generally. The physique was good. Arms old and unserviceable.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i></p>	
do	do	do	Yes; 15; very good.	Fair.	do				25th September, 1891.	do		
											<p><i>Remarks by G. O. C.</i></p> <p>This Battalion did not compare favourably with the others in camp. From the Commanding Officer downwards there was a want of energy and life. The Companies were fairly up to strength, but the physique was unequal and by no means up to the standard that the district can produce. The state of arms, &amp;c., was in accord with the general character.</p> <p>IVOR HERBERT, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i></p>	



INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10, Lt.-Col. H. V. VILLIERS. Depy.-Adjt. Gen.		Establishment.	Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.	
		Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.									
Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry.....	1 Capt. Knight, Winnipeg.....	3	42	3	4	1	37	12 days.	Troop head quarters.			Winnipeg, 24th Aug., 1891.
90th Battalion Rifles .....	6 Lt.-Col. Boswell, Winnipeg.											
No. 1 Company ..	Capt. Chambre, Winnipeg.....	3	42	2	4	4	45					
No. 2 do ..	Capt. Stewart, Winnipeg.....	3	42	2	4	4	42					
No. 3 do ..	Capt. Steele, Winnipeg.....	3	42	2	5	6	40	do	In camp.	3 miles.	Marched.	
No. 4 do ..	Capt. McLaren, Winnipeg.....	3	42	2	5	8	34					
No. 5 do ..	Capt. Swinford, Winnipeg.....	3	42	2	5	8	32					
No. 6 do ..	Capt. Broughall, Winnipeg.....	3	42	3	6	8	33					
	Staff .....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....					
	Total.....	26	252	21	29	38	226					Winnipeg, 24th July, 1891.

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—Continued.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.		
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.				Figure of Merit.	
											Battalion.	Company.
do	Very good.		Yes; 18 musicians; good.					24th August, 1891.		The drill at inspection consisted of field movements and sword exercise well performed; officers fairly up in their work. The band is a voluntary one, and not included in the return of those who performed annual drill for pay; they were smart, clean and soldierlike. Target practice not completed, owing to range not being available.		
do	None.		In good order.					24th August, 1891.				
do			Yes; 24 musicians; very good.					24th July, 1891.		Movements at inspection—field, including skirmishing and attack, well performed; all officers well up to their work. Two companies, Nos. 1 and 3, did not complete target practice, owing to range not being available. 14 extra men in the band, but at no expense to the Department, and are not shown in column referring to band. Expense of the camp, \$1,286.54, was defrayed out of Battalion funds. Five officers have taken 1st class certificates at the Royal School of Instruction, Winnipeg, in the course of the year. Arms clean, but unserviceable. Accoutrements, clothing and stores in good order.		
do			do					24th July, 1891.				
				25			36.70					
				23			24.28					
				12			28.27					
			100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.			32.64	28.20					
							33.00					
							45.39					

INSPECTION REPORT OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12, Major W. D. GORDON, Acting Dep. Adjt.-General.		Establishment.	Actual strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Corps.	Officers.	N.C. O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals and Privates.	Miles.	
								82nd Battalion... No. 3 Company	7			
	Lt.-Col. Dogherty, Charlottetown. Capt. Stewart, Charlottetown... Band ..... Staff .....	3	42	3	5	2	44	do	do			
		7	18	6	2	14						
			2									
	Total .....	10	62	9	9	16	44					

*For Summary of the foregoing Inspection*

performed the Annual Drill for 1891-92—*Continued.*

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.-C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.			Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
								Battalion.			
do											
do			Yes, 18 musicians, good.			None.					
do						do					
do											
									2nd Dec., 1891.		
									2nd Dec., 1891.		This company looked very smart and soldierlike on parade, arms, clothing and accoutrements clean. Company drill and manual firing exercises performed in a very satisfactory manner.

Returns, see next page.

## SUMMARY of Inspection Returns—Cavalry and Infantry.

	ESTABLISHMENT.		ACTUAL STRENGTH PRESENT AT INSPECTION.			
	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff Sergeant, Sergeants and Lance Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Dr. and Bugler, Pioneers, Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.
Military District No. I. ....	199	2,100	140	175	169	1,253
do II. ....	323	3,318	245	286	450	2,421
do III. ....	144	1,386	109	138	162	905
do IV. ....	83	840	59	87	109	509
do V. ....	216	2,100	170	219	245	1,526
do VI. ....	136	1,344	94	113	100	785
do VII. ....	180	1,784	137	160	178	1,390
do VIII. ....	113	1,134	190	102	102	795
do IX. ....	142	1,470	108	145	155	1,049
do X. ....	29	318	24	33	39	263
do XII. ....	22	166	19	21	33	109
Total.....	1,587	15,960	1,295	1,479	1,742	11,005

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1891.

## (APPENDIX K.)

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY.

OTTAWA, December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the the honour to report that during the past year the brigades and batteries of field and garrison artillery, included in the comparative efficiency returns, published in General Orders (20) November, 1891, copy attached, performed their annual drill in camp, or at local headquarters, and were inspected by the officers as shown.

*Drill and Training.*

## FIELD BATTERIES.

With the exception of the 1st Brigade (2 batteries) at Guelph, the Kingston and Durham Batteries at Belleville, and the Newcastle and Woodstock Batteries at Sussex, all the field batteries performed their annual drill, independently, either in camp or at local headquarters.

This system has some advantages when very occasionally practiced, but as a general rule it seems more advisable to concentrate as many batteries as possible in camp, under a separate commanding officer.

*Range Finding.*

This excellent and instructive practice was generally well and intelligently carried out by those batteries drilled in the vicinity of an artillery range. Its absolute necessity as a means of training in fire discipline is of such importance as to lead to the recommendation that no battery should be allowed to perform its annual drill at any locality where gun practice is an impossibility.

*Gun Practice.*

This practice was carried out by detachments of from 1 to 4 officers and eight men, from twelve batteries, at a range near Kingston. The detachments were encamped on the ground in succession from 21st to 26th September, and with the exception of the loss of one day through fog the practice was very successfully carried out. The advantages of careful preliminary instruction and the selection of previously trained men as marksmen were clearly shown, as also the necessity of careful observation and watchfulness on the part of the officer in immediate charge of the detachment.

The Kingston Battery failed to muster a detachment to take part in this practice.

The Winnipeg, Sydney, Newcastle and Woodstock Batteries practised either in camp or local headquarters, under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

*Stores and Equipment.*

I regret that I cannot in every instance report favourably as to the condition of these. In order to ensure the material of a field battery being kept complete and efficient a very great deal more care and attention is required than is generally given. The annual store returns were in many instances not forwarded to me until late in the spring of the year instead of before the 1st January. Many articles are annually reported as lost, broken or otherwise deficient, and the harness as a rule does not appear to be thoroughly overhauled until shortly before going into camp.

The annual amount allowed for care of battery stores, combined with drill instruction, \$200 per annum, is unequally earned, some corps having the advantages of a Government drill shed and a paid caretaker, others having to provide one or both at their own expense.

Better results would possibly be obtained were this allowance re-adjusted. A competent caretaker appointed in every battery, and a more strict and rigorous half-yearly inspection made of all stores and harness, &c.

#### *Guns and Carriages.*

are in good order, the latter only require painting when necessary, and the former examination after firing 150 rounds of shell or 600 of blank ammunition.

#### GARRISON ARTILLERY.

#### *Drill and Training,*

This was carried out at local headquarters by all corps called out for drill. Several batteries were, however, not so called out, and in view of the absolute impossibility of attaining efficiency in artillery exercises by means of twelve days drill every alternate year, the importance of making these drills annual in every instance is again submitted for consideration.

#### *Range Finding.*

This is only taught theoretically, owing to the expensive ammunition required.

#### *Gun Practice.*

Two batteries of the N.B. Brigade and three batteries of the B.C. Brigade practised at local headquarters, and twenty-five batteries sent detachments of from one to three officers and seven N.C.O. and gunners each, to the artillery practice camp held at the Island of Orleans, Quebec, from the 7th to 12th September. The practice was carried out from 64 pr. R.M.L. and 40 pr. R.B.L. guns, with very good results. I have again to draw attention to the fact that Nos. 2 and 3 Batteries, Q.G.A., have not performed their annual gun practice, nor have they done so for several years past, although reported as in a fair state of efficiency. Shifting ordnance competitions were also practised by detachments from the Montreal, Halifax and P.E.I. Brigades. A very regrettable accident occurred during the first competition of the latter brigade, resulting in the subsequent death of one of the detachment. It may be well to remark, however, that this is the first accident resulting in any injury to a competitor which has occurred during a long series of years in which similar competitions have taken place.

#### *Stores and Equipment.*

There is nothing new to report under this heading; the only stores and equipment available for garrison batteries are those connected with the working of the guns for drill purposes. The Montreal, Halifax, P.E.I. and N.B. Brigades have a fair supply of stores for mounting and dismounting guns from standing carriages, and these are in general the only stores required for ordinary drill purposes, with the almost obsolete armament which only is available.

#### *Guns and Carriages.*

No addition to the existing armament has been made during the past year, and with the exception of some guns of position suitable for the equipment of garrison batteries in certain strategic positions, no addition could well be made to the armament of any of the existing forts without entering generally into the question of their defensibility and of the appropriation required for the proper emplacements and mountings required for the modern natures of *armour piercing* ordnance, which would be necessary were it considered advisable to place the harbours of St. John, N.B., or Quebec, in a defensible condition.

I attach herewith memos. from the Commandants R.S.A., at Quebec and Kingston, showing the general condition of the fortifications, armament, &c., at those stations.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col.

Inspector of Artillery.

The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

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KINGSTON.

*Fortifications.*

Fort Henry and Advanced Battery in bad order; no repairs for some years. Question of repairs requires careful and extended consideration.

East and West Branch towers both in bad order, including the ditches.

Fort Frederick Tower and Outworks in good repair; attended to annually.

Cedar Island, Shoal and Murney Towers are all in good repair.

*Armament.*

The guns, carriages and platforms under cover in the various towers are all serviceable and in good order; the guns elsewhere are all dismantled, the carriages and platforms being quite unserviceable from decay.

*Ammunition.*

The supply of powder, projectiles, fuzes, tubes, &c., is in good condition, and, with the exception of fuzes of obsolete patterns, is all serviceable.

W. H. COTTON, Lieut.-Col.,

Commandant, R. S. A., Kingston.

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QUEBEC.

*General list of Repairs to Armament.*

General repairs to garrison ordnance, carriages, and stores.

Examination, re-bouching, repairing vent-pieces and gun carriages (both unserviceable) of two 40-pr. R.B.L. guns, for use at D. A. A. meeting.

Deepening hind sight socket and re-sighting to long radius three  $\frac{3}{4}$  R.M.L. guns. One  $\frac{3}{4}$  at the Island was examined after practice of previous year and provisionally condemned.

Re-venting noon gun, 24-pr. S.B. of 20 cwt.

Examination of and general repairs to field ordnance, carriages and stores.

Examination, re-sighting and fitting improved sights to the guns of the Shefford Field Battery.

*Artillery Stores.*

All obsolete, but in as good order as age permits.

*Equipment.*

Not complete, but in good order

*Fortifications.*

1. Citadel.—Nothing of importance has been done this year; extensive repairs, some of which are very urgent, are required.



2. Town Lines, River and Land Districts.—The half-moon battery wall is now under repair, walls want pointing in many places, copings want repairing, also platforms and pavements.

3. Forts at Lévis.—Small repairs required and new drawbridge to Nos. 2 and 3 Forts; a new drawbridge for No. 1 Fort was made this year.

*Armament.*

The wooden carriages and platforms are decaying; it would be very advisable to have modern carriages and slides supplied for the 7 and 8 inch guns commanding the river.

C. E. MONTIZAMBERT, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant, R. S. A., Quebec.

INSPECTION REPORT

SHOWING the Comparative Efficiency of Field Batteries, 1891.

Battery.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements, Guns, Carriages and Equipment.												N. C. Officers.	% Score.	Absentees.	Total.	Officers Absent.	Inspecting Officer.
		Horses.	Harness and Harnessing.	Marching Past.	Gun Drill.	Sword Drill.	Field Manœuvres.	Discipline and Camping.	Officers.										
	FULL MARKS..	24	32	24	32	30	56	16	32	24	80	128	200	678					
Hamilton.....	Major VanWagner	22	32	22	32	30	48	16	30	24	80	128	112 96	576 96		Lt.-Col. Cotton.			
No. 1 1st Bde.	" Nicoll .....	20	28	20	26	27	52	15	26	20	55	112	123 15	1 523 15	1	" Irwin.			
No. 2 " "	" Davidson...	20	28	22	28	30	48	15	28	22	74	123	77 76	515 76		" "			
Montreal.....	" Hall.....	24	32	20	30	27	50	15	25	20	75	112	81 02	2 509 02		" Montizambert.			
Durham.....	" McLean.....	20	28	18	24	24	46	10	18	16	58	104	128 24	4 494 24		" Irwin.			
Quebec.....	" Lindsay.....	23	30	20	25	28	50	10	30	22	60	105	92 58	4 491 58	1	" Montizambert.			
Ottawa.....	" Stewart.....	22	30	20	30	30	44	14	30	24	66	90	89 80	4 489 80		" Cotton.			
Woodstock...	" Dibblee.....	20	24	24	23	23	50	14	22	18	51	95	118 04	2 479 04		" Montizambert.			
Welland Canal	" King.....	18	28	18	24	15	50	8	28	20	78	82	107 86	476 86		Major Drury.			
Newcastle....	Lt.-Col. Call.....	19	24	22	24	25	50	+	26	16	58	90	115 74	8 461 74		Lt.-C. Montizambert			
Winnipeg....	Major Coutlee.....	16	20	20	26	30	44	12	28	22	76	106	63 98	10 453 98		" Cotton.			
Gananoque....	Lt.-Col. McKenzie	12	23	18	24	25	45	8	25	20	70	88	77 50	445 50		Major Drury.			
Toronto.....	Major Mead.....	18	28	16	24	27	51	14	24	16	34	84	111 57	9 438 57	2	Lt.-Col. Irwin.			
Shefford.....	Lt.-Col. Amyrauld	15	20	20	25	25	45	6	25	20	56	52	95 38	11 393 38		Major Wilson.			
London.....	" Peters.....	20	16	10	16	25	30	+	28	20	36	80	78 24	10 349 24	2	Lt.-Col. Cotton.			
Sydney.....	Major McLeod....	20	25	18	16	25	52	12	28	14	54	58	* 7 313	1	" Montizambert.				
Kingston.....	" Drennan.....	20	28	16	24	26	28	12	15	10	41	67	+	32 255		" Irwin.			

NOTE.—\* Gun practice over Sea Range prevented by inclement weather.  
+ Unable to show efficiency in this detail.  
‡ One competitor absent.

D. T. IRWIN, Lt.-Col.,  
Inspector of Artillery.

INSPECTION REPORT.

SHOWING the Comparative Efficiency of Garrison Artillery Batteries, 1891.

Batteries.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements, Manual and Firing Exercises.				Discipline and Interior Economy.				QUESTIONS.				Inspecting Officer.
		Company Drill.	Gun Drill.	Company Drill.	Gun Drill.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Absentees.	Total.	Officers Absent.				
	FULL MARKS...	10	20	20	80	10	48	72	260					
H. G. A., No. 3.	Capt. Maxwell.....	10	19	19	75	10	48	71	251				Lt.-Col. Montizambert.	
" " 5.	" Oxley.....	10	19	18	78	10	42	71	248				"	
N. B. G. A. " 1.	" Crawford.....	10	20	16	78	10	43	72	247	2			"	
" " 4.	" Jones.....	10	19	16	76	10	47	70	244	4			"	
P. E. I. " 2.	" Longworth.....	10	19	15	78	10	43	65	237	3			"	
Lévis " 1.	" Martineau.....	8	19	15	67	10	38	69	226				"	
Q. G. A. " 2.	Major Boulanger.....	9	15	17	70	8	35	68	220	2		1	"	
Lévis " 2.	" Vien.....	7	16	15	65	8	46	60	216	1			Capt. Fages.	
N. B. G. A. " 3.	Capt. McLeod.....	10	15	16	54	10	38	69	199	13			Lt.-Col. Montizambert.	
H. G. A. " 4.	" Botsford.....	10	18	15	50	10	30	63	189	7			"	
" " 6.	" Parker.....	10	18	17	60	10	22	52	179	10		1	"	
N. B. G. A. " 2.	" Gordon.....	10	16	14	45	10	40	56	179	12			"	
H. G. A. " 2.	" Hesselein.....	10	16	12	35	10	42	55	168	12			"	
N. B. G. A. " 5.	" Steeves.....	10	19	5	35	10	26	70	161	14		1	"	
M. G. A. " 2.	Lieut. McEwen.....	10	17	18	37	10	16	50	155	3		2	"	
H. G. A. " 7.	Capt. Anderson.....	10	17	15	40	10	27	42	153	8		1	"	
M. G. A. " 1.	" Ogilvy.....	10	17	18	35	10	8	52	150			2	"	
H. G. A. " 1.	Major Purcell.....	10	15	10	55	10	25	35	145	15			"	
Q. G. A. " 1.	" Roy.....	8	16	16	32	8	12	59	144	7			Capt. Fages.	
M. G. A. " 4.	Capt. Finlayson.....	10	17	18	37	10	10	36	132	6		2	Lt.-Col. Montizambert.	
P. E. I. " 1.	" Davison.....	10	19	16	78	10	+	+	130				"	
M. G. A. " 3.	" Bissett.....	10	17	18	35	10	16	22	122	6		2	"	
" " 6.	" Crathern.....	10	17	18	38	10	+	30	117	6		2	"	
" " 5.	Lieut. Reid.....	10	17	18	36	10	12	14	111	6		2	"	
Q. G. A. " 3.	Capt. Morgan.....	7	20	10	30	10	+	+	75	2		1	"	
Digby.....	Major Daley.....	} Drill not completed at inspection. {											"	
Mahone Bay.....	Capt. Ernst.....	} Drill not completed at inspection. {											"	

NOTE.—† Unable to show efficiency in this detail.

D. T. IRWIN, Lt.-Col.,  
Inspector of Artillery.

INSPECTION REPORT OF FIELD ARTILLERY

Brigade or Battery.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters.	Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.			Number of Days' Drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of Transport.	
			Officers.	N.C. Officers and Men.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance Sergeants.	Bandmen, Dr. and Bugler, Pioneers and Ambulance.			Corporals, Bombardiers, Privates, and Trumpeters.	Miles.
Montreal Field By..	Major J. S. Hall..	Montreal.....	674	5	8	63	12	Camp--St. Helen's I.	...	Ferry.....	
Quebec do ..	do C. Lindsay.	Quebec. ....	674	5	6	53	12	Camp— Lévis.	...	2 Ferry and marching.	
Sydney do ..	do W.M. McLeod	Sydney.....	674	5	5	40	12	Camp— Sydney.	...	Marching.	
Newcastle do ..	Lt.-Col. R. R. Call,	Newcastle, N.B.	674	5	6	60	12	Camp— Sussex.	...	123 Rail. ....	
Woodstock do ..	Maj. F. H. Dibblee	Woodstock, N.B.	674	4	6	66	12	do ..	...	179 do .....	
Shefford do ..	Lt.Col. Amyrauld.	Granby .....	674	6	8	48	12	Camp .....	...	18 Marching.	
1st Brigade.....	do Macdonald	Guelph. ....	4	3	...	...	12	...	...	...	
No. 1 Battery.....	Major Nicoll.....	do .....	474	3	6	67	12	do .....	...	...	
No. 2 do ..	do Davidson ..	do .....	474	4	6	68	12	do .....	...	...	
Durham Field By...	do McLean .....	Port Hope .....	474	4	6	68	12	do .....	...	50 Steamer ..	
Kingston do ...	do Drennan....	Kingston. ...	474	4	6	36	12	do .....	...	45 do ..	
Toronto.....	do Mead.....	Toronto .....	674	4	6	59	12	do .....	...	do ..	
Winnipeg do ...	Maj. L. W. Coutlee	Winnipeg.....	674	6	6	58	12	do .....	...	...	
London do ...	Lt.-Col. J. Peters..	London.....	674	4	6	58	12	do .....	...	15 Marching.	
Ottawa do ...	Major J. Stewart..	Ottawa.....	674	6	6	68	12	do .....	...	5 do ..	
Hamilton do ...	Major H. P. Van Wagner.	Hamilton ....	674	6	6	68	12	Barracks .....	...	...	
Welland Canal Field Battery.	Major F. King....	Port Colborne.	674	6	6	68	12	Camp .....	...	20 Marching.	
Gananoque Field By.	Lt.-Col. W. MacKenzie.	Gananoque....	674	6	6	6	10	58	12	do .....	...

For Summary of the above Return, see page 100.

which has performed the Annual Drill for 1891.

Date and Place of Inspection.	General Conduct of Corps. If any, and what Casualties.	Whether in possession of Band, number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.C.O. and Men, if any.	Gun Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	Remarks.				
					Number of Competitors.	Range Finding.							
						Figure of Merit.							
					9-Pr.								
St. Helen's I. June 30.	V. good.	None.	Good	None.	Yes	81·02	June 30	}	State of guns, stores and equipment highly creditable; batteries very smart and efficient.				
Lévis, Sept. 3.					do	92·58	Sept. 3						
Sydney, N.S. Sept. 17.					do	Nil	Sept. 17						
Sussex, N.B. Oct. 1 and 2.					V. good.	No Bands.	Good	None.	do	115·74	Oct. 1-2	}	Harness unserviceable; weather too stormy for practice. Harness worn out; stores and equipment in good order.
do									do	118·04	do 1-2		
St. John's									No.	95·38	Sept. 17	}	No range available in camp; inspected by Major Wilson, C.A. Regt.
Guelph									do	123·15	June 27		
do									do	77·76	do 27	}	Stores and equipment very well kept; both batteries in a high state of efficiency.
Belleville									Yes	128·24	July 19		
do									do	Nil	do 19	}	Stores and equipment good; battery much improved, and now very efficient. Stores and equipment good; too many absentees; discipline not well maintained.
Niagara	do	111·57	Oct. 15										
	Good	None.	Good	None.					2000	63·98	June 29-30	}	One officer no certificate; much improvement on previous years; there are many deficiencies in harness and gun equipment; battery efficient. Greater part of harness unserviceable; gun sheds needed; knapsacks deficient, also many leggings and valise straps. One officer no certificate; battery efficient; harness needs repairs. One officer no certificate; battery very efficient; gun shed needed. Two officers no certificates; harness needs repairs; battery efficient; inspected by Major Drury, C.A. Regt. One officer no certificate; battery efficient; inspected by Major Drury, C.A. Regt.
									No.	78·24	Sept. 10-11		
					1200	89·80	July 3	July 4					
					1600	112·96	Sept. 16-17	Sept. 18					
					1500	107·86	July 2	July 3					
					1500	87·50	July 7	July 8					

C. E. MONTIZAMBERT, Lt.-Col.,  
Asst. Inspector of Artillery.

D. T. IRWIN, Lt.-Col.,  
Inspector of Artillery.

W. H. COTTON, Lt.-Col.,  
Asst. Inspector of Artillery.

INSPECTION REPORT OF GARRISON ARTILLERY

Brigade or Battery.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters.	Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Number of Days Drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of Transport.	
			Officers.	N.C. Officers and Men.	Staff Sergeants and Lance Sergeants.	Corporals and Privates.			Miles.	Mode.
Montreal Brigade G.A. ....	Lt.-Col. T. T. Turnbull.	Montreal, Mil. Dist. No. 5.	8	8			12	Not in Camp.	Local Head Quarters.	Marching.
Staff .....			3	42	1	4	33			
No. 1 Battery .....			3	42	1	5	33			
No. 2 do .....			3	42	1	4	23			
No. 3 do .....			3	42	1	4	16			
No. 4 do .....			3	42	1	2	21			
No. 5 do .....			3	42	1	5	26			
No. 6 do .....										
Quebec G.A.—										
No. 1 Battery .....	Maj. H. Roy .....	Que., M. D. No.7	3	42	1	4	33			
No. 2 do .....	Maj. T. L. Boulanger		3	42	2	4	37			
No. 3 do .....	Capt. H. D. Morgan.		3	42	2	4	37			
Lévis G.A.—										
No. 1 Battery .....	Capt. J. A. Martineau	Lévis, M. D. No.7	3	42	3	4	39			
No. 2 do .....	Maj. G. S. Vien .....		3	42	3	4	37			
N. Brunswick Bde., G.A. ....	Lt.-Col. J. R. Armstrong.									
Staff .....			6		5		12			
No. 1 Battery .....		St. John.	3	42	2	4	36			
No. 2 do .....		Carleton, St. Jno.	3	42	3	2	28			
No. 3 do .....		Portland, N.B.	3	42	3	4	25			
No. 4 do .....		St. John, Mil. Dis. No. 8.	3	42	3	3	35			
No. 5 do .....		Fairville .....	3	42	1	4	26			
Halifax Brigade, G.A. ....	Lt.-Col. A. E. Curren	Halifax, N. S., M. D. No. 9.								
Staff .....					7		12			
No. 1 Battery .....			3	42	3	3	24			
No. 2 do .....			3	42	3	4	26			
No. 3 do .....			3	42	3	3	39			
No. 4 do .....			3	42	3	4	31			
No. 5 do .....			3	42	3	6	37			
No. 6 do .....			3	42	2	4	29			
No. 7 do .....			3	42	2	5	30			
P.E. Island Brigade, G.A. ....	Lt.-Col. F. S. Moore.	Charlotte town, M. D. No. 12.								
No. 1 Battery .....			3	42	3	3	36			
No. 2 do .....			3	42	3	3	36			
Digby Battery, G.A. ....	Maj. J. Daley .....	Digby, N.S., M. D. No. 9.	3	42	3	1	24			
Mahone Bay Battery .....	Capt. P. Ernst .....	Mahone Bay, N. S., M. D. No. 9.	3	42			12			
Yarmouth										
Cobourg.										

For Summary of above Return, see page 100.

which has performed the Annual Drill for 1891.

Date and Place of Inspection.	Whether in possession of Band, number of Musicians and proficiency.	Gun Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Remarks.	
		Number of Competitors.	Score.			
			64-Pr.			40-Pr.
Drill Shed and Champde Mars, Montreal, July 17 and 18.	Good Band.	7	9	26	July 17 and 18.	Much improvement in artillery drill since last inspection. Shifting ordnance competition held on May 29. Entered for by all the batteries. Won by No. 2 Battery.
		7	25	15	do 17 and 18.	
		7	17	56	do 17 and 18.	
		7	25	47	do 17 and 18.	
		7	12	51	do 17 and 18.	
		7	41	38	do 17 and 18.	
Quebec, Sept. 2				Sept. 2	Inspected by Capt. Fages, C.A. Regiment.	
do do 4	7	40	50	do 4		
do May 27				May 27		For annual drill, 1890.
No. 2 Fort, Lévis, Sept. 10.		7	13	60	Sept. 10.	Inspected by Capt. Fages, C.A. Regiment.
Eng. Park, Lévis, Sept. 1.		7	27	53	do 1	
St. John, N.B., Sept. 21 and 22.	Good Band.	7	35	71	Sept. 21 and 22.	Organization, discipline and general interior economy of this Brigade leaves nothing to be desired. Nos. 2 and 4 Batteries practised at local head quarters; remainder at Island of Orleans.
		8	77		do 21 and 22.	
		7	39	60	do 21 and 22.	
		8	98		do 21 and 22.	
		7	24	57	do 21 and 22.	
Drill Shed, Halifax, Sept. 24 and 28.	Good Band, 25 pieces.	7	45	46	Sept. 24 and 28.	Gun drill efficiently performed with 64-pr. and with 7-in. and 9-in. R.M.L. guns. Nos. 3 and 5 Batteries head the general efficiency list this year. All the batteries sent detachments for gun practice to Island of Orleans. The zeal and <i>esprit de corps</i> of this fine brigade is very noticeable.
		7	40	65	do 24 and 28.	
		7	24	52	do 24 and 28.	
		7	67	64	do 24 and 28.	
		7	44	70	do 24 and 28.	
		7	47	61	do 24 and 28.	
		7	19	66	do 24 and 28.	
Charlottetown, Oct. 5.	}	7	30	65	Oct. 5.	Both batteries very well turned out. Gun drill without a fault. No. 1 Battery did not answer the printed questions for officers and men.
		7	23	53	do 5.	
Digby, Sept. 25.		7	72	40	Sept. 25.	Clothing and equipment very good order. Men of good physique. Drill not finished at my inspection.
Mahone Bay, Sept. 29.					Sept. 29.	do do
			43	62		Not authorized for drill, but sent detachments for gun practice.
			44	35		

C. E. MONTIZAMBERT, Lt.-Col.,  
Asst. Insp. Artillery, Que. and Maritime Prov.

SUMMARY of Inspection Returns—Artillery.

Districts.	ESTABLISHMENT.		ACTUAL STRENGTH PRESENT AT INSPECTION.			REMARKS.
	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.	Corporals, Bombardiers and Gunners.	
<b>FIELD ARTILLERY.</b>						
No. I .....	18	222	15	18	193	
" II .....	18	222	16	18	195	
" III .....	10	148	8	12	104	
" IV .....	12	148	12	6	136	
" V .....	12	148	11	16	111	
" VI .....						
" VII .....	6	74	5	6	53	
" VIII .....	12	148	9	12	126	
" IX .....	6	74	5	5	40	
" X .....	6	74	6	6	58	
Total Field Artillery.....	100	1,258	87	99	1,016	
<b>GARRISON ARTILLERY.</b>						
No. V .....	26	252	14	24	152	
" VII .....	15	210	11	20	183	
" VIII .....	21	210	18	17	150	
" IX .....	34	378	31	29	290	
" XII .....	6	84	6	6	72	
Total Garrison Artillery....	102	1,134	80	96	847	
Total Artillery .....	202	2,392	167	195	1,863	

D. T. IRWIN, Lt.-Col.,  
Inspector of Artillery.

31st DECEMBER, 1891.

## (APPENDIX L.)

## REPORT OF THE OFFICER INSPECTING MILITIA ENGINEERS.

KINGSTON, 15th December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of the Companies of Engineers during the present year :—

## THE MONTREAL AND THE CHARLOTTETOWN ENGINEERS.

The special reports of my inspections of the Montreal and Charlottetown Engineer Companies will be found inserted in "Inspection Report of Corps." Appendix "B."

## THE BRIGHTON ENGINEERS.

This company did not turn out this year for training, but on my way to Charlottetown I had several hours conversation with Major Vince concerning the equipment of his company and the facilities it had for going into camp for training.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

From what I have seen and from the information I have gathered concerning the Engineer arm of the militia, I feel compelled to say that, unless some changes are made the Engineer force of the militia is of but little practical value.

The changes I would suggest are as follows :—

1. The present companies of 43 officers and men are far too small to be of much use. They should be at least double their present size (*i. e.* from 80 to 90 men and officered by a major, a captain, and four subalterns) to ensure any adequate training as Engineers. It is impossible to execute any really practical work of any size with a few men only.

2. It is very important that all the Engineer companies should be assembled together in camp every year. Were this carried out, as well as doubling the size of the companies, then each year there would be four companies (two from Montreal, one from Charlottetown, and one from Brighton under present arrangements), amounting to about 300 men in camp together, and with such a body of men really practical works of various kinds could be undertaken, and the officers and men become as fully instructed as is possible. Engineers cannot be properly trained until they fully appreciate the difficulties of full-sized works. The playing at field engineering in model sheds, useful and even essential in its proper place, is of no real value for giving any idea of the labour and time involved in the construction of full-sized works.

Both the Montreal and Charlottetown Engineers (*i. e.* the city companies) are in great want of convenient grounds to work on and dig in. And as city men are not willing as a rule to dig after their day's work, and it is not convenient to dig in the evening when it is dusk or dark, the only solution is to take such Engineer companies into camp every year. If this is not done then there can be no real use in keeping up such companies. Both the city companies have expressed their willingness to go into camp, if such a camp can be held late in August.

Another important reason for the assembling of all the Engineer companies into one camp is that it is the only way in which a fair comparison can be made between the various companies in the annual competition for the Gzowski prize. At present the different companies compete under widely differing circumstances and conditions. The conditions and surroundings of the Montreal Engineer company are so unfavourable as to have nearly always prevented it from taking part in this com-



petition. The Gzowski Engineer competition is an admirable institution, or would be so under favourable conditions; but at present it is rendered ineffectual by the defects of the present organization and working system of the Canadian Militia Engineers.

3. It is very important that each of the Engineer companies should be sufficiently provided with the entrenching tools and other engineering stores necessary for their ordinary training as Engineers. The Montreal and Brighton companies have practically no stores. The Charlottetown company is the only one which is fairly well provided with engineer equipment. The Brighton Engineers provide *their own* tools, saws, axes, hammers, etc., when they go into camp. Ten years ago this Brighton company received 24 shovels, 24 picks, 6 axes, and 6 gabion knives from the N. B. Engineers when the latter were converted into Rifles. But these tools were not new when handed over and are now old and useless. It is impossible for men to be trained as military engineers without the necessary tools and materials for the purpose:—for the skilful employment of these is their very *raison d'être*. In fact the only *raison d'être* of an Engineer company is that it shall consist of men trained to execute skilfully, rapidly, and intelligently such military engineering works as may be required in the field; otherwise it is a sham. Engineers cannot be extemporised.

4. There should be an adequate supply of proper text books for each company. I would suggest that a copy of the "Manual of Elementary Field Engineering" be provided by Government for every two men in each company.

5. Assuming that the companies are collected yearly together in camp, in July or August, then one or more Royal Engineer officers and non-commissioned officers should be sent from the Royal Military College to superintend and direct the practical engineering instruction carried out while in camp. These officers would not have anything to do with the ordinary discipline of the camp.

In accordance with the reasons given in the correspondence on the subject, the men of the Engineer companies are no longer being sent to the Royal Military College for instruction. But to make up for this, it was also proposed to send a qualified Instructor annually to each company to instruct the men locally in conjunction with such of their officers as had taken the military engineering course at the Royal Military College. This part of the recommendations referred to—in fact the most essential part—has not been carried out at all this year. Without some such annual provision of qualified and trained Instructors the military engineering training of the companies will never be of any real value.

6. To enable the two city companies to practise the elementary parts of field engineering works during the year, and thus to save much valuable time when in camp, it is very desirable that they should be given annually a small sum for the purchase of brush-wood and other such expendable material. Probably \$20 a year to each of the two city companies would be sufficient for this purpose.

7. I would again emphasize the fact that Engineers cannot be extemporised. If they are to be efficient as Engineers they must be trained as such, and as the training is special, they should, in my opinion, go into camp for at least 14 days every year, exclusive of the days of coming and going, and receive sufficient pay to induce them to go into camp for this length of time.

To sum up, I consider that the following steps should be taken to place the Engineer companies on an efficient footing:—

1. An increase in the size of the companies.
2. The formation of annual Engineer camps.
3. The provision to each company of the necessary engineering equipment and stores for instruction.
4. The provision of an adequate number of proper text books to each company.
5. The provision of qualified and trained Instructors at the annual camps.
6. A small money grant given annually to the city companies for the purchase of material.
7. An increased period of training in camp.

Until some such steps are taken the companies can never hope to be "Engineer" companies in reality, though they may be so in name.

Another point to which I desire to draw attention, is the question of promotion among the militia Engineer officers. Lieut. Tompkins, of the Brighton Engineers, has been a subaltern for nearly 20 years, and in consequence of this Major Vince who commands the company and who has been a major for 17 years, has seriously contemplated the step of leaving the Brighton Engineers in order to allow of Lieut. Tompkins being promoted, it would be a most serious loss to the engineer arm to thus lose such a valuable trained and energetic officer as Major Vince.

To meet this question of promotion and to overcome some of the difficulties connected with the city corps, I beg to offer the following proposal. But before doing so, I must point out that militia troops can never hope to become "trained Engineers," in the full sense of the word, with only a few days training annually. Consequently, the term "Pioneer" companies would be far more appropriate than "Engineer" companies. The Engineer militia battalions in England, though called Engineers, are only trained in pioneer duties and elementary field engineering works. The same is the case with the Pioneer battalions in India, and the so-called "Sapper and Miner" companies there have civilian artisans attached to them for executing technical work, but otherwise they are only highly trained Pioneers. Consequently, I hope that the "Pioneer" idea of the Canadian Militia Engineers will be fully kept in view in the consideration of the following proposal which practically suggests a complete re-organization of the Canadian Militia Engineers.

#### *Proposed Reorganization.*

That the city companies be abolished and that a rural battalion be converted into a Pioneer battalion, which will go into camp for training every year as a battalion. This is the system in vogue with the English militia Engineers, and works very well. These English militia Engineer battalions were obtained by the conversion of Infantry battalions into Engineer battalions. But I would recommend this difference from the English practice, based on my experience on active service in Afghanistan, namely, that the number of companies in the battalion be halved and strength of each company doubled, and that each company be commanded by a major having under him a captain and four subalterns. And further, the organization of the battalion as regards interior economy and discipline should be based on the company being the executive and administrative unit, in order to enable the companies to be freely detached without dislocating the battalion as a whole and upsetting its internal administration. The Afghan campaign affords admirable illustrations of the use and abuse of the Engineer arm, and from my experience I am of opinion that the above recommendation will give the best results.

The Major in command of each company would be generally responsible for the training, administration and discipline of his company; the captain of each company would be specially responsible for the care and provision of the equipment and stores and transport of the company; while each of the four subalterns would be responsible for the supervision and work of one of the four sections into which the company would be divided. It is very important that a Pioneer company should be capable of being thus broken up into small fractions, in order to enable it to be made use of in a systematic and orderly manner, in several places at the same time. The company equipment and transport should be similarly organized for the same reasons.

If I may suggest a particular rural battalion as being well fitted for the objects and purposes of a Pioneer battalion, I would name the 67th Battalion, Carleton Light Infantry. The special reasons why I have suggested this battalion are given below, but I may say here, that the men obtainable in the district lying around Woodstock, N.B., are the very men required for "pioneer" work, being skilful with the axe and equally well at home on land and on water.

With the addition of 40 or 50 men, the present 9 companies of the 67th Battalion could be re-organized into 5 companies of 90 men each, and officered as stated above. If the Brighton Engineers were then doubled in strength, they could be added to the battalion as a sixth company, with Major Vince in command of it, and Lieut. Tompkins being promoted to captain under him.

Of the various suggestions that might be put forward to remedy the existing defects in the Militia Engineer arm the one I have made above is, in my opinion, not only the most practical, but also the one best suited for any possible military operations in Canada. I have mentioned the 67th Battalion simply from its being composed of men well fitted for the purpose in view. These men, who are recruited from the Brighton district, have a natural aptitude for field engineering (as shown by their good work in previous years), and are accustomed to hard, continuous, and heavy labour. Assuming that they are trained every year (without which they would be useless, as Engineers, or rather Pioneers, as there is so much purely technical work to be learnt) they would get about ten or twelve days a year of continuous practical work—all working together and all being instructed together on a regular system, with the different companies competing with one another under the same conditions for excellence. And if 400 or 500 men are thus got together, much really valuable and instructive work can be done which it is now impossible to do with a few weak, isolated companies, working and competing under entirely different conditions and surroundings. Their work would be actually done in the field and would not be confined to playing with models; materials having to be prepared as wanted, they would have an opportunity of seeing how long it takes to complete work (a most serious consideration) and how men can be most usefully employed; *i. e.*, they would learn how to direct and apply labour. They would also learn the requirements of camp life and have all the disciplinary advantages of being in camp and of being associated with other troops. Further, the conditions of agricultural life in this part of the Dominion are such that there is no difficulty in the men getting away for a fortnight's instruction in camp in the autumn. Another advantage of having a large number of men in camp together, is that engineering works can be carried on and finished by some squads, while others are at drill, and those employed on one kind of work can see the other kinds of work that have been finished by other squads of working parties, and thus they would receive a wider and fuller instruction in field engineering.

As regards the proposal to abolish the city corps, there is always a difficulty for city men (mechanics and clerks) getting away for 14 days; besides which their ordinary occupations unfit them for the heavy work of digging and of handling heavy spars and ropes. Men accustomed to city life are notoriously unfitted for hard, continuous, and heavy labour. And as the city Engineer companies have Infantry battalions and other arms of the service competing with them in the recruiting field, the attractions of hard work and digging are not a sufficient inducement to procure recruits, and the consequence is that the digging and hard work have to give way to enable recruits to be obtained. Further, such city men as are required to form "Engineers" proper are the very men who cannot get away to attend a camp of instruction, besides which, highly skilled mechanics cannot afford to lose their good wages for so long a time as 12 to 14 days.

Thus in every way I beg to recommend the adoption of the proposed reorganization, as the best means of securing an effective Engineer arm for the Canadian Militia. But I must add that the above proposal dealing chiefly with *organization* also demands the *instructional* requirements, already referred to, to be carried out to secure an effective field engineer service for the Dominion.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In a country like Canada it must be of very great importance to have a numerous and properly trained body of "Pioneers" capable of wielding the axe efficiently, of bridging streams, of throwing up earth-works, and of handling timber logs for constructing stockades and defensible posts. Ordinary Infantry can supply working parties for rough digging and hauling, but trained men are required to direct the useful application of this labour and to properly fit and place the materials thus obtained. Unless some steps be taken to improve the condition and training of the

Engineer arm of the Dominion Militia, the present semblance of an Engineer force will only be continued and consequently be a continual source of weakness.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. B. MAYNE, Major R.E.,

Officer inspecting Militia Engineers.

To the Adjutant General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

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APPENDIX "A."

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GZOWSKI ENGINEER COMPETITION.

This competition was not carried out this year.

CHAS. B. MAYNE, Major R.E.,

Officer inspecting Militia Engineers.

APPENDIX

INSPECTION REPORTS of Engineer Corps which

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5, Major C. B. MAYNE, R.E., Inspector Militia Engineers.		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.			Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.				
		Companies.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.				Officers.	Miles.	Mode.	
Military District No. 5. Montreal Engineers . . . .	Lieut.-Col. W. Kennedy, Montreal . . . .	3	84	2	5	5	47	12	Local head quarters.		Montreal, 31st October, 1891.
Military District No. 12. Charlottetown Engineers . . . .	Capt. W. A. Weeks, Charlottetown . . . .	3	42	2	4	1	33	30			Charlottetown, 14th Nov., 1891.

(For Summary of the above Return, see page 108.)

THE MONTREAL ENGINEERS.

Inspected on the 31st October, 1891. The turn out was very poor. The state of this company is very unsatisfactory. The infantry drill was only fair, but some barrel piercing was executed very satisfactorily in the drill hall. The books of the company were well kept.

The model shed is at present useless for its intended purpose, from not having any sand in it. Consequently the company is unable to practice in model any military engineering works. For all practical purposes, the company, at present, is nothing more than a company of Infantry, as it does not go into camp for outdoor instruction in field engineering.

The Engineers of Montreal are, I believe, supposed to be represented by two companies. For some reason or other this strength has never been reached. One small company is all that has ever been inspected in Montreal.

“ B.”

have Performed their Annual Drill for 1891.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N. C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.				
						Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.			
do	Good, for the few hours I saw them.	None.				100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.		26.05 (20 rounds per man.)	31st October, 1891.	31st October, 1891.	For remarks see below.
do									14th November, 1891.	14th November, 1891.	For remarks see below.
No.											
Good.		Only fair.									
do		Nil.									
5											
do											
46.00											

I regret to say that I consider this unsatisfactory state of things is largely due to the officers of the company, neither of whom appear able to give any engineering instruction to their men, which instruction is consequently left entirely in the hands of the non-commissioned officers,—a state of things which can never be good for discipline.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Kennedy has undoubtedly taken a great interest in his company, and has been associated with it for many years. But I cannot help feeling that, for want of opportunity for study and practice, he has not been able to keep pace with modern requirements, and it is not in the interest of the service that a senior Lieut.-Colonel should remain in command of a small weak company. Consequently it would be far better if the command of the company was put into younger hands, competent to superintend the engineering instruction of the men.

Further, in the interests of the service, Lieut. Head, who has held his commission for over 5 years, should be required to obtain at an early date, a certificate for proficiency in field engineering or give up his appointment.

The text book used for the instruction of this company is a very imperfect one, many years old, and totally unfitted for the purpose, being one of the old text books formerly used by the cadets at the Royal

## SUMMARY of Inspection Returns—Engineers.

	ESTABLISHMENT.		ACTUAL STRENGTH PRESENT AT INSPECTION.				REMARKS.
	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants and Lance Sergeants.	Bands men, Drs. & Buglers, Pioneers, Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.	
Military District No. V .....	3	84	2	5	5	47	
do XII .....	3	42	2	4	1	33	
Total .....	6	126	4	9	6	80	

C. B. MAYNE, Major, R.E.,  
Officer Inspecting Militia Engineers.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1891.

Military College, Sandhurst. The use of this old text book is probably due to neither of the company officers having been through a course of training of late years at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

The engineering equipment of the company is very imperfect, and with such equipment efficient instruction in field engineering is impracticable.

## THE CHARLOTTETOWN ENGINEERS.

Inspected on the 14th November, 1891. The turn out and infantry drill of this company was good, and the company books had been well kept.

The state of the company reflects great credit on its officers. It is fairly well provided with engineering equipment and small stores, picks, shovels, etc. Its opportunities for out door work are very small on account of want of suitable timber to practice with and ground to dig in; but the company has splendid opportunities for bridging work if only it had the material for the purpose. It is very much in want of a small shed to store its barrels (for barrel piercing) in. These barrels are at present encumbering the present small model shed and so greatly hindering the work being done there. Owing to the lateness of the season I could only inspect such engineering work as could be done in the drill hall, *e. g.* lashing frames for bridging, etc. This work was well and intelligently done, the officers themselves superintending the details.

## (APPENDIX M.)

## ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

## REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,

KINGSTON, 25th June, 1891.

The President

Royal Military College of Canada.

SIR,—The Queen has been graciously pleased, this year, to add to the evidence of Her Majesty's continued interest in the Royal Military College of Canada, by according opportunities to its graduates to enter Her Majesty's Army Service Corps.

Admissions to the corps—as in the case of awarding commissions in the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the Cavalry and Infantry,—will be under regulation by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War.

In December of 1878, the commandant, in his annual report, said :

“The college provides a body of young men, carefully and highly trained,—intellectually and physically,—not only with such military education and habits of order, obedience and command (due to strict discipline) as are requisite to qualify them to become thoroughly practical and scientific officers, but also by the breadth and general scope of the curriculum of study, to fit them equally for any civil business or profession, public or private.

“This college is the only institution in which Canada's sons are brought together under Dominion auspices from all her widely parted provinces, with their more or less divergent interests and blood.

“The ties of comradeship springing from daily intercourse and common pursuits during four years of the most impressionable period of life, cannot fail to create in the cadets, a strong national instinct rising above provincialism, while from the associations of the institution, the appreciation of the even greater citizenship of the British Empire is strengthened.”

I think that the opinion thus expressed by General Hewett, has been amply confirmed by subsequent experience; and, at the close of this term, I have much satisfaction in the belief that the high reputation, established for the college in the past, is being maintained by the zeal, the conscientious discharge of duties and the efficiency of those to whom are now entrusted the details of its working, and by the honorable ambition and assiduity of its manly cadets in taking advantage of the valuable opportunities afforded to them.

Just self respect, regard to the fair name of their college and pride in Canada are the main influences to which may be attributed the good conduct of the cadets and their satisfactory progress in studies.

It is not too much to expect that with the determination to excel born of those motives, many of their number must meet with success, and some may even take a leading share in the noble task of wisely shaping the destinies of their grand young country.

It is opportune, when speaking in the presence of friends and relations of future cadets, to again urge the very great importance of previous thorough familiarity with elementary mathematics to those joining the college.

On no single branch of the college curriculum does general progress depend in any thing like the degree it depends upon mathematical training.

Graduating “with honours” implies being distinguished in at least seven subjects. Five gentlemen graduated last year with honours; of these only one—and merely by a few marks—had not attained the standard entitling him to the record of “distinguished in mathematics.”



Of the number who did not succeed in graduating with honours, only one had distinguished himself in mathematics.

The late professor of mathematics of whose happy facility in winning and guiding the sympathies of his pupils I had formerly to speak, has been succeeded by professor Martin whose kind disposition, high mathematical attainments, knack of seizing his students' difficulties, and of giving clear explanations, promise to advance the reputation of the college in an important degree.

I trust that the Government may find it possible in the case of future appointments to enlarge its field of selection for mathematicians beyond the military profession,—for, in the military world there are very few with special aptitude who have time and opportunity to make a close and continuous study of mathematics.

Major Edwards, professor of Artillery and Military Administration and Law, is about to sever his connection with the college. I regret that his valuable special experience in these subjects—of which he has been a zealous and efficient instructor—is to be no longer available.

Amongst those to whom the college has been indebted, I sorrowfully mention the names of the late Rev. Professor Jones and cadet Walkem, exemplars of teacher and pupil following the highest dictates. They were warm hearted, gentle and firm in rectitude, One a painstaking, conscientious and trustworthy guide,—the other an untiring and keenly appreciative student. Alike admirable, alike they are mourned for.

The Rev. Professor Worrell, bringing with him a high reputation as a scholar, a teacher and a man has joined the staff as professor of English literature, and we heartily welcome him.

*Medical Report.*

The medical officer in charge, reports as follows :

“ During the past term there have been no cases of severe illness, nor of a contagious character, nor any of serious injury amongst the staff and gentlemen cadets.

“ The most unsuitable condition of the hospital premises, repeatedly referred to in my previous annual reports, also by the board of visitors last autumn, still continues to exist. I also beg to refer to my last year's report, wherein I suggested certain improvements in lighting, and heating and water supply.”

I am glad to believe that the government have under consideration the remedying of the defects indicated by the medical officer, with whose opinion mine is in full accord.

The increase in the physical development of the recruit class during the past ten months has been very satisfactory.

The ages of the recruits last September varied from 16 $\frac{2}{7}$  years to 18 $\frac{5}{7}$  years. The physical increases have been as follows :—

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Weight.....	21 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	5 lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Height.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	$\frac{1}{4}$ inches	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Chest expansion.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$

The average physical improvement of the graduating class is very remarkable. The averages were struck from measurements taken on the 1st of last May, previous to the excessive strain of preparation for the final examination, and refer to the period from September 1887 to 1st May 1891.

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Weight.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	9lbs.	26lbs.
Height.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	1 inch	2 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches.
Chest expansion.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

The average loss of weight of this class from 1st May to 22nd June while affected by examinations was 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. In one instance it amounted to 9lbs.

The attainment of the objects of the Government in maintaining the college, and its importance to the country are so dependent upon the conduct and application

of the cadets, that it is due to them, and a most pleasing and grateful part of my duty to bring to notice those who have elicited special encomiums from the several professors, for application and progress.

*In Mathematics.*

- 4th Class.—Cadets G. F. F. Osborne.  
 “ V. L. Beer.  
 “ H. B. Muckleston.  
 “ H. D. L. Gordon.  
 “ A. G. F. LeFevre.  
 “ J. Doull.  
 “ F. B. Osler.  
 “ F. N. Gibbs.  
 “ J. E. Beattie.
- 3rd Class.—Cadet H. N. B. Hollinshead,  
 “ C. F. J. B. de Boucherville,  
 “ B. H. O. Armstrong,  
 “ C. J. Armstrong,  
 “ R. H. Strickland.
- 2nd Class.—Cadet F. H. Vercoe,  
 “ W. C. Dumble,  
 Corporal J. F. Fraser,  
 Cadet W. H. Sullivan,  
 “ R. P. Rogers.

Of Messrs. Vercoe and Dumble, the professor remarks:—“They have shown ability of a very high order. It is not unusual for them to put in a perfect paper in mathematics. They and Corporal Fraser are remarkable for their earnest application and enthusiastic efforts, with excellent results in physical investigations dealt with in the past year.”

- 1st Class.—Batt. Sergeant-Major D. S. MacInnes,  
 Corporal S. L. Paterson,  
 Co. Sergeant-Major T. W. Van Tuyl,  
 “ G. B. McLeod,  
 Corporal M. C. E. Amos,  
 Cadet O. C. Macpherson,  
 Sergeant W. J. H. Holmes,  
 “ R. K. Scott.

*In Military Engineering.*

- 4th Class.—Cadet V. L. Beer,  
 “ G. F. F. Osborne,  
 “ R. W. Brigstocks.
- 3rd Class.—Cadet B. H. O. Armstrong,  
 “ C. J. Armstrong,  
 “ C. F. J. B. de Boucherville,  
 “ H. C. Baker.
- 2nd Class.—Corporal J. F. Fraser,  
 Cadet F. H. Vercoe,  
 “ W. C. Dumble.
- 1st Class.—Sergt. J. H. Holmes,  
 Cadet O. C. Macpherson,  
 Co. Sergt.-Major G. B. McLeod,  
 “ T. W. Van Tuyl,  
 Sergeant F. B. Wilson.

With regard to the four-years' course, the professor remarks:—“That the work of the present graduating class in fortification has been of a very high average.

Batt. Sergt.-Major D. S. MacInnes has now higher marks than have been gained by any Cadet within the past eight years. Co. Sergt.-Major W. J. Mitchell being a good second."

*In Civil and Military Surveying and Reconnaissance.*

- 3rd Class.—Cadet H. C. Baker,  
 " B. H. O. Armstrong,  
 " J. J. B. Farley.  
 2nd Class.—Cadet W. C. Dumble,  
 " F. H. Vercoe,  
 " W. H. Sullivan,  
 Corp. W. N. Clarke,  
 " J. F. Fraser,  
 " R. P. Rogers.

In Civil Surveying, Cadet Dumble obtained over 90 per cent of full marks—and, the five others named, over 80 per cent.

- 1st Class.—Battn. Sergt.-Major D. S. MacInnes,  
 Corporal M. C. E. Amos,  
 Co. Sergt.-Major T. W. Van Tuyl,  
 " G. B. McLeod,  
 Sergeant W. J. H. Holmes,  
 Corporal P. Weatherbee,  
 Sergeant J. F. E. Johnston,  
 Corporal—S. L. Paterson,  
 Sergeant F. B. Wilson.

Battn. Sergt.-Major MacInnes obtained over 90 per cent of full marks in Civil Surveying; eight others 80 per cent.

*In Military Reconnaissance.*

Co. Sergt.-Major McLeod and Corporal Amos tied for first place with nearly 90 per cent of full marks—five other gaining over 80 per cent.

*In Tactics and Strategy.*

- 3rd Class—*Tactics*—Cadet B. H. O. Armstrong.  
 Over 80 per cent. of marks.  
 2nd Class—*Tactics*—Cadet W. C. Dumble,  
 " F. H. Vercoe.  
 Both obtained over 80 per cent of full marks.

*Military History, Strategy and War Administration.*

- 1st Class.—Battn. Sergt.-Major MacInnes.

Battn. Sergt.-Major MacInnes gained 88.6 per cent of full marks; the three next over 80 per cent.

*In Military Peace Administration.*

- 3rd Class.—Cadet C. J. Armstrong,  
 " B. H. O. Armstrong.

*In Military Law.*

- 1st Class.—Battn. Sergt.-Major D. S. MacInnes.  
 Co. Sergt.-Major W. J. Mitchell.

*In Theoretical Artillery.*

- 3rd Class.—Cadet B. H. O. Armstrong,  
 " C. J. Armstrong,  
 2nd Class.— " W. C. Dumble,  
 Corporal J. F. Fraser,  
 Cadet F. H. Vercoe.

*In Artillery Drills and Exercises.*

3rd Class.—Cadet B. H. O. Armstrong.

“ W. F. Sweny,

“ R. H. Stickland,

2nd Class.—Corporal J. F. Fraser.

“ R. P. Rogers,

Cadet H. R. V. DeBury.

Annual practice was carried out on the 28th May, 1891, and included competition for the Ontario Artillery Association Challenge Cup, which was won by

1st—Cadet Morrison, 1st Class.

Cadet Pruyn, of 3rd Class, coming in second.

*In French.*

4th Class.—Cadet V. L. Beer,

“ R. W. Brigstocke,

“ J. D. Doull,

“ F. N. Gibbs,

“ G. H. R. Harris,

“ R. E. Tyrwhitt.

3rd Class.—Cadet B. H. O. Armstrong,

“ C. J. Armstrong,

“ C. F. J. B. de Boucherville,

“ J. E. Leckie,

“ H. N. B. Hollinshead,

“ J. J. Farley.

2nd Class.—Corporal C. H. Branscomb,

“ J. F. Fraser,

Cadet F. H. Vercoe,

Corporal J. E. L. duPlessis,

Cadet H. R. V. de Bury.

1st Class.—Corporal M. C. E. Amos,

Battn. Sergt.-Major D. S. MacInnes,

Sergeant J. F. C. Johnston,

Cadet O. C. Macpherson,

Co. Sergt.-Major W. J. Mitchell,

“ G. B. McLeod,

Corporal S. L. Paterson,

Sergeant H. A. Panet,

Co. Sergt.-Major T. W. Van Tuyl.

*In English Literature.*

4th Class.—Cadet V. L. Beer.

“ J. D. Doull.

“ F. B. Osler.

3rd Class.—Cadet B. H. O. Armstrong.

“ C. J. Armstrong.

“ C. F. J. B. de Boucherville.

“ H. N. B. Hollinshead.

2nd Class.—Cadet W. C. Dumble.

“ F. H. Vercoe.

Corpl. J. F. Fraser.

\*1st Class.—Sergt. J. F. C. Johnston.

Of the 1st and 2nd classes the professor has been unable to form a full opinion for during the 3rd and 4th terms he has comparatively few attendances, and has only recently joined the staff of the College.

*In Physics.*

2nd Class.—Cadet F. H. Vercoe.  
Corpl. J. F. Fraser.  
Cadet W. C. Dumble.

These gentlemen respectively gained 86, 83 and 79 per cent of full marks.

1st Class.—Battalion Sergt.-Major D. S. MacInness, who—the professor remarks—  
—“is easily first amongst many others who have given him exceptional satisfaction.”

Company Sergt.-Major G. B. McLeod.  
Company Sergt.-Major T. W. Van Tuyl.

*In Geology.*

1st class.—Battalion Sergt.-Major D. S. McInnes, with 78 per cent of full marks.  
Company Sergt.-Major G. B. McLeod.  
Cadet O. C. Macpherson.

*In Chemistry.*

2nd Class.—Corporal J. F. Fraser with 80 per cent of full marks.  
1st Class.—Cadet L. P. Morrison, with 78 per cent of full marks,—the highest record by far within six years—and in a class said to be without doubt the best during the eight years.

*In Freehand Drawing.*

4th Class.—Cadet F. W. Gibbs.  
“ V. L. Beer.  
“ J. E. Beattie.  
3rd Class.—Cadet B. H. O. Armstrong.  
“ H. C. Baker.  
“ J. J. B. Farley.  
“ C. J. Armstrong.  
2nd Class.—Cadet R. P. Rogers.  
“ F. H. Vercoe.  
Corporal C. H. Branscombe.  
1st Class.—Co. Sergeant-Major T. W. Van Tuyl.  
Corporal P. Weatherbee.  
Sergeant F. B. Wilson.  
Corporal M. C. E. Amos.

*In Practical Geometry and Engineering Drawing.*

4th Class.—Cadet V. L. Beer.  
“ F. N. Gibbs.  
“ A. G. T. Lefevre.  
3rd Class.—Cadet B. H. O. Armstrong, with 1,203 out of 1,600 marks, is far ahead of the others;

Cadet C. F. J. B. de Boucherville.  
“ J. J. B. Farley.  
2nd Class.—Cadet F. H. Vercoe.  
Corporal J. F. Fraser.  
Cadet W. C. Dumble.  
“ R. P. Rogers.

Cadet Rogers gained 80 per cent of full marks in the voluntary section of this year.

*In Civil Engineering.*

1st Class.—Cadet O. C. Macpherson.  
 Co. Sergeant Major G. B. McLeod.  
 Battalion Sergeant-Major D. S. MacInnes.  
 Sergeant R. K. Scott.  
 “ W. J. H. Holmes.  
 “ F. B. Wilson.

Of this Class of 18—12 have gained more than 80 per cent.

Sergeant Holmes.....	95 per cent.
Bn. Sergeant Major MacInnes .....	94 “
Sergeant Scott .....	91 “
Co. Sergeant-Major McLeod .....	91 “
Co. Sergeant-Major Van Tuij.....	91 “
Cadet Macpherson.....	90 “
Sergeant Wilson.....	88 “
Corporal Amos.....	87 “
Cadet Morrison.....	86 “
Cadet Weatherbe. ....	85 “
Sergeant Taylor.....	84 “
Sergeant Johnston.....	82 “

and of the six unnamed above, the Professor—a very high authority—states, “that he believes Sergeants Panet, Jones and Courtney and Corporal Weatherbe would be excellently suitable for Civil Engineers.”

*In Drills and Exercises.*

Sergeant F. B. Wilson.  
 Batt. Sergeant-Major D. S. McInnes.  
 Co. Sergeant-Major G. B. McLeod.  
 Sergeant H. A. Panet.

*In Non-Commissioned Officers' Conduct and Discipline.*

Batt. Sergeant-Major D. S. McInnes.  
 Co. Sergeant-Major G. B. McLeod.  
 Sergeant W. J. Holmes.

The following gentlemen are exceptionally distinguished by the frequency with which their Professors have brought them favorably to notice.

In the 4th Class.—Cadet V. L. Beer is praised by every one of his Professors.

In the 3rd Class.—Cadet B. H. O. Armstrong gains similar distinction,—followed closely by his brother Cadet C. J. Armstrong.

In the 2nd Class.—Corporal Fraser and Cadets Vercoe and Dumble are uniformly selected by their Professors for special mention.

In the 1st Class.—Batt. Sergeant-Major D. S. McInnes is similarly noted under nine heads: and six others in either five or six subjects.

On the whole the reports of the Professors are that the work of the

4th Class has been very good.

3rd Class has been moderately good.

2nd Class has been very good.

1st Class has been very good.

Last year I announced that the number of honor men—five—was a large increase over previous experience,—I have special satisfaction in remarking that for the year now closing there are six honor men.

To all the Gentlemen Cadets whose names the Professors have brought particularly under notice, I tender my personal thanks, for the exceptional assistance they have rendered in sustaining the reputation of their college:—and, I have now, Sir, great pleasure in introducing our prize men, to whom I offer my heartiest congratulations.

JUNE. 1891.

## PRIZE CLASSIFICATION.

*Annual Class Prizes.*

4th Class.—Highest Proficiency—Cadet V. L. Beer, Prince of Wales' College, Charlottetown, P. E. I.		
3rd Class	do	Cadet B. H. O. Armstrong, High School, Montreal.
2nd Class	do	Cadet F. H. Vercoe, Collegiate Institute, Toronto.
1st Class	do	Batt. Sergt.-Major D. S. McInnes, Trinity College School, Port Hope.

*Entire Course.—Subject Prizes.*

Mathematics and Mechanics.....	Batt. Sergt.-Major D. S. McInnes, Trinity College School, Port Hope.
Military Engineering.....	Batt. Sergt.-Major D. S. McInnes Trinity College School, Port Hope.
Surveying, Military, Topography and Practical Astronomy.....	Batt. Sergt.-Major D. S. McInnes, Trinity College School, Port Hope.
Military History, Tactics, Military Administration.....	Batt. Sergt.-Major D. S. McInnes, Trinity College School, Port Hope.
French.....	Corp. M. C. Amos, Plateau High School, Montreal.
English.....	Sgt. J. F. Johnston, Ottawa, Collegiate School.
Chemistry.....	Cadet L. Morrison, High School, Sarnia.
Physics.....	Batt. Sergt.-Major D. S. McInnes, Trinity College School, Port Hope.
Geology.....	Batt. Sergt.-Major D. S. McInnes, Trinity College School, Port Hope.
Freehand drawing and painting...	Co. Sergt.-Major T. W. Van Tuyl, High School, Petrolia.
Civil Engineering.....	Sergt. W. J. Holmes, Private School, Victoria, B.-C.
Drills and Exercises.....	Sergt. F. B. Wilson, Trinity College School, Port Hope.
Artillery.....	Cadet W. Dumble, Trinity College School, Port Hope.
Engineering drawing.....	Equal. { Cadet F. H. Vercoe, Collegiate Institute, Toronto. Co. Sergt.-Major J. B. McLeod, Bishop's College School, Lennoxville. Corp. M. C. Amos, Plateau High School Montreal.
Reconnaissance.....	

DIPLOMAS.

Names.	Distinguished in	Obligatory.	Voluntary.
Sergeant D. F. Jones	Drills and exercises	1	
Sergeant R. Courtney	Freehand drawing		1
Co. Sergt.-Major H. Thacker	Military engineering	1	
	Freehand drawing		1
Corporal S. L. Paterson	French	1	
	English	1	
Sergeant H. A. Panet	French	1	
	Freehand drawing		1
	Drills and exercises	1	
Corporal P. Weatherbee	Chemistry		1
	Freehand drawing and painting	1	
	Civil engineering		1
	Drills and exercises	1	
Sergeant J. B. Taylor	Military engineering	1	
	Artillery (theoretical and practical)	1	
	Practical geometry and engineering drawing	1	
	Civil engineering		1
	English	1	
	Freehand drawing and painting		1
Cadet O. C. Macpherson	Military engineering	1	
	Chemistry		1
	Freehand drawing and painting	1	
	Civil engineering		1
	Drills and exercises	1	
Sergeant R. K. Scott	French	1	
	Mathematics	1	
	Military engineering	1	
	English	1	
	Freehand drawing and painting		1
	Civil engineering		1
Sergeant J. E. Johnston	Military history, strategy, tactics, administration and law	1	
	French	1	
	English	1	
	Freehand drawing and painting		1
	Civil engineering		1
Sergeant F. B. Wilson	Military engineering	1	
	Freehand drawing and painting		1
	Civil engineering		1
	Drills and exercises	1	
Cadet L. Morrison	Artillery (theoretical and practical)	1	
	Chemistry	1	1
	Geology and mineralogy		1
	Freehand drawing and painting		1
	Civil engineering		1
	Drills and exercises	1	

DIPLOMAS WITH HONOURS.

Sergeant W. J. H. Holmes	Military engineering	1	
	Artillery (theoretical and practical)	1	
	Practical geometry and engineering drawing	1	1
	Freehand drawing and painting		1
	Civil engineering		1
	Drills and exercises	1	
	Non. Com. Off. discipline	1	
Co. Sergt.-Major T. W. VanTuryl	Mathematics and mechanics	1	
	Military engineering	1	
	Artillery (theoretical and practical)	1	
	Practical geometry and engineering drawing	1	1
	Freehand drawing and painting	1	1
	Civil engineering		1
	Drills and exercises	1	
Corpl. M. C. E. Amos	Mathematics and mechanics	1	
	Military engineering	1	
	French	1	
	English	1	1
	Chemistry		1
	Freehand drawing		1
	Civil engineering		1
	Drills and exercises	1	



DIPLOMAS—Concluded.

Names.	Distinguished in	Obligatory.	Voluntary.
Co. Sergt.-Major W. J. Mitchell.....	Mathematics and mechanics..... Military engineering..... Artillery (theoretical and practical)..... Military history, strategy and tactics, military admin- istration and law..... Practical geometry and engineering drawing..... French..... English..... Freehand drawing..... Drills and exercises.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 1 1
Co. Sergt.-Major G. B. McLeod.....	Mathematics and mechanics..... Military engineering..... Artillery (theoretical and practical)..... Military history, strategy and tactics, military admin- istration and law..... English..... Chemistry..... Civil engineering..... Drills and exercises..... Non. Com. Officers discipline..... French..... Freehand drawing and painting.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	..... ..... ..... ..... 1 1 1 1 ..... ..... 1 1
Batt. Sergt.-Major D. S. MacInnes.....	Mathematics and mechanics..... Military engineering..... Artillery (theoretical and practical)..... Military history, strategy and tactics, military admin- istration and law..... Practical geometry and engineering drawing..... French..... English..... Chemistry..... Physics..... Geology and mineralogy..... Freehand drawing and painting..... Civil engineering..... Drills and exercises..... Non. Com. Officers discipline.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 1 1 ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....

The "Stanley" Medals.

(For the highest aggregate of marks for the whole course.)

- Gold medal—Battn. Sergt.-Major D. S. MacInnes.
- Silver medal—Co. Sergt.-Major G. B. McLeod.
- Bronze medal—Co. Sergt.-Major T. W. Van Tuyl.

Sword of Honour for Good Conduct and Discipline.

Battn. Sergt.-Major D. S. MacInnes.

The "Lord Stanley" Prize Sword.

(To the qualifying graduate intending to pursue a military profession, either in the Imperial Forces or in the Dominion Militia, for the highest proficiency in military engineering, military administration and law, strategy and tactics, military surveying, topography and reconnaissance.)

Battn. Sergt.-Major D. S. MacInnes.

Recommended for Commissions in Her Majesty's Regular Army.

- Royal Engineers—Battn. Sergt.-Major Duncan Sayer MacInnes.
- Royal Artillery—Sergt. Robert Kellock Scott.
- Cavalry—None.

Infantry — } Company Sergeant-Major Wilfred James Mitchell.  
 } Cadet Osborne Cluny Macpherson.

D. R. CAMERON,  
 Commandant,

KINGSTON, ONT., 25th June, 1891.

Royal Military College of Canada.

## (APPENDIX N.)

## REPORTS OF THE DEPUTY ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

## MILITARY DISTRICTS Nos. 3 AND 4.

BRIGADE OFFICE,  
KINGSTON, ONT., 12th December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the information of the Major-General Commanding, together with my inspection return of corps drilled this year. I have to report:

1. That within the past twelve months four armouries have been destroyed by fire, with a total loss of equipments, viz. :—At Brighton and Carleton in No. 3 District, and at Hull and Cardinal in No. 4 District. The present system of keeping arms, &c., at company headquarters is not a good one, and in one of my former reports I strongly recommended the concentration of equipment at battalion headquarters of corps under a paid Government caretaker, whose services might be utilized as a drill instructor. This change would provide situations for good, steady non-commissioned officers from the permanent corps and would be a great saving to the country. There are good drill sheds at nearly all the headquarter stations of corps, and at a small outlay suitable armouries and caretakers' quarters could be built.

Many of the company drill sheds having been built nearly twenty-five years ago, and, being all frame buildings, are fast falling into decay, and it would require a considerable sum to repair the majority. These buildings are but little used and many of them might be disposed of without disadvantage to the force. The drill sheds at Port Hope and Peterborough have been repaired lately and are now in good order; also the shed at Lansdowne. Estimates for minor repairs to others have been sent in, but have not yet been authorized. The shed at Omemeé is in a very bad state and should be repaired at once, otherwise the building will fall in. This has been brought to the notice of the Department.

2. The want of a permanent camp ground for my districts is a very serious drawback, and Kingston, the headquarters and centre of the districts, is the only station where the Crown own land suitable for a permanent camp ground. In former reports I have brought this to notice, and I recently forwarded a special report on the subject with plan, showing the proposed site. At present the ground here (Barriefield Common) is very limited, and were it decided to drill the whole force in camp next year, it would be necessary to hold three camps of instruction at Kingston. I therefore think this matter is a subject for serious consideration.

3. The rifle ranges throughout both districts are mostly kept up by the various rifle associations, the Department paying rents for a few. There are fair ranges at battalion headquarters of all corps sufficient to meet requirements at a battalion, also at some of the company headquarters, but Ottawa and Kingston are the only stations with targets in position sufficient for a camp of instruction. The butts at all other ranges would have to be enlarged. The range at Belleville was enlarged, but was found to be unsafe, though the 15th Battalion have, since the camp, put in their target practice without accident.

4. I have received reports from some of my commanding officers, expressing regret that there are no vacancies in the schools for many of their men who desire to attend this winter. The schools are doing good work and it would be most advantageous to increase the numbers, especially for the winter course when men can arrange to get away from their usual occupations. Commanding officers of corps now fully realize the value of these schools, urging their officers and men to attend them. In the past year, in No. 3 District, 8 officers, 12 non-commissioned

officers and 5 men have obtained certificates, and in No. 4 District, 4 officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and 10 men have passed through the schools obtaining certificates.

5. The troops in Ottawa were called out in aid of the civil power, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Anderson, 43rd Battalion, who reported the conduct of the men excellent, but they have not yet been paid for their services.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Lt.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant General

Military Districts Nos. 3 and 4.

The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Headquarters, Ottawa.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, MONTREAL, 14th December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Major General Commanding, my annual report upon the state of the Militia in the military district under my command.

From that report it will be seen that the total number of officers and men trained this year—for whom pay was drawn—was one hundred and sixty-four (164) less than the appropriation, namely, 2,661, which is explained by the fact of the rural corps having been unavoidably ordered into camp at a time of year which was most inconvenient to them, and interfered seriously with the usual occupation of a large majority, which is that of farming. The 11th Battalion (Argenteuil Rangers) particularly, which generally turn out with pretty full companies, on this occasion mustering barely a trifle over two-thirds of their authorized strength. I also must not omit to state that two entire battalions, viz., the 52nd and 60th, which stood next on the roster for drill, and had not been out for training since 1889, were, of necessity, relieved from camp this year, the appropriation being insufficient to cover them, or any portion of them, had the other rural corps turned out in anything like full strength.

#### MONTREAL DRILL HALL AND ARMOURIES.

This building is badly in need of a proper floor for the drill hall. The present one being only of earth requires constant watering and rolling to keep down the dust, which otherwise would be quite intolerable. Even with this precaution the dust is so bad as to interfere greatly with the drill, besides finding its way into the armouries and materially adding to the work of the caretakers in keeping the arms and accoutrements in a clean and serviceable condition.

I would suggest, as the cheapest and most suitable for this building, a floor of round tamarack blocks eight inches in length, laid on either concrete or two layers of inch plank, crossed diagonally and laid upon the levelled earth floor itself, as in the streets of Winnipeg, where it answers admirably. Either way would make a first-class and durable drill floor, to my mind better adapted for the purpose than either asphalt or heavy planking, being less expensive and slippery for horses than either, and less noisy than the latter.

I would also recommend that the front walls and doors of the gun sheds of both the Montreal Field Battery and the Montreal Garrison Artillery be removed some 20 feet or so further to the front, or so as to include the present gun-platform in order to admit of the gun exercises of both these corps being conducted inside, without interfering with the infantry being (as is frequently the case) drilled at the same time in the main hall, to the great annoyance and detriment of both arms.

There is also much necessity for a reserve store or depot for small-arms ammunition, and other articles which might at any moment be required on emergency when it would be quite impossible to obtain anything from St. Helen's Island, which

is frequently during the winter months absolutely inaccessible from either shore of the St. Lawrence for periods ranging from a fortnight to a month at a time, both in the beginning of winter and during the breaking up of the ice in the spring.

I would therefore recommend that the space between the two gun rooms, or 54 by 20 feet, be utilized for this purpose, which could be effected with a small outlay in comparison with the advantages it would afford.

I may also add in this connection that the above alterations would not in any way diminish the present dimensions of the hall for infantry drill.

I have to report that the sills of the offices occupied by the Brigade Major and myself, fronting on Craig Street, have sunk some 2 inches, leaving that space in some places between the flooring and the wainscot, which should be repaired at an early date, and the cause ascertained with a view to measures being taken to prevent its recurrence in future.

#### COTE ST. LUC RIFLE RANGE.

This range is now in good working order and gave general satisfaction during the past season.

The 1,000-yard range has not yet been completed, but I understand that arrangements have been made to have it put in working order in the beginning of next season.

#### CADET CORPS.

Only two cadet corps, viz., Ste. Marie, Montreal and St. Rémi, P.Q., have yet been inspected this year. As soon as the others have been inspected a report of the whole will be forwarded to headquarters.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. F. HOUGHTON, Lt.-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 5.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Headquarters, Ottawa.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

BRIGADE OFFICE, QUEBEC, 19th December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, this my report upon the state of the active militia in my district.

#### DRILL HALL.

I must again report this building to be in a bad state of repair. The roof is leaky in many places, in consequence of the galvanized iron getting unsoldered during the heavy autumn gales, and thereby letting the water in freely. In the several armouries, clapboarding should be constructed over the walls, as at present the equipments of corps, owing to the existing dampness, get mouldy and naturally damaged.

I respectfully beg to bring to your notice, the urgency of the repairs required here; which, if neglected, may entail heavier expenditure in the future.

#### RIFLE RANGES.

The Lévis rifle range has undergone some improvements. A terrace, 40 feet long, has been added to the former one at the 600 yards range, so as to enable a larger number of riflemen to fire together. Butts at 300 yards have also been erected in addition to the others previously existing.

The practice at this range has considerably increased and more so than in former years.

The Beauport Flats range, which had been discontinued last year by orders from headquarters, has again been allowed to be used by militia.

## RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

The rifle associations in the district are the same as last year, and are doing good work.

## DRILL COMPANIES.

I have inspected the following drill companies in my district, viz., the Scholar Battalion, composed of the Laval, Normal and Quebec Seminary Companies, on the 21st May, 1891, and the Quebec High Cadet Corps, on the 5th June, 1891, and can favourably report on the high efficiency obtained.

Hoping that this my report may meet with the Major-General's favourable consideration,

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

T. J. DUCHESNAY, Lt.-Col.  
Deputy Adjutant-General, Military Dist. No. 7.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Headquarters, Ottawa.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 23rd November, 1891.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions I have now the honour to submit this my annual report on the state of the militia in the district under my command.

Having in my tabular inspection report referred to the different corps of the district which performed drill for the year 1891-92, it is only necessary in this general report to advert (1) to steps taken to secure efficiency both in camps of rural militia and in city corps, and (2) to the advantages that have already accrued from the careful carrying out of the regulations, published in general orders of 17th July and 21st August last, and also (3) to prospective advantages:

(A.) As regards steps taken to secure efficiency in camp of rural militia:

The camp for this district was formed at Essex on the 22nd September—1,052 of all ranks assembled in camp.

"A" Company, Infantry School Corps (Captain Hemming), arrived at Essex on 19th September, as ordered, and was employed to pitch the camp, prepare cooking places, &c., and to make everything ready for arrival of the troops.

The instructions to this effect were fully carried out, with the result that corps (several coming from great distances and arriving late in the evening of 22nd) were enabled at once to settle down for the night, and were ready for early morning parade on 23rd.

The services of the permanent corps, in this particular, were, I am convinced, much appreciated. From early morning parade of the 23rd September until the afternoon parade of 2nd October, every hour appointed for drill and instruction was fully occupied.

There was not an hour's drill lost on account of rain or storm, the weather throughout being all that could be desired.

The camp grounds are suitable for a general district encampment. I am much indebted to Lieut.-Colonel Beer, commanding 74th Battalion, for placing these grounds at the disposal of the troops, free of cost, and for other services in connection with the camp.

This report would be far from complete without reference being made to city corps.

It is true that city corps experience serious drawbacks in the transient character of men from which class these corps are largely recruited. This drawback has, for various reasons, been especially felt this year at St. John, nor are country corps exempt from such drawbacks.

(B.) The advantages that have already accrued from the careful carrying out of regulations may be summed up as follows:

(a.) By basing the instruction upon the principle of not attempting too much, but of aiming at a high standard in what is attempted, the efforts of all in securing efficiency are concentrated and properly directed. There is no time wasted during the short period in camp.

(b.) By pointing out accurately in detail what to learn it only requires that necessary part of the soldier's duty (obedience of orders), to ensure that which obviously follows—how to learn.

(c.) By adding to the short course of target practice, volley firing by sections in the "fire unit" and judging distance practice, the training of the troops, individually and collectively, is rendered more complete, the difference between theory and practice, or between drill and target practice, is taught.

(d.) In complying with the orders, as to the system of instruction, in all arms, the absolute necessity of having officers and non-commissioned officers carefully trained at the schools for the different arms, is daily pointed out; as the duty of imparting instruction is not confined to the commanding officer of a corps, nor even to captains of troops or companies, but is extended to all officers and non-commissioned officers. I need only add the suggestion that greater stress be laid at the schools upon the important points in the detail of system of instruction contained in general orders of 17th July last.

(C.) As to the prospective advantages accruing from the carrying out of this system of instruction:

There will doubtless be yearly, as time goes on, increased competition in securing points according to the prescribed standard, in establishing the order of merit in corps assembled in camps; and in the same proportion as corps vie with each other in this friendly competition should be the attainment of efficiency. I need hardly add that this attainment of efficiency will, of course, be the more noticeable if annual, not biennial, drill be authorized.

In conclusion I beg to direct attention to my recommendations contained in annual report for 1890.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Colonel,

D. A.-G. Commanding Military Dist. No. 8.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

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#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE,

HALIFAX, N.S., 16th December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the General Officer Commanding, my report on Military District No. 9 for 1891.

#### RIFLE RANGES.

The range at Bedford is in good order, some repairs were made during the year.

The range at Aldershot proved adequate for the force in camp.

Generally speaking, the facilities for target practice in the district are good.

The annual prize meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association was well attended this year, and great interest manifested.

#### DRILL SHEDS AND ARMOURIES.

The drill shed at Halifax was partially destroyed by fire on the morning of the 4th December.

A court of inquiry was immediately assembled, and proceedings forwarded to head quarters.

The building is damaged to such an extent that the erection of a new drill shed is imperative.

The drill shed at Bridgewater has been repaired to the amount of \$400; \$100 more are required for painting.

The armouries, with four or five exceptions, are in good order, and clothing well cared for.

I beg to call attention to the necessity for the erection of a building at Halifax for the militia stores, the building at present occupied being an old wooden one, much too small for the requirements of the service, and is not owned by the Department.

I transmit, herewith, inspection report of those corps which have performed drill for 1891-92.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. GORDON, Major,

Acting Deputy-Adjutant-General

Military District No. 9.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WINNIPEG, 15th December, 1891.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions, I have now the honour of submitting this my annual report on the state of the militia under my command.

The number authorized to perform annual drill in this district were only the city corps, numbering 427 of all ranks.

The tabular inspection return, herewith enclosed, shows the number who were present at the annual inspection, and nature of movements.

The 91st Battalion has not performed any drill since organized.

The different armouries were inspected and found in good order.

Three officers of this corps have taken first-class certificates, and one officer a second.

Two companies, viz., Nos. 4 and 5, having become non-effective, their equipment has been returned into store.

Two new companies will be recommended to replace them, one at McGregor, the other at Oaklake, both on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The corps had the misfortune to lose by death their late commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Bedson who raised the battalion.

#### 95TH BATTALION.

This battalion has not been authorized to perform annual drill since being relieved from active service in September, 1885, the close of the North-West Rebellion.

The armouries have been inspected by me. The arms are old and unserviceable, the accoutrements are of an obsolete pattern.

#### RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

All the rifle associations held their annual prize meetings. The provincial meeting was a success.

#### RIFLE RANGE.

At present there is no free rifle range available for the city corps, the one at Stony Mountain, 16 miles from Winnipeg, having become unserviceable. (A sum of money was applied for from the Government in 1889 to place it in proper repair, but was not granted.) The range now used belongs to the Winnipeg Rifle Club, and

the companies have to pay for the use of it out of their private funds, and as there is so much practice going on by members of the association, it is seldom they can get the range for practice.

MOUNTED CORPS.

Since my last annual report several applications have been received by me for permission to raise mounted corps (which I now attach).

I am strongly of opinion that all the rural corps in this district should be mounted, the defence of which must mainly depend on rapid movement and an intimate personal knowledge of the country.

If this could be authorized a more eligible class of men could be enrolled, viz., young farmers having horses of their own, knowing how to ride and handle them, and a class of men it is almost impossible to enroll in a foot regiment.

I would recommend that a section or half company of mounted men of the type approved of by the Major-General Commanding, say 20 men and one officer in each of the following places in Southern Manitoba, on the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the whole under the command of a field officer.

Morden .....	..20 miles to	Manitou
Manitou .....	..23 do	Pilot Mound.
Pilot Mound .....	..22 do	Cartwright.
Cartwright .....	..20 do	Killarney.
Killarney .....	..20 do	Boissevain.
Boissevain .....	..20 do	Deloraine
Deloraine .....	..20 do	Mileta.

The men could be concentrated at any threatened point at a few hours' notice, or could be used to patrol along the international boundary in case of necessity.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I again recommend that a camp of exercise be authorized for this district the same as in other districts, and with the assistance and military example of the officers and men of the permanent corps a healthy rivalry would be engendered amongst all ranks.

DISTRICT STORES.

The district stores in charge of Lieut.-Colonel Peebles are in excellent order.

DRILL SHED.

The Winnipeg drill shed is in good preservation, and well looked after by Sergeant-Major Watson, caretaker.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
 Your obedient servant,  
 H. V. VILLIERS, Lt.-Colonel,  
 Deputy Adjutant-General  
 Military District No. 10.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,  
 Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12.

MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE,  
 HALIFAX, N.S., 16th December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the General Officer Commanding, my report on Military District No. 12 for 1891.

DRILL SHEDS AND ARMOURIES.

There are three drill sheds in the district, viz., one at Charlottetown, one at Georgetown and one at Summerside. The Charlottetown shed is in good order and



condition, a considerable sum of money having been spent upon it during the past few years. The ground within the building is, however, very uneven and requires levelling up. An estimate for this service has been submitted.

The Georgetown shed has just had the roof repaired, but will still require some small expenditure to preserve the sills and strengthen the building transversely.

The Summerside shed is in fair order. There being no company at that place I have recommended that it be let for a warehouse or some such purpose. Captain Brenan, No. 4 Battery, Souris, and Lieut. Fraser, No. 5 Battery, Montague, have, at their own expense, provided rooms in which to carry out voluntary drills.

All the batteries of the Garrison Artillery have the means of carrying out gun drill at their local headquarters.

The armouries in the district are all in excellent order, are well arranged and well kept.

The officers commanding companies use every endeavour to keep the arms, clothing, accoutrements, &c., given to their charge in a clean and serviceable condition. The rifles generally are in a fairly serviceable state.

#### TARGET PRACTICE AND RIFLE RANGES.

Every company in the district has carried out target practice, to the extent of at least the 20 rounds per man allowed by regulations.

Each company has also the use of a rifle range, many of them found and maintained at their own expense. The headquarters range, known as Kensington rifle range, is situated at Charlottetown, and is a great boon to the militia in and about the city. It is very convenient and in charge of a caretaker employed by the Provincial Rifle Association, and is well kept and maintained.

I transmit herewith, inspection report of those corps which have performed annual drill for 1891-92.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. GORDON, Major,  
Acting Deputy-Adjutant-General  
Military District No. 12.

The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

## APPENDIX No. 2

TO  
REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER  
OF  
MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

1891

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF STORES.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
STORE BRANCH, OTTAWA, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report respecting the militia stores and properties of the branch under my charge for the past year.

*Clothing and Militia Stores.*

The militia clothing received by the Department during the year was, as in past years, supplied by Canadian manufacturers. The whole supply passed through the hands of the clothing inspector, and his reports thereon in respect of the material and workmanship have been highly satisfactory.

The store supplies and necessaries required by the Department for the permanent corps of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry for the year, were obtained, as formerly, from Canadian contractors, and all articles found after due inspection to be equal to the sealed patterns, and requirements of the service.

The statement given below shows the issues of clothing for the year ending the 31st of December, 1891, the number of cloth and serge tunics being 9,587; cloth and serge trousers, 10,067; great coats, 3,996, and forage caps, 6,211.

## ISSUES.

Tunics, Cloth.		Tunics, Serge.		Trousers, Cloth, Pairs.		Trousers, Serge, Prs.		Forage Caps.		Great Coats		Riding Breeches.		Hali-fax, Tweed Clothing.	
Cavalry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Tunics.	Trousers.
354	1,151	93	501	224	622	277	1,362	277	842	326	329	195	404	83	84
	Mounted Rifle Corps.		Infantry.		Infantry.		Infantry.		Infantry.		Infantry and Rifles.				
	125		1,081		611		4,980		4,286		3,341				
	3,885		1				1,582		806						
	2,313								326						

*Ammunition.*

Ammunition issued to the Militia during the year for the annual practice was as follows: "Snider" ball 673,130 rounds, and blank 131,210 rounds, an increase of Snider ball, as compared with last year, of 73,400 rounds, and a decrease in blank of 73,710 rounds. (*Vide* Appendix "A.")

Ammunition issued on repayment was the following: "Snider" ball, 679,154 rounds; "Martini-Henri," 144,589 rounds; "Magazine" rifle, 450 rounds; "Colt's" revolver, 281 rounds; and "Snider" blank, 30 rounds—making a total of 824,504 rounds to rifle associations and militia corps, an increase of 108,805 rounds as compared with last year.

Deposits to the credit of the Receiver General on account of the above issues amounting to \$14,375.05 were made including the value of 15,000 friction tubes issued to the Department of Marine for signal service. (*Vide* Appendix "B.")

The ordinary supply of powder, shot and shell was issued to the field and garrison artillery for their annual practice and salutes. (*Vide* Appendix "C.")

The small arm ammunition manufactured at the cartridge factory at Quebec, continues to give satisfaction.

The following supply of small-arm ammunition has been received from the cartridge factory during the year, and has been placed with the reserve in magazine charge, viz.:—"Snider" ball, 1,496,580 rounds, and blank, 437,000; also an ample supply of 9 pounder and 64 pounder R. M. L. common shell, for artillery practice.

The gunpowder required for artillery practice was obtained, as in preceding years, from the Hamilton Powder Company, and was found in quality quite up to the required standard.

#### *Ordnance.*

A return of the guns in charge of the several stations will be found in Appendix "D."

#### *Arms.*

The armourers at the several stations are constantly employed in the repair of arms sent in by corps; the rifles in many cases were found to be in bad condition.

Attention is again drawn to the necessity of appointing an armourer at St. John, N.B., one at London, and an assistant armourer at Winnipeg.

#### *Boards of Survey.*

The annual Boards of Survey were held in the different Military Districts in accordance with "Regulations and Orders."

The reports of the Boards show that the stores in charge of the Superintendents at each station were carefully inspected, and all articles considered obsolete and unfit for further service were recommended to be disposed of. The recommendation of the Boards was, in most cases, carried out, when the quantities seemed sufficiently large to justify sales by public auction. The proceeds of these sales were duly placed to the credit of the Receiver General.

#### *Camp Losses and Deficiencies.*

Camp losses during the training of the militia continue to exist, although there is a considerable reduction as compared with previous years. The loss and damage in many cases is assessed by the Superintendent of Stores when the camp equipment is returned into store, and frequently his assessment is disputed.

If this duty were carried out on the spot on breaking up of camp, and the value collected from corps as provided by regulation, much dissatisfaction and loss would be avoided.

#### *Issues and Receipts of Stores.*

Under this head the receipts and issues have been very similar to those of the preceding year. The requisitions for clothing and militia stores, received from the military branch and approved by the Deputy Minister, have been acted upon with promptness and care.

#### *Military Properties.*

The reports of the officers in local charge of military properties in the several Military Districts, show that these properties are in a satisfactory condition. The estimates for repairs and maintenance of the buildings in each locality were duly placed in the hands of the Architect of the Department, for necessary action. The following shows the number of tenants and amounts received on account of rentals for military properties under lease for the year ending the 30th of June, 1891:—

*Tenants and Rental, from 1st July, 1890, to 30th June, 1891,*

Number of Tenants.	Station.	Rents received.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
1	Chatham.....	2 00	
3	Niagara.....	116 00	
2	Toronto.....	210 00	
21	Kingston.....	624 37	
3	Ottawa.....	7 00	
4	Montreal.....	100 25	
1	St. John's, Quebec.....	69 25	
2	He aux Noix.....	84 00	
23	Quebec.....	2,726 92	
22	Levis.....	373 00	
9	New Brunswick.....	177 75	
13	Nova Scotia.....	161 09	
2	Prince Edward Island.....	5 87	
106	Total number of Tenants.		
	Total Rent received.....	4,657 50	

*Deposit Receipts.*

The statement below gives the amount received by the Store Branch for ammunition and stores issued on repayment, as well as for military rents, during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1891 :—

Ammunition.	Military Stores and Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Rents.	Total amounts.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
14,013 27	2,762 41	504 89	4,657 50	21,938 07

*Military Museum.*

Some additions have been made during the year to the collection of interesting articles already contained in the museum, all bearing upon the military history of the country. Further contributions of a like nature will be gladly accepted on loan or otherwise. The museum is open to visitors daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., at the Drill Hall, Ottawa.

*General Remarks.*

As the inspection of clothing comes more immediately under my supervision at present, it affords me pleasure to refer to the painstaking and satisfactory manner in which the duties have been performed by Mr. Robert Watson, the departmental inspector.

I can add nothing to what I have already said in former reports respecting the able and willing assistance at all times given to me by my staff at headquarters, as well as the efficient aid afforded by the Superintendents of Stores in the respective Districts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Colonel,

Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

To the Deputy Minister  
Of Militia and Defence,  
Ottawa.

[A.]

## S. A. AMMUNITION issued for Practice during the Year 1891.

Date.	Corps and Station.	ROUNDS.	
		Ball.	Blank.
<i>Military District No. 1, London.</i>			
1891.			
May 22....	Lt.-Col. Wilkinson, Commanding 21st Battalion.....	2,500	
Sept. 1....	Camp Quartermaster, Camp St. Thomas.....	38,000	38,000
do 7....	Captain Dewson, Commanding No. 5 Company, 21st Battalion....	840	
do 11....	do Lay do No. 2 do 21st do .....	840	
do 11....	do Cheyne do No. 1 do 21st do .....	840	
do 11....	do Jones do No. 3 do 21st do .....	840	
do 11....	do Botsford do No. 4 do 21st do .....	840	
Oct. 17....	do Macqueen do No. 1 do 22nd do .....	800	
do 19....	do Ball do No. 6 do 22nd do .....	800	
do 19....	do Ross do No. 2 do 22nd do .....	840	
do 20....	do Williamson do No. 3 do 22nd do .....	840	
do 20....	do Blakeley do No. 5 do 22nd do .....	840	
do 20....	do Quinn do No. 8 do 22nd do .....	780	
do 31....	Lt.-Col. Smith do "D" do R.S.I.....	25,000	3,000
Nov. 6....	Captain King do No. 4 Troop, 1st Cavalry.....	700	
do 7....	Lieut. Vance do No. 4 Company, 22nd Battalion....	400	
do 9....	Major Marshall do 7th Fusiliers .....	10,000	
do 15....	Lieut. McComb do No. 2 Troop, 1st Cavalry .....	740	
do 15....	Captain Borbridge do No. 1 do 1st do .....	700	
		87,140	41,000
	LESS--Returned by Camp Quartermaster.....		29,000
	Total Issues.....	87,140	12,000
<i>Military District No. 2, Toronto.</i>			
1890.			
Nov. 21....	Captain Ross, Commanding No. 3 Company, 31st Battalion.....	840	840
do 21....	do Landrigan do No. 8 do 35th do .....	900	
1891.			
May 14....	Lt.-Col. Dawson, Commanding 10th Royal Grenadiers.....	8,400	
do 15....	do Hamilton do Queen's Own Rifles.....	8,400	
do 22....	do Hamilton do do .....		5,000
June 16....	do Gibson do 13th Battalion.....	13,440	6,720
do 17....	Captain Campbell do No. 2 Company, 35th Battalion....	840	
do 25....	Lt.-Col. Jones do 38th Battalion.....	10,080	5,040
do 27....	do Hamilton do Queen's Own Rifles .....	8,400	
do 27....	do Dawson do 10th Royal Grenadiers.....	8,400	
do 27....	do Otter do "C" Company, R.S.I.....	19,050	10,000
do 27....	Captain Scott do No. 2 Company, 36th Battalion....	840	
Sept. 24....	Major Ward do 35th Battalion.....	1,500	
do 29....	do King do Welland Canal Field Battery....	1,440	
Oct. 3....	Camp Quartermaster, Camp Niagara.....	30,000	20,000
do 20....	Captain Thompson, Commanding No. 6 Company, 96th Battalion.	840	
	Total Issues.....	113,370	47,600
<i>Military District No. 3, Kingston.</i>			
1891.			
Apr. 15....	Royal Military College.....	3,000	
May 18....	Lt.-Col. Cotton, Commanding "A" Battery, R.S.A.....	10,000	
June 1....	Royal Military College.....	2,000	

## S. A. AMMUNITION issued for Practice during the Year 1891.

Date.	Corps and Station.	ROUNDS.	
		Ball.	Blank.
1891. <i>Military District No. 3, Kingston—Concluded.</i>			
June 16....	Captain Hara, Commanding "E" Company, 14th Battalion .....	900	
do 29....	Lt.-Col. Smith do 14th Battalion.....	3,600	2,000
July 11....	Captain Hinds do "C" Company, 14th Battalion .....	900	
Aug. 1....	Camp Quartermaster, Camp Belleville.....	25,560	25,500
Sept. 11....	Royal Military College..... M. H.	2,000	
Oct. 6....	do do do do do	2,000	
do 11....	do do do do do	2,000	
do 31....	Lt.-Col. Rogers, Commanding 57th Battalion.....	5,400	
do 31....	do Brown do 49th do do	5,400	
Nov. 19....	do Rogers do "C" Troop, 3rd Cavalry.....	840	
		63,600	27,500
	LESS—Returned by Camp Quartermaster.....	22,950	16,500
	Total Issues.....	40,650	11,000
1891. <i>Military District No. 4, Ottawa.</i>			
May 16....	Captain Morgan, Commanding No. 7 Company, 56th Battalion.....		500
do 21....	Quartermaster Heron, Governor General's Foot Guards.....		2,000
June 4....	Captain Gourdeau, Commanding Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.....		500
Sept. 21....	do do do do do	700	
Oct. 9....	Major Stewart do Ottawa Field Battery.....	3,200	
do 26....	Quartermaster Heron, Governor General's Foot Guards.....	12,480	5,000
	Total Issues.....	16,380	8,000
1891. <i>Military Districts Nos. 5 and 6, Montreal.</i>			
May 4....	Lt.-Col. Morehouse, Commanding 53rd Battalion .....	6,720	3,360
July 31....	do Turnbull do Montreal Garrison Artillery....	5,040	
do 31....	do Henshaw do 3rd Battalion.....	5,040	
Aug. 5....	do Hood do 5th Royal Scots.....	5,000	
Sept. 3....	Captain Latty do No. 6 Company, 52nd Battalion.....	840	
do 4....	Camp Quartermaster, Camp Farnham.....	17,680	17,680
do 5....	do do Laprairie.....	20,000	16,000
do 25....	Lt.-Col. Kennedy, Commanding Montreal Engineers.....	1,600	
do 25....	do Hood do 5th Royal Scots.....	5,000	
Oct. 3....	Captain Shepard do No. 1 Company, 52nd Battalion..	700	
do 3....	do Whitman do No. 2 do do	700	
do 3....	do Davison do No. 3 do do	700	
do 3....	do Hall do No. 4 do do	700	
do 3....	do Bowen do No. 5 do do	700	
do 3....	Lieut. Danigan do No. 7 do do	700	
do 3....	Lt.-Col. Butler do 1st Prince of Wales Regiment...	10,080	
		81,200	37,040
	LESS—Returned by Camp Quartermaster, Laprairie.....	2,100	16,000
	do do Farnham.....		17,680
	Total Returned.....	2,100	33,680
	Total Issues.....	79,100	3,360
1891. <i>Military District No. 7, Quebec.</i>			
Mar. 15....	Lt.-Col. Montzambert, Commanding "B" Battery, R.S.A.....	15,000	
April 8....	do Prower do 8th Royal Rifles.....	5,040	5,040
do 29....	do Amyot do 9th Battalion .....	6,720	6,720
May 2....	do Turnbull do Royal School of Cavalry.....		5,000
do 15....	Captain Morgan do No. 3 Battery.....	840	
do 23....	Queen's Birthday Manoeuvres.....		24,000

## S. A. AMMUNITION issued for Practice during the Year 1891.

Date.	Corps and Station.	Rounds.	
		Ball.	Blank.
1891.	<i>Military District No. 7, Quebec—Concluded.</i>		
July 10....	Lt.-Col. Prower, Commanding 8th Royal Rifles.....	5,040	
do 10....	do Amyot do 9th Battalion.....	6,720	
do 30....	do Montizambert do "B" Battery, R.S.A.....	12,500	
Aug. 20....	Major Roy do No. 1 Battery, G.A.....	840	
Sept. 1....	do Boulanger do No. 2 do.....	840	
do 5....	Captain Vien do No. 2 Battery, L.G.A.....	840	
do 10....	Camp Quartermaster, Camp Rimouski.....	16,800	
do 17....	Lt.-Col. Ward, Commanding 55th Battalion.....	5,040	
		76,220	40,760
	LESS—Returned by Camp Quartermaster.....		8,280
	Total Issues.....	76,220	32,480
	<i>Military District No. 8, St. John, N.B.</i>		
June 30....	Lt.-Col. Maunsell, Commanding "A" Company, R.S.I.....	17,000	6,000
Aug. 14....	do Blaine do 62nd Battalion.....	5,040	
Sept. 15....	do Armstrong do N.B. Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	4,200	4,200
do 15....	Camp Quartermaster, Camp Sussex.....	20,000	18,000
do 15....	Captain Hart, Commanding St. John Rifle Company.....	840	
		47,080	28,200
	LESS—Returned by Camp Quartermaster.....	560	16,290
	Total Issues.....	46,520	11,910
	<i>Military District No. 9, Halifax.</i>		
Aug. 6....	Lt.-Col. Walsh, Commanding 63rd Battalion.....	10,080	
do 10....	do Curren do Halifax Garrison Artillery.....	11,760	
do 20....	Major McLeod do Sydney Field Battery.....	1,500	1,500
Sept. 11....	Lt.-Col. Humphrey do 66th Battalion.....	13,440	
do 15....	Camp Quartermaster, Camp Aldershot.....	22,000	22,000
do 23....	Captain Lecain, Commanding No. 5 Company, 69th Battalion.....	840	
Oct. 16....	do Ernst do Mahone Bay Garrison Artillery.....	840	
do 20....	do Daly do Digby do.....	840	
		61,300	23,500
	LESS—Returned by Camp Quartermaster.....	4,800	22,000
	Total Issues.....	56,500	1,500
1891.	<i>Military District No. 10, Winnipeg.</i>		
June 27....	Canadian Mounted Rifle Corps.....	10,000	
do 27....	Lt.-Col. Boswell, Commanding 90th Battalion.....	5,040	
	Total Issues.....	15,040	
	<i>Military District No. 11, Victoria, B.C.</i>		
July 9....	Major Nicholles, Commanding B. C. B. G. Artillery.....	3,360	3,360
	<i>Military District No. 12, Charlottetown.</i>		
Oct. 15....	Quartermaster Cameron, P. E. I. Garrison Artillery.....	4,500	
do 15....	Captain Weeks, Commanding Engineer Company.....	1,800	
do 22....	Quartermaster Davison, 82nd Battalion.....	6,300	
	Total Issues.....	12,600	

## RECAPITULATION.

District.	Rounds.	
	Ball.	Blank.
Military District No 1, London.....	87,140	12,000
do 2, Toronto.....	113,370	47,600
do 3, Kingston.....	40,650	11,000
do 4, Ottawa.....	16,380	8,000
do 5-6, Montreal.....	79,100	3,360
do 7, Quebec.....	76,220	32,480
do 8, St. John, N.B.....	46,520	11,910
do 9, Halifax, N.S.....	56,500	1,500
do 10, Winnipeg.....	15,040	
do 11, Victoria, B.C.....	3,360	3,360
do 12, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	12,600	
Issued to Militia Corps for Rifle League Competitions.....	126,250	
Total.....	673,130	131,210

J. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Colonel,  
Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.



## S. A. AMMUNITION issued on repayment during the Year 1891.

*Military District No. 1, London.*

Date.	Purchaser.	Corps.	Rounds.	Amount.
1891.				\$ cts.
April 23.	Captain Macqueen	22nd Battalion	M.H. 1,000	26 00
do 23.	do	22nd do	Snider 375	
do 29.	A. Gow	21st do	1,000	16 00
May 2.	Captain Ley	21st do	500	8 00
do 8.	A. J. Green	21st do	1,000	16 00
do 11.	J. Crowe	Guelph Rifle Association	3,000	48 00
do 26.	J. Jardine	do do	M.H. 500	10 00
do 28.	do	do do	1,000	16 00
June 13.	C. H. Walper	Berlin do	1,000	16 00
do 27.	W. Lawrence	Perth do	1,500	24 00
do 30.	J. Jardine	Guelph do	1,000	16 00
July 8.	J. Crowe	do do	3,000	48 00
do 16.	Captain Robson	26th Battalion	500	8 00
Aug. 5.	W. Lawrence	Perth Rifle Association	M.H. 500	24 00
do 5.	do	do	Snider 1,000	
do 5.	Captain Ley	21st Battalion	500	8 00
do 11.	J. Jardine	Guelph Rifle Association	M.H. 500	10 00
do 28.	Captain Robson	26th Battalion	500	8 00
do 31.	W. Lawrence	Perth Rifle Association	M.H. 500	18 00
do 31.	do	do do	Snider 500	
Sept. 7.	J. Jardine	Guelph do	500	8 00
do 10.	J. Crowe	do do	4,000	64 00
do 23.	Lt.-Col. Dawson	Western District Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
Oct. 7.	J. Jardine	Guelph Rifle Association	1,500	24 00
do 7.	Captain Robson	26th Battalion	1,000	16 00
do 11.	Captain Macqueen	22nd do	1,000	16 00
do 19.	J. Jardine	Guelph Rifle Association	500	8 00
do 29.	A. Gow	21st Battalion	1,000	16 00
Nov. 9.	Lt.-Col. Dawson	Western District Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
Dec. 2.	do	do do	M.H. 500	10 00
		Total	31,375	514 00

*Military District No. 2, Toronto.*

Jan. 2.	Captain Moore	20th Battalion	300	4 80
do 17.	J. McClelland	Lincoln Rifle Association	500	8 00
Feb. 16.	Lt.-Col. Alger	Ontario do	12,500	200 00
Mar. 26.	Lieut. Pain	13th do	1,000	16 00
April 8.	Captain Matthews	39th do	500	8 00
May 12.	J. Cawker	Lincoln Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 18.	Major Moore	13th Battalion	3,000	48 00
do 18.	Captain Paterson	34th do	500	8 00
do 18.	Lt.-Col. Alger	Ontario Rifle Association	12,000	192 00
do 19.	Captain McMicking	44th Battalion	1,000	16 00
do 19.	Lt.-Col. Dunn	Governor General's Body Guard	M.H. 1,000	52 00
do 19.	do	do do	Snider 2,000	
do 22.	Major Moore	13th Battalion	1,000	16 00
do 22.	Lt.-Col. Alger	Ontario Rifle Association	M.H. 14,240	284 80
do 26.	Captain Pantou	20th Battalion	M.H. 250	17 00
do 26.	do	20th do	Snider 750	
do 28.	Lt.-Col. Alger	Ontario Rifle Association	53,000	848 00
do 30.	Major Telford	31st Battalion	1,000	16 00
June 1.	Lieut. Williamson	45th do	M.H. 500	58 00
do 1.	do	45th do	Snider 3,000	
do 8.	Major Hughes	45th do	M.H. 250	13 00
do 8.	do	45th do	Snider 500	
do 8.	A. L. Russell	Port Arthur Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 8.	Captain Zealand	13th Battalion	1,000	16 00
do 8.	Sergt. Bismark	13th do	3,000	48 00
do 8.	Lieut. Pain	13th do	1,000	16 00
do 13.	Captain Griffiths	37th do	M.H. 100	8 40
do 13.	do	37th do	Snider 400	

## S. A. AMMUNITION issued on repayment during the Year 1891—Continued.

## Military District No. 2, Toronto—Concluded.

Date.	Purchaser.	Corps.	Rounds.	Amount.
1891.				\$ cts.
une 16	Captain Panton	20th Battalion	1,500	24 00
do 19	Major Mason	13th do	1,000	20 00
do 19	Captain Grant	20th do	3,000	48 00
do 19	Captain Brennan	13th do	1,000	68 00
do 19	do	13th do	3,000	
do 26	J. R. Snure	Louth Rifle Association	500	8 00
uly 3	A. L. Russell	Port Arthur Rifle Association	3,000	48 00
do 9	Captain Griffiths	37th Battalion	50	5 00
do 9	do	37th do	250	
do 9	Captain Matthews	39th do	500	8 00
do 15	C. C. Pearce	Owen Sound Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 29	Major Wilson	33rd Battalion	1,000	16 00
ug. 5	Lieut. Williamson	45th do	1,500	24 00
do 5	C. C. Pearce	Owen Sound Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 5	J. R. Snure	Louth do	1,000	16 00
do 5	Lieut. Vanloon	37th Battalion	50	4 40
do 5	do	37th do	210	
do 6	Captain Laidlaw	30th do	500	8 00
do 13	Lt.-Col. Coombs	39th do	1,875	30 00
do 17	A. Miller	Bruce Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 17	D. S. Henderson	38th Battalion	500	18 00
do 17	do	38th do	500	
do 18	Captain Zealand	13th do	1,000	16 00
do 19	C. C. Pearce	Owen Sound Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 19	Captain McMicking	44th Battalion	3,000	48 00
do 19	Captain Peacock	35th do	500	8 00
do 28	Major Telford	31st do	2,000	32 00
ept. 3	Lt.-Col. Dunn	Governor General's Body Guard	3,000	48 00
do 8	Sergt. Robertson	20th Battalion	300	9 20
do 8	do	20th do	200	
do 16	J. Henderson	38th do	750	12 00
do 19	J. A. Bushnell	Victoria Rifle Association	2,500	40 00
do 22	Lt.-Col. Coombs	39th Battalion	1,000	16 00
do 22	Lt.-Col. Dunn	Governor General's Body Guard	2,000	32 00
do 28	Captain Beattie	20th Battalion	500	8 00
do 28	A. L. Russell	Port Arthur Rifle Association	2,500	40 00
ct. 1	Captain Laidlaw	30th Battalion	500	8 00
do 3	Captain Jameson	30th do	1,500	24 00
do 21	J. R. Snure	Louth Rifle Association	500	8 00
do 21	Captain Fox	20th Battalion	500	8 00
do 21	Lieut. Pain	13th do	1,500	24 00
do 21	Lt.-Col. Dunn	Governor General's Body Guard	4,000	64 00
do 23	Major Elliott	36th Battalion	1,000	16 00
ov. 5	Captain Craig	30th do	500	8 00
do 5	Captain Fox	20th do	500	8 00
do 5	Staff-Sergt. McVittie	10th do	500	8 00
do 7	Lt.-Col. Hamilton	Queen's Own Rifles	500	8 00
do 13	Captain Paterson	34th Battalion	500	8 00
do 18	Captain Beattie	30th do	500	8 00
do 25	Lt.-Col. Morin	44th do	500	8 00
ec. 23	Lt.-Col. Alger	Ontario Rifle Association	81,500	1,304 00
do 23	do	do do	7,800	156 00
do 23	J. McClelland	Lincoln do	500	8 00
do 31	C. C. Pearce	Owen Sound do	500	10 00
		Total	263,775	4,337 18

S. A. AMMUNITION issued on repayment during the Year 1891—Continued.

Military District No. 3, Kingston.

Date.	Purchaser.	Corps.	Rounds.	Amount.
1891.				\$ cts.
May 7	J. W. Dutton	Bowmanville Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 30	Major Dingwall	46th Battalion	2,000	32 00
June 18	Sergt. Swaine	14th do	1,000	52 00
do 18	do	14th do	1,000	16 00
do 19	Major Dennistoun	57th do	1,000	52 00
Aug. 4	Sergt. Swaine	14th do	1,000	16 00
do 4	do	14th do	2,000	52 00
do 10	Lieut. Schofield	57th do	500	18 00
do 10	do	57th do	500	16 00
Sept. 19	Major Dennistoun	57th do	1,000	8 00
do 25	E. Harrison		1,000	16 00
do 28	Major Dennistoun	57th Battalion	2,000	32 00
Oct. 2	W. H. Floyd	Cobourg Rifle Association	2,000	32 00
do 10	Major Dingwall	46th Battalion	500	8 00
do 19	Lt.-Col. Lazier	15th do	700	70 00
Nov. 2	Sergt. Swaine	14th do	3,500	500
do 2	do	14th do		
do 2	Major Baillie	47th do		
		Total	22,700	376 00

Military District No. 4, Ottawa.

Jan. 8	Captain Watters	Governor General's Foot Guards	200	3 20
Feb. 18	Lieut. Cole	42nd Battalion	500	10 00
April 13	Dominion Police		300	4 80
do 17	Mr. Ogilvy	Magazine Rifle	50	2 00
do 20	C. S. Scott	Ottawa Rifle Club	1,000	23 20
do 20	do	do	200	
do 27	C. Wiggins	do	100	3 60
do 27	do	do	100	
do 27	J. Ellis	do	500	18 00
do 27	do	do	500	
do 27	Captain O'Grady	43rd Battalion	1,000	36 00
do 27	do	do	1,000	
do 27	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	1,120	17 92
do 28	do	do do	600	12 00
do 30	Dominion Police		200	4 00
May 1	Sergt. Mailleau	Governor General's Foot Guards	500	26 00
do 1	do	do do	1,000	
do 2	Sergt. Cawdron	do do	600	12 00
do 6	Mr. Ogilvy	Magazine Rifle	50	2 00
do 8	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	1,000	16 00
do 9	Sergt. Mailleau	do do	500	8 00
do 9	Captain Donaldson		100	1 60
do 12	Ottawa College		30	0 30
do 13	J. H. Bothwell	Perth Rifle Association	500	10 00
do 14	W. S. Odell	Ottawa Rifle Club	300	10 00
do 14	do	do	250	
do 15	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	1,000	16 00
do 20	Captain McKay	41st Battalion	800	20 00
do 20	do	do	250	
do 21	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	1,200	24 00
do 26	do	do do	1,000	16 00
do 30	do	do do	200	12 00
do 30	do	do do	500	
do 30	R. Corrigan	Cornwall Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
June 1	C. S. Scott	Ottawa Rifle Club	500	10 00
do 3	Sergt. Huntingdon	56th Battalion	500	10 00
do 5	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	750	15 00
do 5	Captain Donaldson		100	1 60

## S. A. AMMUNITION issued on repayment during the Year 1891—Continued.

## Military District No. 4, Ottawa—Continued.

Date.	Purchaser.	Corps.	Rounds.	Amount.
1891.				\$ cts.
June 9	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	600	16 00
do 9	do	do do	250	
do 12	do	do do	500	10 00
do 17	do	do do	1,500	24 00
do 17	E. E. Lemieux		100	1 60
do 19	Captain O'Grady	43rd Battalion	500	8 00
do 20	Mr. Ogilvy	Magazine Rifle	350	14 00
do 24	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	600	12 00
do 26	C. S. Scott	Ottawa Rifle Club	300	6 00
do 26	W. A. Field	Lanark Rifle Association	500	10 00
do 27	R. Corrigan	Cornwall do	1,000	16 00
do 30	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	1,000	16 00
July 2	Dominion Police		100	2 00
do 3	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	600	12 00
do 6	W. S. Odell	Ottawa Rifle Club	312	5 00
do 10	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	500	8 00
do 13	do	do do	600	12 00
do 17	Lt. Col. Tilton		1,000	16 00
do 17	Sergt. Mailleau	Governor General's Foot Guards	600	20 00
do 17	do	do do	500	
do 18	Sergt. Cawdron	do do	600	12 00
do 20	J. P. Robinson	56th Battalion	500	8 00
do 22	Private Perkins		300	4 80
do 23	Dominion Police		1,500	24 00
do 24	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	1,000	16 00
do 24	R. Corrigan	Cornwall Rifle Association	500	10 00
do 24	Captain O'Grady	43rd Battalion	1,000	28 00
do 24	do	do	500	
do 25	Sergt. Mailleau	Governor General's Foot Guards	500	8 00
do 27	E. E. Lemieux		100	1 60
do 30	C. S. Scott	Ottawa Rifle Club	200	3 20
do 31	R. Corrigan	Cornwall Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
Aug. 3	J. P. Nutting		500	8 00
do 3	O. C. Macpherson		200	3 20
do 4	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	1,000	16 00
do 4	R. Corrigan	Cornwall Rifle Association	500	10 00
do 4	J. P. Robinson	56th Battalion	500	8 00
do 7	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	1,000	16 00
do 10	R. Moodie	43rd Battalion	200	3 20
do 10	Sergt. Boville	43rd do	2,460	39 36
do 12	Sergt. Huntingdon	56th do	2,000	32 00
do 14	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	1,000	16 00
do 15	Captain McKay	41st Battalion	200	12 00
do 15	do	do	500	
do 19	Sergt. Mailleau	Governor General's Foot Guards	600	76 00
do 19	do	do do	4,000	
do 21	R. Corrigan	Cornwall Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
Sept. 1	W. A. Field	Perth do do	500	10 00
do 9	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	600	12 00
do 9	Dominion Police		1,000	16 00
do 15	Metropolitan Rifle Ass'n.		4,240	67 84
do 17	R. Corrigan	Cornwall Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 19	do	do do	500	42 00
do 19	do	do do	2,000	
do 19	Captain Billings	43rd Battalion	500	8 00
do 23	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	1,200	24 00
do 25	W. A. Field	Perth Rifle Association	500	10 00
Oct. 2	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	500	8 00
do 8	Captain O'Grady	43rd Battalion	200	7 20
do 8	do	do	200	
do 9	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	600	12 00
do 14	C. S. Scott	Ottawa Rifle Club	200	4 00
do 16	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	500	10 00
do 28	do	do do	500	10 00

S. A. AMMUNITION issued on repayment during the Year 1891—*Continued.**Military District No. 4, Ottawa—Concluded.*

Date.	Purchaser.	Corps.	Rounds.	Amount.
1891.				\$ cts.
Oct. 30	Capt. O'Grady	43rd Battalion	M. H. 200	4 00
do 30	C. S. Scott	Ottawa Rifle Club	M. H. 100	2 00
do 30	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	M. H. 200	4 00
Nov. 6	do	do do	M. H. 200	4 00
do 7	Lieut. Cole	42nd Battalion	500	8 00
do 10	Sergt. Cawdron	Governor General's Foot Guards	M. H. 250	5 00
do 13	J. Motherwell	Perth Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 26	Major Harrison	49th Battalion	500	8 00
do 30	Dom. of Can. Rifle Ass'n.		41,059	656 94
do 30	do do		M. H. 20,269	405 38
do 30	do do		Pistol. 281	2 81
Dec. 7	Captain de Boucherville		M. H. 200	4 00
do 18	Dom. of Can. Rifle Ass'n.		M. H. 4,000	80 00
	do do	Tubes and filled cartridges.		4 20
	Gunpowder for noon gun,	500 lbs.; friction tubes, 420		134 20
	Marine Department.	Friction tubes		434 72
		Total	138,221	2,987 47

*Military Districts Nos. 5 and 6, Montreal.*

April 16	Messrs. Caverhill, Learmont & Co.		1,000	16 00
May 1	Major Barnard	54th Battalion	2,000	32 00
do 8	Lieut. Gravel	65th do	500	8 00
do 12	Lieut. Pope	3rd do	500	8 00
do 14	W. Goodhugh	Montreal Rifle Association	500	8 00
do 21	Major Allan	5th Battalion	M. H. 500	10 00
do 22	Lt.-Col. Massey	6th do	M. H. 1,000	20 00
do 22	Lieut. Pope	3rd do	M. H. 500	10 00
do 22	W. M. Andrews	Montreal Rifle Association	M. H. 1,000	20 00
June 1	Major Allan	5th Battalion	M. H. 1,000	36 00
do 1	do	5th do	Snider. 1,000	
do 5	W. M. Andrews	Montreal Rifle Association	M. H. 2,000	40 00
do 9	Major Barnard	54th Battalion	M. H. 500	10 00
do 9	Lieut. Pope	3rd do	M. H. 500	10 00
do 12	Captain Ibbotson	5th do	M. H. 1,000	36 00
do 12	do	5th do	Snider. 1,000	
do 13	Lt.-Col. Massey	6th do	M. H. 1,000	20 00
do 20	Lieut. Parant	65th do	500	8 00
do 23	Lieut. Pope	3rd do	M. H. 500	10 00
do 27	Lt.-Col. Massey	6th do	M. H. 1,000	20 00
do 30	Lieut. Pope	3rd do	M. H. 500	18 00
do 30	do	3rd do	Snider. 500	
July 4	Lieut. Pope	3rd do	1,000	16 00
do 10	Major Dixon	86th do	M. H. 500	10 00
do 11	Captain Roy	65th do	500	8 00
do 14	Sergt. Brown	3rd do	M. H. 1,000	28 00
do 14	do	3rd do	Snider. 500	
do 17	Frothingham & Workman		500	8 00
do 17	Captain Roy	65th Battalion	500	8 00
Aug. 4	Lt.-Col. Martin	Province of Quebec Rifle Ass'n.	M. H. 4,420	391 96
do 4	do	do do	Snider. 18,973	
do 7	Lt.-Col. Kennedy	Montreal Engineers	1,500	24 00
do 12	Dr. Smith	11th Battalion	500	8 00
do 18	Sergt. Hall	79th do	M. H. 500	18 00
do 18	do	79th do	Snider. 500	
do 28	Lt.-Col. Dufresne		500	8 00
Sept. 11	Major Thomas	54th Battalion	2,000	32 00
do 21	M. D. Corey	Missisquoi Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 21	Lieut. Macfarlane	Garrison Artillery	500	8 00

## S. A. AMMUNITION issued on repayment during the Year 1891—Continued.

*Military Districts Nos. 5 and 6, Montreal—Concluded.*

Date.	Purchaser.	Corps.	Rounds.	Amount.
				\$ cts.
1891.				
Sept. 25	Captain Brooks	79th Battalion	M. H. 500	34 00
do 25	do	79th do	Snider. 1,500	
do 25	Major Maclaren	50th do	1,000	16 00
do 25	Major Hall	Field Artillery	1,000	16 00
do 29	Major Lamb	11th Battalion	M. H. 500	50 00
do 29	do	11th do	Snider. 2,500	
do 29	Major McFee	51st do	4,000	64 00
do 29	Dr. Smith	11th do	500	8 00
do 30	Captain Baker	58th do	1,500	24 00
Oct. 9	Lieut. Spearing	53rd do	M. H. 500	50 00
do 9	do	53rd do	Snider. 2,500	
do 13	Major Bulman	79th do	1,500	24 00
do 12	Frothingham & Workman		500	8 00
do 16	Captain O'Regan	52nd Battalion	500	8 00
Dec. 1	Frothingham & Workman		500	8 00
do 5	do		1,000	16 00
		Total	73,393	1,249 96

*Military District No. 7, Quebec.*

April 11	Lt.-Col. Prower	8th Royal Rifles	500	8 00
do 13	Lieut. Pelletier	55th Battalion	500	8 00
do 22	do	55th do	1,500	24 00
do 24	Lt.-Col. Prower	8th Royal Rifles	500	8 00
do 28	Major Demers	17th Battalion	1,000	16 00
do 29	Lt.-Col. Prower	8th Royal Rifles	1,000	16 00
May 5	do	8th do	1,000	16 00
do 14	do	8th do	500	8 00
do 14	do	8th do	M. H. 500	26 00
do 14	do	8th do	Snider. 1,000	
do 19	Captain Brocklesby	8th do	500	8 00
do 26	Lieut. Pelletier	55th Battalion	1,500	24 00
do 26	Lt.-Col. Prower	8th Royal Rifles	500	8 00
do 29	Major Demers	17th Battalion	1,000	16 00
do 30	Lt.-Col. Prower	8th Royal Rifles	1,000	16 00
June 12	Captain Brocklesby	8th do	1,000	16 00
do 14	Major Stewart	55th Battalion	1,250	20 00
do 14	Lt.-Col. Prower	8th Royal Rifles	500	8 00
do 14	Lt.-Col. Roy	9th Battalion	2,000	32 00
do 14	Lt.-Col. Prower	8th Royal Rifles	M. H. 500	10 00
do 14	Major Demers	17th Battalion	2,000	32 00
do 15	Lt.-Col. Prower	8th Royal Rifles	1,000	16 00
do 18	N. Gauvin	Témiscouata Rifle Association	M. H. 200	100 00
do 18	do	do do	Snider. 6,000	
do 19	Quartermaster Argue	8th Royal Rifles	M. H. 500	26 66
do 19	do	8th do	Snider. 1,000	
do 25	Lt.-Col. Massicotte	70th Battalion	500	8 00
do 26	Major Demers	17th do	2,000	32 00
do 26	Quartermaster Argue	8th Royal Rifles	1,500	24 00
do 26	do	8th do	1,500	24 00
July 2	Lieut. Pelletier	55th Battalion	2,000	32 00
do 4	Major Demers	17th do	2,000	32 00
do 4	Quartermaster Argue	8th Royal Rifles	M. H. 500	34 00
do 4	do	8th do	Snider. 1,500	
do 14	Lt.-Col. Prower	8th do	500	8 00
do 23	Major Stewart	55th Battalion	2,000	32 00
do 23	Major Demers	17th do	2,000	32 00
do 23	A. Chamberland	Rimouski Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 30	Major Demers	17th Battalion	1,500	24 00

## S. A. AMMUNITION issued on repayment during the Year, 1891—Continued.

*Military District No. 7, Quebec—Concluded.*

Date.	Purchaser.	Corps.	Rounds.	Amount.
1891.				\$ cts.
July 31	Quartermaster Argue	8th Royal Rifles	M. H. 500	26 00
do 31	do	8th do	Snider. 1,000	
Aug. 5	do	8th do	1,500	24 00
do 6	Captain Routhier	9th Battalion	250	4 00
do 6	Major Demers	17th do	2,000	32 00
do 12	Lieut. Dunn	8th Royal Rifles	3,500	56 00
do 15	Lt.-Col. Laurin	87th Battalion	500	8 00
do 20	A. Chamberland	Rimouski Rifle Association	500	8 00
do 20	Lieut. Pelletier	55th Battalion	2,000	32 00
do 24	N. Gauvin	Temiscouata Rifle Association	3,000	48 00
do 24	Major Demers	17th Battalion	2,000	32 00
do 28	do	17th do	1,500	24 00
do 31	do	17th do	1,000	16 00
Sept. 5	Quartermaster Argue	8th Royal Rifles	1,000	16 00
do 8	Major Demers	17th Battalion	1,000	16 00
do 11	Lt.-Col. Laurin	87th do	500	8 00
do 15	Captain Brocklesby	8th Royal Rifles	500	8 00
do 18	Lt.-Col. Laurin	87th Battalion	1,000	16 00
do 22	Lt.-Col. Prower	8th Royal Rifles	500	8 00
do 22	Lt.-Col. Laurin	87th Battalion	500	8 00
do 23	Quartermaster Argue	8th Royal Rifles	2,000	32 00
do 26	Lt.-Col. Prower	8th do	2,000	32 00
Oct. 3	Lt.-Col. Laurin	87th Battalion	1,300	20 80
do 7	Lt.-Col. Laurin	87th do	500	8 00
do 7	Lt.-Col. Laurin	87th do	500	8 00
do 16	Lieut. Pelletier	55th do	1,000	16 00
do 26	Lt.-Col. Laurin	87th do	500	8 00
		Total	79,030	1,277 46

*Military District No. 8, St. John, N. B.*

Mar. 31	Messrs. Thorne & Co		1,000	16 00
May 11	C. Elliott	Moncton Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 22	J. L. McAvity	M. H.	500	10 00
June 2	Captain McRobbie	8th Cavalry	M. H. 500	13 20
do 2	do	do	Snider 200	
do 2	Lieut. Hawthorn	71st Battalion	1,000	16 00
do 10	Sergt. Long	"A" Company, R. S. I.	M. H. 600	12 00
do 12	Major F. H. Hartt	62nd Battalion	500	8 00
do 22	Captain Chipman	Charlotte County Rifle Association	M. H. 250	21 00
do 22	do	do	Snider 1,000	
do 23	Captain J. T. Hartt	St. John Rifle Company	350	5 60
do 30	do McRobbie	8th Cavalry	500	8 00
July 4	C. Elliott	Moncton Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 14	Messrs. Thorne & Co	M. H.	1,000	36 00
do 14	do	Snider	1,000	
do 23	C. Pickard		500	8 00
Aug. 4	Captain J. T. Hartt	St. John Rifle Company	500	8 00
do 10	Major Vince	Brighton Engineer Company	2,000	32 00
do 12	Captain McDonald	71st Battalion	2,000	32 00
do 12	Messrs. Thorne & Co		2,000	32 00
do 13	Captain McRobbie	8th Cavalry	1,000	16 00
do 13	C. Elliott	Moncton Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 13	Captain Chipman	Charlotte County Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 19	Lieut. Hawthorn	71st Battalion	1,000	16 00
do 22	Captain J. T. Hartt	St. John Rifle Company	10,000	160 00
do 22	do	do	M. H. 1,500	30 00
do 22	Captain Chipman	Charlotte County Rifle Association	500	8 00
Sept. 19	Clarke, Kerr & Thorne		1,000	16 00
Oct. 16	Lieut. Hawthorne	71st Battalion	1,500	24 00

## S. A. AMMUNITION issued on repayment during the Year 1891—Continued.

*Military District No. 8, St. John, N. B.—Concluded.*

Date.	Purchaser.	Corps.	Rounds.	Amount.
1891.				\$ cts.
Oct. 19.	J. A. MacDougall.	Moncton Rifle Association.	500	8 00
do 26.	Messrs. Thorne & Co.		2,000	32 00
Nov. 4.	Clarke, Kerr & Thorne.		1,000	16 00
	Messrs. Thorne & Co.	Friction tubes.		0 65
		Total	39,400	648 45

*Military District No. 9, Halifax.*

Jan. 19.	Captain Jolly	Garrison Artillery	500	8 00
do 19.	Captain Gordon	do	600	9 60
do 19.	do	do	500	8 00
do 19.	Lieut.-Col. Curren	do	M. H. 40	19 04
do 19.	do	do	Snider 1,140	
do 19.	Lieut.-Col. Walsh	63rd Battalion	500	8 00
do 29.	do	63rd do	M. H. 450	10 60
do 29.	do	63rd do	Snider 100	
do 29.	Major Church	93rd do	M. H. 560	11 20
May 7.	Lieut.-Col. Walsh	63rd do	500	8 00
do 7.	Lieut.-Col. Curren	Garrison Artillery	730	11 68
do 7.	Major Church	93rd Battalion	560	8 96
do 11.	Lieut.-Col. Walsh	63rd do	500	8 00
do 13.	do	63rd do	600	9 60
do 15.	do	63rd do	500	8 00
do 19.	do	63rd do	1,000	16 00
do 19.	Lieut.-Col. Curren	Garrison Artillery	1,000	16 00
do 20.	Lieut.-Col. Walsh	63rd Battalion	M. H. 1,100	30 00
do 20.	do	63rd do	Snider 500	
do 22.	Captain Oxley	93rd do	M. H. 300	14 00
do 22.	do	93rd do	Snider 500	
do 26.	Captain Crane	63rd do	1,000	16 00
do 26.	Major Egan	63rd do	500	8 00
do 26.	do	63rd do	500	8 00
do 28.	Lieut.-Col. Walsh	63rd do	500	8 00
June 8.	do	63rd do	M. H. 600	20 00
do 8.	do	63rd do	Snider 500	
do 12.	Lieut.-Col. Humphrey	66th do	570	11 40
do 15.	Lieut.-Col. Walsh	63rd do	M. H. 630	10 08
do 16.	Lieut.-Col. Chipman	68th do	M. H. 200	20 00
do 16.	do	68th do	Snider 1,000	
do 24.	Major Egan	63rd do	1,250	20 00
do 25.	Major Garrison	Garrison Artillery	3,000	48 00
July 3.	do	do	570	9 12
do 7.	Lieut.-Col. Walsh	63rd Battalion	500	8 00
do 13.	Major Church	93rd do	M. H. 300	10 16
do 13.	do	93rd do	Snider 260	
do 14.	Lieut.-Col. Walsh	63rd do	500	8 00
do 24.	do	63rd do	500	8 00
do 24.	Major Church	93rd do	M. H. 200	9 80
do 24.	do	93rd do	Snider 300	
do 24.	Lieut.-Col. Walsh	63rd do	4,000	64 00
do 25.	Lieut.-Col. Curren	Garrison Artillery	1,000	16 00
do 28.	Lieut.-Col. Walsh	63rd Battalion	M. H. 200	14 24
do 28.	do	63rd do	Snider 640	
Aug. 5.	Captain Dodge	68th do	M. H. 80	8 00
do 5.	do	68th do	Snider 400	
do 7.	Lieut.-Col. Walsh	63rd do	500	8 00
do 10.	Major Marshall	69th do	M. H. 500	50 00
do 10.	do	69th do	Snider 2,500	
do 10.	Captain Gordon	Pictou County Rifle Association	M. H. 250	9 00
do 10.	do	do	Snider 250	



## S. A. AMMUNITION issued on repayment during the Year 1891—Continued.

*Military District No. 9, Halifax—Concluded.*

Date.	Purchaser.	Corps.	Rounds.	Amount.
1891.				\$ cts.
Aug. 28	Major Weston	66th Battalion	M. H. 4,500	252 56
do 28	do	66th do	Snider 10,160	
Sept. 8	Major Egan	63rd do	1,000	16 00
do 21	Captain Sutherland	78th do	560	8 96
do 21	Lieut. Dimock	78th do	1,000	16 00
do 22	Captain Sutherland	78th do	1,000	16 00
Oct. 2	Lieut.-Col. Walsh	63rd do	M. H. 220	14 32
do 2	do	63rd do	Snider 620	
do 3	Captain Sutherland	78th do	500	8 00
do 9	Captain Harrison	93rd do	M. H. 200	29 60
do 9	do	93rd do	Snider 1,600	
do 17	D. C. Blair	Colchester County Rifle Association	500	8 00
do 23	L. J. Bland	Halifax County Rifle Association	1,170	18 73
Nov. 13	Major Egan	63rd Battalion	500	8 00
Dec. 2	do	63rd do	500	8 00
do 3	Captain Jolly	Garrison Artillery	500	8 00
do 9	T. H. Miller	Digby County Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 14	Captain Ernst	Garrison Artillery	500	8 00
	Major McLeod	Friction tubes		1 88
		Total	61,960	1,034 53

*Military District No. 10, Winnipeg.*

Jan. 22	Winnipeg Rifle Assoc'n.	M. H.	1,000	52 00
do 22	do	Snider	2,000	
April 5	Major Street	Regina Rifle Association	2,000	32 00
do 14	do	95th Battalion Rifle Association	M. H. 1,000	36 00
do 14	do	do	Snider 1,000	
do 17	95th Batt. Rifle Assoc'n.		500	8 00
May 4	Winnipeg Rifle Range Co.	M. H.	3,000	92 00
do 4	do	Snider	2,000	
do 19	G. S. Williams	Brandon Rifle Association	500	8 00
do 19	Hudson Bay Company		3,000	48 00
do 19	G. S. Williams	Brandon Rifle Association	500	8 00
do 29	Major Street	Moosomin do	1,000	16 00
June 1	Stanley Rifle Association		1,000	16 00
do 1	Major Street	Moosomin Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 4	Winnipeg Rifle Range Co.		3,000	48 00
do 5	do	M. H.	500	10 00
do 6	Stanley Rifle Association		1,500	24 00
do 13	Major Bell	Indian Head Rifle Association	2,000	32 00
do 22	95th Batt. Rifle Assoc'n.		1,000	16 00
do 30	Hingston-Smith Arms Co.	M. H.	3,000	60 00
July 2	Stanley Rifle Association		1,000	16 00
do 4	Portage la Prairie Rifle Association	M. H.	1,000	20 00
do 6	Moosomin Rifle Assoc'n.		1,000	16 00
do 7	Major Bell	Indian Head Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 7	Moosomin Rifle Assoc'n.		1,000	16 00
do 16	Winnipeg Rifle Range Co.		2,000	32 00
do 16	Stanley Rifle Association		500	8 00
do 18	Birtle do		1,000	16 00
do 20	G. S. Williams	Brandon Rifle Association	500	8 00
do 31	Winnipeg Rifle Range Co.		3,000	48 00
do 31	95th Batt. Rifle Assoc'n.	M. H.	1,000	36 00
do 31	do	Snider	1,000	
Aug. 1	Major Street	Regina Rifle Association	2,000	32 00
do 1	G. S. Williams	Brandon do	313	5 00
do 3	do	do do	187	3 00

## S. A. AMMUNITION issued on repayment during the Year 1891—Continued.

*Military District No. 10, Winnipeg—Concluded.*

Date.	Purchaser.	Corps.	Rounds.	Amount.	
				\$ cts.	
1891.					
Aug. 8	C. N. Mitchell	Manitoba Association	M.H. 1,000	} 100 00	
do 8	do	do do	Snider 5,000		
do 15	Major Street	Moosejaw do	1,000		
do 18	Winnipeg Rifle Range Co.		M.H. 2,000		
do 31	Major Street	Moosomin Rifle Association	1,000		
Sept. 5	do	Alberta do	2,000		
do 8	do	Birtle do	500		
do 8	do	Assiniboia do	3,000		
do 8	Hingston-Smith Arms Co.		M.H. 2,000		
do 8	Hingston-Smith Arms Co.		Snider 4,000		} 104 00
do 8	W. H. Shillinglaw	Brandon Rifle Association	1,000		
do 18	Major Street	Assiniboia do	3,000		
do 19	do	Moosomin do	1,500		
do 19	W. H. Shillinglaw	Brandon do	1,000		
Oct. 5	Major Street	95th Battalion do	500		
Nov. 2	Edmonton Rifle Assoc'n		2,800		
do 3	Stanley do		2,000		
Total			80,300	1,358 00	

*Military District No. 11, Victoria, B.C.*

Mar. 20	Captain Fletcher	British Columbia Rifle Association	500	8 00
do 20	do	do M.H.	1,000	20 00
May 21	do	do M.H.	1,500	30 00
June 12	M. Gunner Cornish	"C" Battery, R.S.A.	M.H. 600	12 00
July 2	Captain Fletcher	British Columbia Rifle Association	500	8 00
do 2	do	do M.H.	1,000	20 00
do 28	do	do	6,000	96 00
do 28	do	do M.H.	2,000	40 00
Aug. 12	do	do M.H.	1,500	30 00
Sept. 22	J. Haywood	do	1,000	16 00
Total			15,600	280 00

*Military District No. 12, Charlottetown, P.E.I.*

May 8	Captain Longworth	Garrison Artillery	500	8 00
do 11	do Weeks	Queen's County Rifle Association	1,000	16 00
do 16	do Longworth	Garrison Artillery	500	8 00
do 20	do Weeks	Queen's County Rifle Association	M.H. 500	10 00
June 4	do Davison	Garrison Artillery	500	8 00
do 5	do Weeks	Queen's County Rifle Association	M.H. 500	10 00
do 8	do Longworth	Garrison Artillery	M.H. 500	10 00
do 10	do Owen	do	500	8 00
do 13	do Weeks	Queen's County Rifle Association	M.H. 500	10 00
do 18	do Davison	Garrison Artillery	500	8 00
do 22	do do	do	500	8 00
do 29	do Owen	do	1,000	16 00
July 4	do Davison	do	500	8 00
do 13	do do	do	500	8 00
do 17	do do	do	500	8 00
do 21	do do	do	500	8 00
do 25	do do	do	500	8 00
do 27	do do	do	500	8 00
do 27	do do	do	500	8 00
do 31	do do	do	3,750	60 00

## S. A. AMMUNITION issued on repayment during the Year 1891—Continued.

*Military District No. 12, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Concluded.*

Date.	Purchaser.	Corps.	Rounds.	Amount.
1891.				\$ cts.
Aug. 3....	Captain Davison..	Garrison Artillery.....	500	8 00
do 14....	do Longworth.....	do M.H.....	500	10 00
do 15....	do Davison.....	do	500	8 00
do 15....	do Weeks.....	Queen's County Rifle Association.....	1,500	24 00
Nov. 5....	do do.....	do do M.H.....	500	10 00
Dec. 4....	Lieut. Beaton.....	82nd Battalion.....	500	8 00
do 13....	do.....	do.....	500	8 00
		Total.....	18,750	312 00

## RECAPITULATION.

Military Districts.	Rounds.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Military District No. 1, London.....	31,375	514 00
do 2, Toronto.....	263,775	4,337 18
do 3, Kingston.....	22,700	376 00
do 4, Ottawa.....	138,221	2,987 47
do 5-6, Montreal.....	73,393	1,249 96
do 7, Quebec.....	79,030	1,277 46
do 8, St. John, N.B.....	39,400	648 45
do 9, Halifax, N.S.....	61,960	1,034 53
do 10, Winnipeg.....	80,300	1,358 00
do 11, Victoria, B.C.....	15,600	280 00
do 12, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	18,750	312 00
Total.....	824,504	14,375 05

	Rounds.
Snider—Ball.....	679,154
Blank.....	30
Martini-Henry—Ball.....	144,589
Magazine Rifle—Ball.....	450
Revolver—Colts.....	281
Total.....	824,504

J. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Colonel,  
Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

[C].

## RETURN of Gunpowder and Friction Tubes issued for Practice and Salutes during the Year 1891.

Military Districts.	Stations.	Corps.	Gun Powder.	Friction Tubes.
			Lbs.	No.
No. 2....	Toronto.....	Field Batteries of Artillery.....	687 $\frac{1}{4}$	300
No. 3....	Kingston.....	Field and Garrison Batteries of Artillery, Royal Military College and Royal School of Artillery.....	2,910 $\frac{8}{16}$	2,715
No. 4....	Ottawa.....	Field Batteries of Artillery and Salutes.....	510	232
Nos. 5 & 6.	Montreal.....	Field and Garrison Batteries of Artillery and Salutes.....	414	390
No. 7....	Quebec.....	do do.....	10,500 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,715
No. 8....	St. John, N.B.....	do do.....	1,578 $\frac{1}{4}$	584
No. 9....	Halifax, N.S.....	Garrison Artillery and Salutes.....	51	150
No. 10....	Winnipeg.....	Winnipeg Field Battery and Salutes.....	354 $\frac{1}{8}$	324
No. 11....	Victoria, B.C.....	Royal School of Artillery and B.C. Bde.....	372	75
No. 12....	Charlottetown.....	Garrison Artillery and Salutes.....	360	85
		Total.....	17,738 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,570

J. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Colonel,  
Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

[D.]—RETURN of Ordnance in possession of the Militia

Military District.	STATION.	GUNS—FIELD, SIEGE AND GARRISON.																							
		Rifled.										Smooth													
		Wrought-iron.					Cast-iron, (convrtd)	Bronze.																	
		Breech-loading.			Muzzle-loading.									18-pr.	24-pr.										
		6-pr.	12-pr.	20-pr.	40-pr.	7-inch.	9-pr.	64-pr.	7-inch.	9-inch.	64-32-pr.	7-inch-68-pr.	8-inch-68-pr.	7-pr.	3-pr.	6-pr.	9-pr.	12-pr.	12-pr., 34 cwt.	38 cwt.	42 cwt.	20 cwt.	48 cwt.	50 cwt.	
1	London Field Battery																								
	Store charge																								
	Charge of City																								
	Guelph, 1st Brigade Field Artillery																								
	Goderich Garrison Battery																								
	Sarnia do																								
	do Charge of Town																								
	Stratford do																								
	Galt do																								
	Kincardine do																								
2	Toronto Drill Shed																								
	Field Battery																								
	Charge of City																								
	Store Charge																								
	York Pioneers																								
	Old Fort																								
	New do																								
	Hamilton Field Battery																								
	Drill Shed																								
	Charge of City																								
3	Port Colborne, Welland Canal Field Battery																								
	Sault Ste. Marie Mountain Battery																								
	Lundy's Lane																								
	Durham Field Battery																								
	Cobourg Garrison Battery																								
	Port Hope do																								
	Trenton do																								
	Kingston Field Battery																								
	Charge of City																								
	Store Charge																								
4	Tête du Pont Barracks																								
	Fort Henry																								
	Fort Frederick																								
	do Tower																								
	Murney do																								
	Shoal do																								
	East Branch do																								
	West do do																								
	Cedar Island do																								
	Royal Military College																								
4	Gananoque Field Battery																								
	Brockville, Charge of City																								
	Ottawa Field Battery																								
	Charge of City																								
	Store Charge																								
	Nepean Point																								
Time Gun																									
Montreal Field Battery																									

and in Dominion Store charge, on 31st December, 1891.

Bore.			CARRONADES CAST-IRON.											HOWITZER			MORTARS, CAST-IRON.			REMARKS.																	
Cast-iron.			32-pr.					8-in.						Brnze	Cast-iron.		10-in.																				
32 cwt.	42 cwt.	45 cwt.						48 or 50 cwt.	50 cwt.	53 cwt.	56-pr.	54 cwt.	65 cwt.	68-pr, 95 cwt.	12-pr.	18-pr.	24-pr.	32-pr.	68-pr.	12-pr.	24-pr.	5 1/2-inch.	8-inch.	8-inch, 9 cwt.	16 cwt.	18 cwt.	47 or 52 cwt.	13-inch, 36 cwt.	Gasling Machine Guns.	Russian Guns.							
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2 Col. Gzowski, 1 32-pr.

2 4-pr., bronze, Glengarry.  
do Perth.

[D]—RETURN of Ordnance in possession of the Militia

Military District.		GUNS—FIELD, SIEGE AND GARRISON.																							
		Rifled.										Smooth													
		Wrought-iron.					Cast-iron, convrtd					Bronze.													
		Breech-loading.			Muzzle-loading.							18-pr.		24-pr.											
STATION.		6-pr.	12-pr.	20-pr.	40-pr.	7-inch.	9-pr.	64-pr.	8-inch.	9-inch.	64—32-pr.	7-inch—68-pr.	8-inch—68-pr.	7-pr.	3-pr.	6-pr.	9-pr.	12-pr.	12-pr., 34 cwt.	38 cwt.	42 cwt.	20 cwt.	48 cwt.	50 cwt.	
		5&6	}	Montreal, Store Charge			1													2	3				
Charge of City																									
7	}	Granby, Shefford Field Battery					4																		
		Richmond Field Battery						4																	
		St. John Garrison Battery																							1
		Quebec Field Battery					4																		
		Citadel																							
		King's Bastion										1													7
		Mann's do										1													1
		Richmond do					2													1					3
		Diamond do					1																		
		Dalhousie do					1																		1
		Parade Ground					1																		10
		Field Battery.						4																	
		City lines:—																							
		Upper Casemate																							
		St. Louis Curtain																							
		do Bastion																							
		Ursulines' Curtain																							
		do Bastion																							
		St. John's do																							10
		Barrack do					1																		
		Armoury Battery No. 1																							
		do do					2																		
		Artillery Barracks																							1
		Drill Shed, Louis Road					1					1									1				1
		Towers, No. 1																							1
		2																							2
		3																							2
		Nunnery Battery, No. 1																							2
		do do																							2
		Montcalm Battery																							
		Hope Gate do																							2
		Half Moon do										1													
		St. Charles do																							
		Assembly do																							
		Grand do										2													
		Prescott Gate do																							
		Wolfe's do										2													2
		Carronade do																							
		"E" Magazine Yard																							
		Under Dufferin Terrace																							1
		Lévis, Artillery Park																							1
		No. 1 Fort					1																		
		2 do					1																		
		3 do					1																		
		Island of Orleans										2													2
		Quebec, Store Charge																			3	3	8		1 22
		Grosse Isle																			2				1





[D.]—RETURN of Ordnance in possession of the Militia

Military District.		GUNS—FIELD, SIEGE AND GARRISON.																						
		Rifled.										Smooth												
		Wrought-iron.					Cast-iron, convrtd					Bronze.												
		Breech-loading.					Muzzle-loading.					18-pr.		24-pr.										
		6-pr.	De 12.	De 20.	De 40.	7-pr.	9-pr.	64-pr.	8-inch.	9-inch.	64—32-pr.	7-inch, 68-pr.	8-inch, 68-pr.	7-pr.	3-pr.	6-pr.	9-pr.	12-pr.	12-pr., 34 cwt.	38 cwt.	42 cwt.	20 cwt.	48 cwt.	50 cwt.
STATION.																								
8	Gaspé Garrison Battery																							2
	Quebec, Charge of City																							
	Newcastle Field Battery										4													
	Woodstock										4													
	Dorchester Penitentiary																							1
	St. John, Store Charge														8	4	6		3	1				
	Fort Dufferin										5													
	Carleton Tower																							1
	do Drill Shed																							2
	Fairville																		2					
	Fort Howe																							
	Red Head																							
	Partridge Island																			1				
	Dorchester Battery																							2
	Drill Shed																							2
9	Chatham																							1
	St. Andrews																							2
	St. George															2								
	Fredericton															2								
	Halifax, N.S., Drill Shed														1									
	Point Pleasant																							
	Pictou																		2					
	Granville																		1					
	Digby											2												
	Lunenburg																							
Yarmouth																								
10	Sydney, C.B.										3													
	Herring Cove																		1					
	Chester																							
	Liverpool																							
	Winnipeg Field Battery										4													
	Store Charge																							
	11	Victoria, B.C.										3												
Finlayson Point											1													
Esquimalt, Macaulay Point																						3		
Brothers Island											2													
12	New Westminster																							
	Prince Edward Island—																							
	Victoria Barracks																							
	Fort Edward																							
	Drill Shed																							2
Georgetown																							2	
Total		6	2	1	6	10	81	6	3	1	23	1	1	2	14	14	29	2	21	19	16	17	43	105



APPENDIX No. 3  
TO  
REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER  
OF  
MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

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REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT—ENGINEER BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my report upon the works and repairs made to the military buildings and fortifications under control of this Department from the 1st of January last to date.

*London—Royal School of Infantry.*

A new hoist was placed in the militia store building for the purpose of raising heavy boxes from the basement.

The guard room window has been enlarged for better ventilation.

New cooking utensils were supplied to the Infantry school, and the cooking ranges were repaired.

The south building was partially painted and papered, and the doors and windows reset where necessary.

The east and west buildings also were partially painted and the woodwork repaired where necessary.

The engine house also was repaired where necessary and painted.

The usual quantity of lumber and hardware was allowed for the petty repairs done by the men of the school.

*St. Thomas.*

The drill shed was thoroughly overhauled and the main roof and armouries were made weather tight. A new floor was laid and the shed put in good order generally.

*Walkerton.*

The drill shed and armouries received petty repairs and a new fence was put around the same.

*Chatham.*

The drill shed was raised on brick piers and a new floor laid. The roof was reshingled and the sills renewed where necessary. The whole of the interior was whitewashed and the shed put in very good order.

*Simcoe.*

The drill shed was repaired and a new floor laid down.

*Dresden.*

The doors and windows of the drill shed were repaired.

*Toronto.*

New Fort Barracks.—Two frame buildings used for staff-sergeants' quarters, and married mens' quarters were raised and a new foundation put under them, also the sills were raised and the buildings put in good order generally.

The sea wall was repointed and repaired in places where necessary.

New floors and ceilings were put in five rooms in the officers' quarters and the remainder of the building heated with hot water.

A picket fence was put around the N. C. officers' garden and a post and nail fence around the square.

The usual lumber and hardware was supplied for ordinary barrack repairs to be carried out by the men of the school.

Old Fort.—The storekeeper's quarters were repaired and the roof reshingled and the house painted outside.

New platforms were put to the several pumps. The Garrison road was repaired and the fences overhauled. The paths in the Garrison burial ground were gravelled and many trees planted.

*Niagara.*

Sundry repairs were made at Fort Mississagua, and new hinges put to the doors.

*Hamilton.*

The drill shed was repaired in the front gable, where it had been damaged by storms, and the roof also repaired.

*Dundas.*

The drill shed was repaired and painted.

*Medford.*

The drill shed roof was reshingled.

*Kingston.*

Royal Military College.—The north building was partially painted and kalsomined. The east building was also partially painted, and the window frames and sashes were overhauled and repaired. The boundary wall was pointed and repaired.

The usual extensive minor repairs were made to the buildings generally, the heating and lighting apparatus, the water supply and drains, the parades, roads and grounds, and the board walks and wharves.

Tête du Pont Barracks. "Block A."—The basement of this building was drained and a new concrete floor laid. New treads were put to the stairs leading to sergeants' mess and a new floor laid in the room at the head of the stairs, and the plaster repaired.

The windows in the block were all overhauled and stopped.

Block "B."—The windows were all overhauled and stopped, and the roof repaired. In No. 2 passage three doors were repaired and new treads put to the stairs the hall was painted and papered and new ceilings were put to two rooms. No. 3 passage, a new floor was laid in the upper hall, and the floor in the lower was repaired. In No. 4 passage, the hall floor was renewed, two rooms were kalsomined and the plaster repaired.

Engine House.—Extensive repairs were made.

Block "C."—No. 1 passage, a wooden ceiling was put in the ante-room, and the room painted and papered.

A hardwood floor was laid in the mess room, and the room painted and papered. The lower hall was overhauled. The stone floor in the wine cellar was reset, and a new ceiling put in larder and walls plastered.

No. 3 Passage.—The plaster of walls in the hall was repaired.

Magazine.—The walls were pointed.

Block "D."—The windows were all overhauled and stopped, and a new ceiling put in the sergeant's mess canteen.

Stables.—The stables were painted on the outside and the floor of stalls relaid.

Drainage.—The surface drainage was overhauled and made as good as possible.

Fort Frederick.—Sundry and minor repairs were made to the tower and parapets.

Murney Tower.—The roof was repaired.

Shoal Tower.—A fence was put up around the wharf and the roof repaired.

Fort Henry.—The east and west ditch-towers were repaired and pointed.

A new floor and joisting was put in the magazine, and the doors of the fort were numbered and painted.

Artillery Park Barracks.—Sundry and minor repairs were made to the buildings generally.

#### *Prescott.*

Fort Wellington.—A new roof was put to the guard room.

#### *Manotick.*

Sundry and minor repairs to the drill shed.

#### *Ottawa.*

Drill Shed.—Four new winter doors were put to the side rooms. The interior of the main hall was painted and the ceiling whitewashed, and several minor repairs done to the building.

Cartier Square.—The drainage was completed and the square top dressed, and grass seed sown. A new fence was erected around the square and painted.

Militia Stores.—The store clerk's quarters were painted throughout, and the plastering repaired where necessary. The roof of the building was repaired and painted, and the copings pointed. The eave gutters and fall pipes were repaired. New cupboards were made inside the stores, and the old cupboards overhauled. The outer shed was braced and re-shingled.

Old Stores.—The roof was re-shingled and quarters fitted up in the attic for the Store Carpenter. The gable doors were altered to windows, and racks were placed in the large room downstairs for the better care of the arms. A new latrine was built and the old one torn down.

Nepean Point.—The roof of the caretaker's quarters was re-shingled, and the house painted. The wooden magazine roof was repaired and the magazine painted. A new fence was erected along the north boundary of the point. The bush was cleared for a short distance around the magazines for protection from fire.

#### *Montreal.*

Drill Shed.—The walls were pointed and the fall pipes and drains put in order. The skylight on the roof was repaired.

#### *St. Helen's Island.*

Wooden Store House.—The roof was repaired, renailed and painted. The eave gutters and fall pipes were repaired. The windows and doors were overhauled and repaired.

Stone Store Building.—The roof was repaired and painted.

The boundary wall was rebuilt where broken and pointed throughout.

All the buildings were pointed where necessary.

#### *St. Johns, P.Q.*

Barrack "A."—The roof was repaired and the back of the building clapboarded.

The ceilings of the men's rooms were oiled.

New supports were placed to the floor of the men's cook-house under the heavy ranges.

The drain leading from the Sergeants' Mess was overhauled.

Barrack "B."—Four new sinks were placed in the men's rooms. The parade ground was spread with gravel, the flag-staff repaired and painted. All the buildings were pointed and painted.

*Isle Aux Noix.*

The buildings were all pointed and the windows and doors repaired. A new bridge was built across the ditch.

*Chambly.*

General and minor repairs were made at the caretaker's quarters at the fort.

*Quebec.*

Citadel.—The gun platforms in Richmond bastion were all repaired. The latrines and wash-house were repaired. New gates were put to the sally-port, a new roof was put to the latrines and "A" magazine.

The hospital was repaired and painted, and a new floor laid.

The Old Chain Gate Barracks were cleaned out and repaired, and converted into a laboratory.

Officers' Quarters.—These quarters were repaired generally, and the corridors and mess-room and ante-room painted and papered.

The ceilings, doors, windows and floors were repaired.

The hydrants on the parade were repaired, also the drains from the stables and water-pipes.

The old wells were emptied and cleaned out. The spouting over the casemates was thoroughly repaired and overhauled, and numerous minor repairs were made to the floors, windows and doors of the casemates.

Manns Store.—The chimney was rebuilt. The walls pointed, a new eave-gutter put on, and a sky-light put to the gallery.

Manns Barrack.—The roof was recovered with galvanized iron.

The portable stores were repaired and painted. A new cooking range was put in the men's cook-house.

Cavalry Barracks.—Extensive alterations were made in the officers' quarters for the better accommodation of the officers. The men's quarters were also overhauled and stables pointed. A doorway was knocked through to the glacis and a platform laid along the building for drying the bedding, &c.

The stable yard was spread with gravel.

Hooks-and-Ladders, were supplied for fire purposes. Several minor repairs were made to several buildings. A new range was put in the men's cook-house.

Cartridge Factory.—The cottage had a new galvanized iron roof put on.

Extensive alterations, were made to the plumbing and drains throughout the factory.

A new roof was put to the foundry building. The remaining buildings at the laboratory were raised and new sills and foundations placed under, and new floors put down.

Drill-Shed.—New galvanized iron caps were put to the chimneys.

The wing wall at St. John's Gate was rebuilt and made safe.

Parts of the Esplanade were sodded and notice boards erected.

The wall next the militia offices was rebuilt, and the drainage improved.

A new w.c. and urinal was put in the office, and wire guards placed around the stoves.

The window sashes and glass in the Old Military Hospital were repaired.

Part of Half Moon Battery having fallen, the remainder was torn down to avoid accidents. The drain at the old guard room was cleaned out and repaired.

The chimneys at the store were repaired and sundry minor repairs made to the buildings.

*Lévis.*

Three of the buildings of the Royal Engineer Camp were raised, new floors put in and sills and posts renewed. The glass that was broken in the windows of the three forts was replaced and the windows stopped.

The bridge at the entrance to No. 2 Fort was renewed.

*Fredericton.*

The drainage of the men's barracks was altered, and a cess-pool built. The guard house was repaired.

Sundry repairs to the barracks carried out generally.

*St. John, N. B.*

Store Building.—Repairs were made to the slate roof. The doors and windows were all stopped. The stone wall on lower flat was pointed inside. The caretaker's house at Fort Howe was repaired and painted.

*Halifax.*

Drill Shed.—A new floor was laid in the Infantry shed. A number of minor repairs were made to the armouries and brigade office.

*Bedford.*

Sundry repairs were carried out at the rifle range.

*Charlottetown.*

The work at the gun shed was completed and a new roof placed on the magazine at Fort Howard.

*Winnipeg.*

Fort Osborne.—The closets at the officers' quarters were repaired.

Sundry minor repairs to the huts were made during the year.

In closing, Sir, I would like to give my thanks to the inspectors and clerks of work for the speedy and intelligent manner in which they have carried out all instructions given to them.

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

(Sgd.) H. JAMES, *Chief Architect.*

Col. the Honourable C. E. PANET,  
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

APPENDIX No. 4.  
TO  
REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER  
OF  
MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

1891

GOVERNMENT CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

QUEBEC, 15th December, 1891.

SIR,—Operations have been carried out at the Government Cartridge Factory, for the year ending 1st December, 1891, as follows:—

The usual quantity of small arm ammunition manufactured, has been exceeded somewhat this year. As preparations had been made, by pushing on the ordinary work, to have time for the inception of Martini-Henry ammunition manufacture, the usual yearly allowance of Snider was finished early this fall, and as on account of delays in the reception of machinery and other uncontrolable delays, the manufacture of Martini-Henry could only partially be carried out, a surplus of Snider ball was manufactured as well as blank ammunition, to keep the factory in operation.

In accordance with directions received an increase in machinery and staff for the manufacture of cast iron artillery projectiles was effectuated during the year, and the output of the shell foundry and shell finishing shop has been notably increased.

A quantity of shrapnel shells from the factory have been issued in store. These shrapnel were tested this fall, by the Artillery at the Island of Orleans, and satisfactory results reported. A thorough method of testing shells during manufacture has been followed with beneficial results, but an extended system of proving shells by actual firing is very desirable. This is the only thoroughly reliable test and should be resorted to as freely as the expense it implies may be incurred. Several improvements introduced this year in shell manufacture will tend to reduce the cost price of our productions. I may mention the method of cutting shrapnel head discs under the steam hammer, and cleaning of shell castings by drumming, amongst other improvements, introduced with economical results.

The additions to machinery sanctioned by allowing new kinds of war material to be manufactured with those articles previously made here, will have a good effect in reducing the percentage of general expenditure in a correspondingly important ratio.

Alluding more specially to this new machinery received last summer, I must say that there have been again shortcomings in the quality of material and the construction of those machines. The steam hammer supplied was of poor material and workmanship. Numerous repairs had to be made before it was rendered thoroughly serviceable. Though this and other machines were inspected in England at the manufacturers, there must have been some serious oversights in passing this machinery. It would, after this, appear conclusive that the only safe course, when ordering machinery, would be to send some official from here, to receive it, who would have afterwards to use it, and therefore be interested in having everything as perfect as should be.

The supply of powder for the factory, and also of gunpowder for the artillery of the Dominion have been tested by me during the year.



In this connection I would bring to notice the great disadvantage there will always be in contracting for gunpowder at such season as will entail receiving it during winter months. Proof of powder in guns during winter is very difficult to perform in this country, where low temperatures affect results very much. If working to specifications drawn out for milder climates, results obtained are quite disappointing, and in any case they would be unsatisfactory when testing powder here during winter.

I beg to point out the necessity of providing a more suitable proof ground than the present one, for testing powder in large guns.

The Cove Field proof butt is quite inadequate and future tests, in large guns, can be carried out with safety only at the Island of Orleans.

As directed, I have communicated with the Royal Artillery officer sent here on special duty from England, in connection with experimental work on certain explosives, and have endeavoured to facilitate his work by all means in my power.

The raw material ordered for Snider and Martini-Henri ammunition has been received and has proved satisfactory so far.

The question of scrap metal from manufacturing operations is still unsettled to an extent. I hope it will be solved in a manner satisfactory to the interests of this manufacturing establishment. Cuttings from cartridge making can hardly be classified as unserviceable stores. In ammunition factories where rolling machinery exists or in proximity to metal rolling mills, these cuttings are re-milled into cartridge metal, and the first supply only of scrap and a percentage for loss in re-manufacture of subsequent lots, is charged against fabrication of ammunition. This is a very favourable position and there ought to be an endeavour made to put this establishment on the same footing.

This could be done by arranging with suppliers of new metal to take cuttings in exchange as part payment. Thus all the metal going through machinery would not be chargeable to output. This loss is more especially from cuttings of expensive metals such as brass and copper, though the latter can now, happily, be used in connection with artillery projectile manufacture.

With reference to supply of material, I have to bring to notice the disadvantages that exist of having to send in requisitions for every small purchase of articles necessary to proceed with work. There are unavoidable delays attending this system which are very adverse to the economical management of a factory, the wants of which are daily and hourly recurring and most varying in their nature. Large orders of material can always be anticipated, but for items, the want of which is felt when a sudden manufacturing emergency occurs, sufficient authority should be granted to allow purchases, to a certain extent, without referring to headquarters, subsequently justifying the expenditure by proper vouchers. I find in reading the report of the Chief of Ordnance of the U. S. A. for 1890, that identical disadvantages, due to a similar restraint in purchasing, are pointed out by officers in charge of arsenals. I quote verbatim from page 114:—

“But there are many articles such as special tools, instruments, fixtures, small amounts of material, which cannot be foreseen as needed but which, when occasion requires, at a manufacturing or supplying establishment, are needed without delay, in order to continue work to advantage,”—and the writer concludes as to some method being adopted to avoid delays and allow small purchases to be made with celerity and economy. Several other quotations to the same effect could be given from the above publication.

This establishment cannot be conducted in accordance with *all* the regulations which govern expenditure for exclusively military corps and establishments, the wants of which are quite definite and can easily be foretold, and needed exceptions to those regulations should, I respectfully submit, be made to facilitate our work. This would help to realize much economy and better returns for the money spent.

It is gratifying to note that the Snider ammunition manufactured and supplied this year has given satisfaction to marksmen at the Dominion Rifle Association meeting and at target practice generally through the country. The uniformity attendant on the products of this factory, which has formed a conspicuous feature of the ammuni-

tion manufactured here since several years, speaks well for the regularity and precision with which the numerous processes are followed by the officials appointed to do so, and they appreciate fully the approval thus conferred on their labours.

Several buildings have been repaired during the year, previous to 30th June last, in accordance with estimates submitted and approved for 1890 and 1891. Very little has been done, however, of the repairs estimated for, and to be performed during the fiscal year 1891-92.

The most pressing wants are in the office buildings. The clerical work of this factory has increased, due, in part, to the expansion which has taken place in the workshops and to increased out-put. Additional room is now needed to carry on business properly.

The sanitary portion of the repairs has, however, been sanctioned and these are nearly completed and I have to report a great many improvement on this point. But, not until the open air system of closets is replaced all through the factory, wherever practicable, by a through sanitary arrangement can it be said that this establishment complies with requirements in this respect. I shall therefore submit in my estimates of repairs for the year 1892-93, an amount to provide this much needed improvement for the use of the work people employed here.

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

OSC. PRÉVOST,  
*Superintendent G.C.F.*

To the Deputy Minister,  
Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

## STATEMENT

[23.]

**Re FISHING BOUNTY PAYMENTS for 1890-91, required by Cap. 96,  
Revised Statutes, for submission to Parliament.**

Under section 4, of cap. 96 of the Revised Statutes, intituled :—

“An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the Building of Fishing Vessels,” which act provides for the payment of a sum of \$150,000 annually, under regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor in Council as bounty to fishermen, it is required that “A statement shall be laid before both houses of parliament within the first twenty days of each session of the mode in which the said grant has been expended, together with copies of all orders in council relating to such grant and expenditure.”

The sum of \$150,000 authorized by the above mentioned act was disbursed in the year 1890-91 on the basis of payments sanctioned by the following order in council, dated 4th November, 1890 :—

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 4th November, 1890.*

“On a memorandum dated 28th October, 1890, from the minister of marine and fisheries, recommending that the sum of \$150,000, payable by cap. 96 of the Revised Statutes, intituled ‘An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the Building of Fishing Vessels,’ be distributed for the year 1890 upon the following basis :—

### “VESSELS

“entitled to receive the bounty shall be paid on the basis of one dollar and a half per register ton, provided, however, that payment to any one vessel shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, one-half of such bounty, or seventy-five cents per ton, to be paid the registered owner or owners of the vessel, and an equal division of the balance of seventy-five cents per ton to be the basis of payment to the crew, except in cases where one or more of the crew shall have failed to comply with the regulations necessary to entitle them to receive bounty, then the amount of such share or shares shall not be paid.

### “BOATS.

“Fishermen engaged fishing in boats, who shall also have complied with the regulations entitling them to receive the bounty, shall be paid the sum of three dollars per man, and the owners of fishing boats shall be paid one dollar per boat. A compliance with the annexed ‘Instructions’ is necessary to entitle claimants to receive the bounty.

“The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency’s approval.

“JOHN J. MCGEE,

“Clerk Privy Council.”

## FISHING BOUNTIES.

1890.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CLAIMANTS.

NOTE.—As much inconvenience has arisen by the delay on the part of claimants in filing their claims, it is requested that claims be filed as early in the season as is possible, to facilitate the work of examination and scheduling. *Claims will not be received after the 31st December.*

## BOATS.

1. Claimants for fishing bounty, to be entitled thereto, must have been engaged in deep sea-fishing for fish other than shell fish, salmon or shad; or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers (these being the exceptions under the Washington Treaty), for at least *three months* and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea-fish per man;
2. No bounty will be paid to boats measuring less than 13 feet keel, and not more than *three men* (the owner included) will be allowed as claimants in boats *under 20 feet*;
3. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea-fish caught;
4. Ages of men must be given. Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants;
5. Returns must be verified by the solemn declaration of claimants;
6. Only one claim will be allowed in each season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat, or in two boats. Any person or persons detected making fraudulent returns will be debarred from participation in the bounty;
7. *Claims must be filed on or before 31st December*;
8. Customs or fishery officers will supply the requisite blanks *free of charge*, and after certifying the same, will transmit them to the department of fisheries.

## VESSELS.

9. Canadian registered vessels of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons) which have been engaged during a period of *three months* in the catch of sea-fish, not exempted under the Washington Treaty, are entitled to a bounty of \$1.50 *per ton*; one-half of which is payable to the owner or owners, and the other half to the crew;
10. Owners of vessels intending to claim bounty, will be required, before proceeding on a fishing voyage, to procure a license from the nearest collector of customs or fishery overseer. *The license must be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.*
11. Directions contained in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 apply to vessels as well as to boats.

CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,  
OTTAWA, 14th July, 1890.

27th February, 1892.

The total amount expended for fishing bounties for the year 1890-91 was \$158,241.01. Of this amount \$41,320.16 was paid to vessels, and \$116,920.85 to boats.

The number of vessels to which the bounty was paid at the rate of \$1.50 per register ton was 739, with a tonnage of 28,268 tons; and the number of boats at \$1 per boat which received bounty was 17,168; the number of boat fishermen at \$3 each being 33,245.

As the appropriation for 1890-91 was insufficient to meet the claims for that year on the basis set forth in the above order in council by \$8,241.01, and as it was necessary to provide for the payment of claims for 1889-90 in excess of the appropriation for that year, amounting to \$8,726.21, which sum was paid out of the grant for 1890-91, a supplementary vote of \$17,000 was obtained, during the last session of parliament, to cover these amounts.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## PAPERS

[23c, 23d, 23e, 23f, 23h.]

RELATING to the mutual recognition by Canada and Newfoundland of licenses issued to the United States fishing vessels, under the *modus vivendi*, and the division of the fees collected by the same. Papers respecting the fisheries on the Atlantic coast, including the separate arrangement proposed to be entered into by Newfoundland with the United States; also the enforcement by the Government of Newfoundland against Canadian vessels of the Newfoundland Bait Act.

OTTAWA, May, 1892.

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## No. 1.

CERTIFIED COPY of a report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 11th April, 1887 :—

The committee of the privy council have had their attention called to the reserved bill, passed by the legislature of Newfoundland, on the 21st of February last, entitled "An act to regulate the exportation and sale of herring, caplin, squid, and other bait fishes," and now before Her Majesty's government for the royal assent.

The minister of marine and fisheries, to whom the said bill was referred for report as to its effect on Canadian fisheries, submits the following report thereon :

The first section of the bill is as follows :—

"No person shall

"(1) Export, or cause or procure to be exported, or assist in the exportation of, or

"(2) Haul, catch, purchase or sell for the purpose of exportation, or

"(3) Sell or purchase for the purpose of sale any herring, capelin, squid or other bait fishes from, on or near any parts of this colony, or of its dependencies, or from or in any of the bays, harbours or other places therein, without a special license in writing obtained from the receiver general of this colony, which license may be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be of no avail beyond the fishing season for which it is granted."

Any person found hauling, catching, taking, shipping or conveying any of the said fishes within the limits set forth, or having them in possession, may be examined on oath by a justice of the peace, officer of customs, fishery warden, or person commissioned for the purpose, as to whether the fish are intended for exportation or sale. If he refuses to answer, or answers untruly, or fails to produce a license, the vessel may be seized with tackle and outfit and brought before any stipendiary magistrate, and the person shall be guilty of an offence against the act.

The license provided for in the act is to be issued yearly.

The following are the penalties :—

First violation, a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and in default imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Second or subsequent offence imprisonment not exceeding 12 months, offenders are tried and fines recovered in a summary manner before a stipendiary magistrate by any person who may sue for the same. Half the fine goes to the prosecutor and half to the receiver general. The unsuccessful prosecutor in any case is paid his reasonable expenses and fair compensation for the time and labour expended in such prosecution. An appeal can be had from conviction of the magistrates' court to the next sitting of the supreme court.

In addition to the penalties above mentioned the vessel belonging to or used by the offender, with all outfit, tackle, &c., is liable to be forfeited and sold at public auction.

The act comes into force when the officer administering the government notifies by proclamation that it is Her Majesty's pleasure not to disallow the bill.

The bill, if it becomes law, will, to a large extent, affect British and Canadian fishing interests.

1. Our fishermen upon the Grand Banks will be cut off from their free supply of bait either by purchase or catch.

2. Our fishermen upon the coast of Labrador will be debarred from the privilege of free catch of herring and their hitherto untrammelled trading in herring.

3. Whatever trade is now done by Canadian vessels in herring or bait fishes upon the Newfoundland coast will be no longer left free.

In all these cases Canadian fishermen or merchants will be obliged to take a license from the Newfoundland government. The conditions upon which these licenses are to be given are not stated, nor is it known whether any license will be issued. In any case, they, if issued, are to be issued yearly.

It will be apparent therefore that Canadian fishermen run the risk of being entirely debarred from the Newfoundland coasts, so far as taking or dealing in herring, and other bait fishes is concerned, and if licenses are granted to them, will be put to great delay and some probable cost in obtaining them.

Any Canadian vessel, even with license, will be in danger of being brought before a stipendiary magistrate and if innocence is not satisfactorily proven, may be seized and upon conviction confiscated.

Before such conviction could have been reviewed by the supreme court, the venture for the season would be broken up.

It is to be borne in mind that while this would be the condition of things as regards Canadian fishermen and traders on Newfoundland coasts, Newfoundland fishermen and traders on the Canadian coasts would have free right to catch, purchase and trade in all kinds of fish.

The copies of telegrams annexed indicate the extent to which Canadian vessels rely on procuring bait in Newfoundland for carrying on their operations. It will also be observed that the purchase of herring on the south and west sides of Newfoundland, and on the Labrador shore forms a part of the business of these vessels.

It is estimated that at least three hundred vessels engaged in the bank and Labrador fisheries received the fishing bounty in 1885.

Of one hundred and twenty-one vessels, hailing from Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, which have filed claims for bounty in 1886, 85, measuring 7,314 tons, are known to have been engaged in this fishery.

It is further to be observed that in the event of the proposed bill becoming law, British and Canadian fishermen will be placed at a disadvantage as compared with United States fishermen in those portions of the coasts of Newfoundland and its dependencies on which, by the convention of 1818, United States fishermen were granted the liberty of taking fish.

The following are the copies of telegrams above alluded to :—

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1887.

C. E. KAULBACH, Lunenburg, N.S.

Please say to what extent Nova Scotia fishing vessels, fishing on Banks and the coasts of Labrador are dependent upon getting bait in Newfoundland, and if this privilege is indispensable to their business: also whether the purchase or catching of herring, either by trading or fishing vessels, in Newfoundland or in Newfoundland's part of the coast of Labrador is carried on to any considerable extent.

JOHN TILTON, *D.M.F.*

LUNENBURG, 31st March, 1887.

JOHN TILTON, Deputy Minister Fisheries, Ottawa.

Privilege of purchasing bait on south side of Newfoundland absolutely indispensable to success of Nova Scotia fishermen. Greater part of season on Grand Banks.

Our vessels to Labrador get bait on that shore, but this business not nearly so extensive as formerly, owing to partial failure of cod.

Both trading and fishing for herring is carried on to considerable extent by Nova Scotia vessels on south and west sides Newfoundland, also Labrador shore in latter part of season and early winter.

C. E. KAULBACH.

The minister of justice to whom the report of the minister of marine and fisheries was referred, concurs in the views therein expressed and submits the following additional observations :—

It seems desirable that the attention of Her Majesty's government should be called to some of the very unusual provisions of this bill. The prohibition in reference to purchasing bait extends to all places "on or near any parts of the colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies." This really gives no limit to the extent of the enactment, capable of being defined, and inasmuch as a violation of the provisions of the bill is to be followed by very heavy penalties, he, the minister of justice, thinks that such an enactment would be embarrassing and oppressive in its operation.

The bill gives extraordinary jurisdiction to stipendiary magistrates. The most stringent acts against fishing by foreign vessels in other parts of North America have given such jurisdiction only to the vice admiralty courts. The stipendiary magistrates' courts are inferior tribunals, without any regular legal procedure, and presided over by persons who are not necessarily possessed of legal qualifications.

The bill contains extraordinary inducements to persons to take up the task of prosecution. On conviction half of the fine goes to the prosecutor ; on acquittal the prosecutor is still to be rewarded, so that encouragement is given to those who would be disposed to harass and annoy vessels from other parts of British North America by prosecutions which cannot be sustained.

It is to be observed that the appeal which is to be given from the stipendiary magistrates' decisions is of little advantage, as the fishing season would probably be past, and a captured vessel be rendered comparatively useless before the termination of the appeal.

The committee concur in the views above set forth, and they advise that a remonstrance against the royal assent being given to this bill be forwarded by telegraph and despatch to Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk, Privy Council.*

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### No. 2.

*(Cablegram from London.)*

20th April, 1887.

Despatch not received. Your fishermen are on same footing as our own, under bait bill, and no practical impediment in way of either. Our government will give any necessary guarantee that this is our reading of the act. Advise Colonial Office by cable soon as possible that this explanation is satisfactory.

THORBURN,  
SHEA.

To Minister Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

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### No. 3.

*(Telegram from St. Johns, Nfld.)*

20th April, 1887.

We learn with surprise and regret your government apprehend our Bait Act will interfere with Canadian fishermen. I am authorized to give you fullest assurance no interference or hindrance whatever of Canadian fishermen contemplated. Act necessarily framed so as to confer upon governor discretionary powers in granting licenses to sell or export bait, our only object being to prevent supply to foreign subsidized rivals. Fullest rights and privileges of all British fishermen to take or purchase for their own

use, as hitherto enjoyed, will be maintained. Please communicate this information to your representative or agents in London, to remove objection to our act and promote royal assent.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

—  
No. 4.

(*Telegram from Ottawa.*)

OTTAWA, 22nd April, 1887.

Mail to-day copy of minute of Council, fully explaining Canada's position.

G. E. FOSTER.

The Attorney General,  
Newfoundland, St. Johns, Nfld.

—  
No. 5.

(*Telegram from St. Johns, Nfld.*)

23rd April, 1887.

No mail from Halifax for here till 11th May. Can you inform us substance your minute?

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

To Minister Marine and Fisheries.  
Ottawa.

—  
No. 6.

(*Telegram.*)

OTTAWA, 26th April, 1887.

Objections are your bill compels license to fish or trade in fish; gives no guarantee, and states no conditions of license. Limits of prohibition indefinite, "on or near any parts, &c." Powers of magistrates and inducements to prosecutors extraordinary. Appeal useless so far as saving venture for the season. Discrimination in favour United States fishermen, Labrador and south and west coasts, and all this while Newfoundland has free fishing and trading in Canada.

G. E. FOSTER.

Attorney General,  
St. Johns, Newfoundland.

—  
No. 7.

*Telegram to Sir Charles Tupper from Colmer.*

12th May, 1887.

Newfoundland Bait Bill received royal assent; comes into force next year. Herbert says Newfoundland government gives assurances that Canadian vessels will be treated same way as Newfoundland ones.

J. C. COLMER.

To Sir CHARLES TUPPER.

## No. 8.

*Sir H. Holland to the Governor General.*

DOWNING STREET, 28th July, 1887.

MY LORD,—With reference to your telegram of the 21st of July and to my reply of the 26th instant, relating to question of separate arrangements being made between the Newfoundland and the United States Governments respecting the fisheries, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your ministers, copies of the correspondence noted in the margin.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

Governor General,

The Most Honourable

The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &amp;c., &amp;c.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 8.]

*Sir A. Shea to the Colonial Office.*

LONDON, 4th July, 1887.

DEAR SIR ROBERT,—I think it well to leave with you a copy of a letter from the United States Minister in relation to the separate arrangement with Newfoundland for the settlement of the fishery question with that colony.

In my present position I can, of course, take no further step in the matter except under direction from Her Majesty's Government.

Yours,

A. SHEA.

Sir R. G. W. HERBERT, K.C.B.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 8.]

OFFICE OF LEGATION, UNITED STATES,

LONDON, 16th June, 1887.

DEAR SIR AMBROSE,—Should the government of Newfoundland see fit to give notice that American fishermen be admitted to the ports of that province for the purpose of obtaining supplies, the proposal will be cordially accepted and acted on by the government of the United States. In that event there would be no objection, on the part of the United States Government, to entertain suggestions for an independent agreement in respect to the fisheries of Newfoundland if made by the authorized agents of the Imperial Government.

Yours, etc.,

E. J. PHELPS.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 8.]

(Telegraphic.)

*Sir H. Holland to the Governor General of Canada and the Governor of Newfoundland.*

26 July, 1887. (Yours 21st following telegram sent this day to Officer Administering the Government of Newfoundland :—) \*

A letter from United States Minister to Sir Ambrose Shea, touching possibility of separate arrangements being made with Newfoundland respecting fisheries has been sent here by Shea. Inform your government that no action should be taken in this direction without full previous communication with Her Majesty's government. (End of telegram \*)

Despatch follows.

\* To Canada only.



[Enclosure 4 in No. 8.]

*Sir H. T. Holland to the Officer Administering the Government of Newfoundland.*

DOWNING STREET, 28th July, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from Sir Ambrose Shea, enclosing a communication from the United States Minister at this court, relating to the question of separate arrangement being possibly made with Newfoundland on the subject of the fisheries.

You will be careful to bear in mind that it is the wish of Her Majesty's government that no separate action should be taken by the Newfoundland government in the direction suggested, without full previous communication with Her Majesty's government.

I informed you to this effect by my telegram of the 26th instant.

I have, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

The Officer Administering  
the Government of Newfoundland.

**No. 9.**

*Sir Henry Holland to Lord Lansdowne.*

DOWNING STREET, 22nd August, 1887.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch, secret, of the 28th of July, I have the honour to transmit to you, for communication to your ministers, a copy of a despatch from the officer administering the government of Newfoundland, forwarding a copy of a minute of the executive council of that colony with regard to the proposed separate arrangement with the United States on the fisheries question.

I may add that the government of Newfoundland has stated that no steps towards a separate arrangement will be taken by them without the knowledge of Her Majesty's government.

I have, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

Governor General the Most Honourable  
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 9.]

*Administrator Carter to Sir H. T. Holland.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND, 3rd August, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to the proposal for a separate fishery arrangement between the United States and this colony, I have the honour to enclose a minute of the executive council just delivered to me for transmission.

I have not deemed it necessary to make any observations on this, as the subject and circumstances are so well known to Her Majesty's government.

I have, &c.,

F. B. T. CARTER,

*Administrator.*

The Right Honourable  
Sir Henry Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 9.]

*Extract from Minutes of the Executive Council of the 3rd August, 1887.*

A communication was read from Sir A. Shea, enclosing a letter to him from Mr. Phelps, United States Minister in London, on the subject of negotiations for an arrange-

ment between the United States government and this colony in regard to fishery questions, and to the effect that the granting of permission, during the present season, to the United States fishermen to obtain supplies in the ports of this colony, would be regarded with favour by the government of the United States in connection with such negotiations.

The council are gratified at the expression, on the part of the United States government, of a disposition on their part to enter into negotiations in relation to this important question in a friendly spirit.

The council are of opinion that it would be greatly to the advantage of the colony to be in a position to negotiate for an independent ("separate") arrangement with the United States in relation to fishery and other questions, and that it is desirable that authority should be obtained from Her Majesty's government for the purpose of opening communication with the United States government upon the subject as soon as opportunity may appear favourable, subject to such conditions as Her Majesty's government may consider it advisable to prescribe.

M. FENELON,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

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No. 10.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, 9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,  
LONDON, S. W., 23rd August, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of the government, a copy of a letter, with its enclosures, which I have received from the Colonial Office, relative to the proposed separate arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland on the fisheries question.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER,  
*Minister of Finance*

The Honourable  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Ottawa, Canada.

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[Enclosure 1 in No. 10.]

*Colonial Office to the High Commissioner for Canada.*

DOWNING STREET, 22nd August, 1887.

SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir Henry Holland to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch from the officer administering the government of Newfoundland, forwarding a copy of a minute of the executive council of that colony with regard to the proposed separate arrangement with the United States on the fisheries question.

I am to add that the government of Newfoundland has stated that no steps towards a separate arrangement will be taken by them without the knowledge of Her Majesty's government.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The High Commissioner  
for Canada.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 10.]

*Administrator Carter to Sir H. T. Holland.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND, 3rd August, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to the proposal for a separate fishery arrangement between the United States and this colony, I have the honour to enclose a minute of the executive council just delivered to me for transmission.

I have not deemed it necessary to make any observation on this, as the subject and circumstances are so well known to Her Majesty's government.

I have, &c.,

F. B. T. CARTER,  
*Administrator.*

The Right Honourable  
Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart.,  
G.C.M.G., M.P., &c., &c.  
Newfoundland.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 10.]

*Extract from minutes of the Executive Council of the 3rd August, 1887.*

A communication was read from Sir A. Shea, enclosing a letter to him from Mr. Phelps, United States Minister in London on the subject of negotiations for an arrangement between the United States and this colony in relation to fishery questions, and to the effect that the granting of permission during the present season to the United States fishermen to obtain supplies in the ports of this colony, would be regarded with favour by the government of the United States in connection with such negotiations.

The council are gratified at the expression on the part of the United States government of a disposition on their part to enter upon negotiations in relation to this important question in a friendly spirit.

The council are of opinion that it would be greatly to the advantage of the colony to be in a position to negotiate for an independent (separate) arrangement with the United States in relation to fishery and other cognate questions and that it is desirable that authority should be obtained from Her Majesty's government for the purpose of opening communication with the United States government upon the subject as soon as opportunity may appear favourable, subject to such conditions as Her Majesty's government may consider it advisable to prescribe.

M. FENELON,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

### No. 11.

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 11th October, 1887.*

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a despatch dated 20th May, 1887 (secret), from Sir Henry Holland, enclosing copies of correspondence which had passed between the colonial office and representatives of the government of Newfoundland, then in London, regarding the Newfoundland Bait Bill.

The minister of marine and fisheries, to whom the papers were referred, reports as follows:—

“It appears from the correspondence that a copy of the minute of council dated 11th April, 1887, urging the objections taken by the Canadian government to the Bait Bill becoming law, was submitted to Sir R. Thorburn and Sir Ambrose Shea for their consideration. The replies made thereto by these gentlemen conveyed ample assurances that the government of Newfoundland in the passage of this bill were not actuated by

any desire to curtail the privileges of British fishermen, and had no intention of allowing the law to be operated to their prejudice; that no regulations were proposed which would unnecessarily hamper the operations of their own and British fishermen, and that every facility would be afforded for procuring the licences under the act."

Sir R. Thorburn also authorized the despatch of a telegram by the attorney-general of Newfoundland to the Canadian government, conveying the assurance that Canadian fishermen would enjoy equal privileges with those of Newfoundland, and that there would be practically no restriction on the bait supply of any British subjects.

These assurances appeared to Her Majesty's government to offer such sufficient safeguards for Canadian interests that Her Majesty was at once advised to assent to the bill.

The committee concurring in the report of the minister of marine and fisheries respectfully recommend that your excellency be moved to transmit a copy of the despatch above mentioned, and enclosures (permission having been obtained from the Colonial Secretary) to his excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, for the consideration of his ministers and with a request that they will indicate at the earliest convenient period the nature of the regulations under which it is proposed that Canadian subjects shall enjoy the rights of fishing and procuring bait in the territorial waters of Newfoundland.

The committee further recommend that your excellency be also moved to transmit a copy of this minute to his excellency the Governor of Newfoundland.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Clerk Privy Council.*

[Enclosure 1 in No. 11]

DOWNING STREET, 20th May, 1887.

(Canada.—Secret.)

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, secret, of the 12th of April, forwarding a minute of the privy council urging objections to the bill for regulating the sale of bait passed in the present session of the Newfoundland legislature.

I caused your despatch and its enclosure to be referred to Sir R. Thorburn and Sir A. Shea, who had been delegated by the house of assembly of Newfoundland to make representations to Her Majesty's government on the subject of this bill, and I enclose for communication to your ministers copies of their replies, and also copy of a memorandum by Sir Alexander Campbell, whom I consulted on the subject.

The explanation given by Sir R. Thorburn as to the scope of the measure and his assurance as to the manner in which it will be worked, appeared to Her Majesty's government to offer sufficient safeguards for Canadian interests, and they did not therefore hesitate to advise Her Majesty to assent to it.

Should your government desire such a formal assurance as to the issue of licenses under the act as is suggested in the 4th paragraph of Sir A. Campbell's memorandum, I have no doubt it will be readily given by the government of Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 11.]

*Sir A. Campbell to Colonial Office.*

(Private.)

MEMORANDUM.

BROWN'S HOTEL, DOVER STREET,  
LONDON, 29th April, 1887.

I have read the despatch of the Marquis of Lansdowne, dated Government House, Ottawa, Canada, 12th April, 1887.

The Newfoundland bill is open to the objections which are taken in the despatch and its enclosures, particularly when read in connection with the explanation said to have been used in the legislature of Newfoundland by the attorney general of the island.

The object of the bill, as avowed by the delegates from Newfoundland, is not that which the Canadian government has apprehended. Sir Robert Thorburn and Sir Ambrose Shea affirm that the bill was intended exclusively against foreign fishermen (French). Upon that assumption the enactments, which are criticized in Lord Lansdowne's despatch, and the enclosures, would not have seemed formidable, in my opinion, to the Canadian government. There would, perhaps, have been embarrassment in Newfoundland in framing the bill to give effect to the intentions with which the delegates say it was passed, but why then did the attorney general of Newfoundland give the interpretation of it which is referred to in Lord Lansdowne's despatch?

It will be impossible for the legislature of Newfoundland which is understood to be now sitting, to alter the language of the bill, but perhaps it might be done at another session by that legislature. In the meantime, I should think that an official declaration from Newfoundland (which should, I think, rather be addressed to the secretary of state for the colonies than to the Canadian government), stating that licenses under the act would issue to Her Majesty's subjects in Canada and elsewhere, on the same terms as to those residing in Newfoundland, should be sufficient to induce the withdrawal by the government of Canada of the protest contained in Lord Lansdowne's despatch.

The penalties mentioned in the bill, and other features objected to by the Canadian government, strike me as matters over which the legislature of Newfoundland had control, and may have been considered by them necessary to remedy an evil which they assert is ruining the colony.

I have not heard from the Canadian government on the subject, and have no authority from them, but have simply indicated my own opinion.

A. CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 11.]

*Sir A. Shea, K.C.M.G., to Colonial Office.*

4 PRINCESS STREET, HANOVER SQUARE,  
27th April, 1887.

Hon. Sir R. C. A. HERBERT, K.C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date enclosing copy of despatch from the governor-general and minute of council of Dominion government objecting to the confirmation of the Newfoundland Bait Act by Her Majesty's government.

This act was passed to protect the bait fisheries on the Newfoundland coast against their use by foreigners whose bounty assisted operations have been disastrous to British interests. The measure embraces the rights of all British fishermen, and regards them in the same light in every respect. Canadian fishermen, in common with our own, are seriously affected by the bounty assisted rivalry of foreigners, and must in a corresponding degree be benefitted by our conservative legislation.

The working clauses of the act are such as local knowledge only could have wisely devised for its effective execution, and I may observe that they were adopted mainly by regard to their application to the limited number of our own people by whom it was thought the chief efforts might be made to infringe on its provisions.

Such an enactment was necessarily framed in general terms to avoid the declaration of its specific bearing on foreigners, which, on international grounds, might have raised difficulties to its acceptance by Her Majesty's government. But I feel the Dominion government has no real ground for its opposition, from which it will at once

recede when authorized assurances are given that in carrying out the law no supposed ambiguity in its terms will be allowed to operate to the prejudice of Canadian fishermen, with whom we have common rights on the coasts of the Dominion.

It must, I submit, be manifest that the course taken by the Dominion government has arisen from a complete misapprehension of the views and purposes of the Newfoundland legislature, and while I should regret if they could be justified in their conclusion of such unfriendly legislation, I feel Her Majesty's government will be satisfied that such impressions are unfounded, and moreover are fully explained away by our statement of the aims of the act and its assured uniform application to all British subjects. I do not think it necessary to consider the objections in detail, but I would observe that the objection taken to the "immediate neighbourhood" to be included for the purposes of the law, is answered by the fact that the law cannot operate outside the jurisdiction of the government of Newfoundland, and that the terms "immediate neighbourhood" must be construed as being within this limitation.

I have, &c.,  
A. SHEA.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 11.]

*Sir R. Thorburn, K.C.M.G., to Colonial Office.*

4 PRINCESS STREET, HANOVER SQUARE,  
27th April, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of to-day's date covering copy of a despatch from the government of the Dominion of Canada of date 12th April, embodying a minute of the privy council, setting forth certain objections to the Newfoundland Bait Act, and asking Her Majesty's government to delay giving assent to that measure until an opportunity had been afforded the government of Canada of expressing an opinion on its assumed interpretation of the act.

I feel constrained to say that such opinion is at entire variance with the spirit and intention of the Act, and feeling certain that such is the case, I waive consideration of the question how far the government of Canada, or, indeed, that of any other government, save that of Her Majesty, has any right to interfere in a question which involves the right of the legislature of Newfoundland to make such laws as it may deem proper for the regulation of its own internal affairs and the conservation of its property, rights which are not affected by treaty obligations, nor in their operation under the proposed act interfering *deferentially* with the privileges of any portion of Her Majesty's subjects.

I append copies of cable despatches already sent to our own provincial government and that of the Dominion, which, I venture to say, very clearly define the intention and scope of the proposed legislation, and I reiterate the assertion that by no manner of construction, implied or otherwise, can the act be construed to affect in a *deferential* manner the fishermen of any British possession, but it will, I submit, be readily conceded that the colony of Newfoundland has a perfect right to enact such local regulations as may be deemed necessary for the efficient management of its inshore fisheries, and to which the fishermen of all parts of Her Majesty's dominions must be amenable in like manner as are the inhabitants of the colony.

To illustrate the case more forcibly, the fishermen of Newfoundland, when participating in the fisheries of the Dominion, *a matter of frequent occurrence*, must and do conform to the local regulations governing the same, and it would be presumption on their part to argue that any other course could be pursued.

Why, then, should Canada assume the right of interference with similar regulations in a sister colony over which she exercises no jurisdiction?

I respectfully submit that the objections raised are entirely untenable, and cannot be founded on grounds other than entire misconception of the scope and intentions of

the measure, which, so far from prejudicially affecting the interests of Canadian fishermen, must materially assist the success of their operations in curtailing the competition of foreign fishermen—firstly, in procuring the essential supply of bait, and secondly, in diminishing the quantity of bounty produced fish, the depressing influence of which in foreign markets has been experienced by Dominion fishermen as well as by those of Newfoundland.

No difficulty will arise in procuring the license required by the act, as it cannot be supposed that regulations will be imposed that would hamper the operations of our own fishermen in an equal if not greater degree than those of our neighbours, and provision will be made on all parts of the coast of Newfoundland for the issue of licenses.

The objections taken to the mode of procedure in cases of violation of the act I do not propose to discuss further than to say that here again the penalties are of general application, and the Dominion government cannot reasonably object to a penalty that will fall with equal severity on our own citizens.

The inference drawn by Sir G. W. Des Vœux in his despatch relative to the Bait Bill, that Canada would suffer from its disallowance, inasmuch as American and other foreign fishermen would continue to procure their bait supplies in Newfoundland waters, particularly if excluded from this privilege in the Dominion, seems a perfectly correct conclusion, and serves practically to illustrate the desirability of British fishermen retaining the undivided control of so important an element as the bait supply, giving them a vantage ground over their bounty-sustained rivals.

No importance need be attached to the point raised as to the application of the Bait Act to the coast of Labrador, as that coast is not frequented by fishermen trading in bait, and there is therefore no necessity for interference with fishing operations outside of the scope of this act.

I have not seen the question nor answer of the attorney general of Newfoundland, as to the application of the Bait Bill to Canadian fishermen, but I am certain his answer, however construed, could only apply in the manner I have indicated.

I have, &c.,

ROBT. THORBURN,  
*Premier Newfoundland.*

Sir ROBT. C. W. HERBERT,  
&c., &c., &c.

[Enclosure 5 in No. 11.]

*Attorney General.*

Canadian government evidently misunderstood scope and intention of our Bait Act. Assure them promptly by telegraph that their fishermen will enjoy equal privileges with our own, and that practically there will be no restrictions on bait supply of any British subjects.

THORBURN.

*To Sir C. Tupper, Ottawa.*

Your fishermen are on same footing as ours under Bait Bill, and no practical impediment in way of either. Our government will give any required guarantee that this is our reading of the act. Advise colonial office soon as possible that this explanation is satisfactory.

THORBURN,  
SHEA.

## No. 12.

*Governor of Newfoundland to Lord Lansdowne.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND, 28th November, 1887.

His Excellency

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th. October, enclosing correspondence concerning the Newfoundland Bait Bill, which I laid before my ministers.

I have the honour to inform your lordship that the act will not come into operation till January next, the regulations of which have not yet been framed, but as soon as they are, published copies of the rules will be forwarded to the Canadian government.

I have, etc.,

HENRY A. BLAKE,

*Governor.*

## No. 13.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 11th May, 1888.

On a memorandum dated 9th May, 1888, from the minister of marine and fisheries recommending that in pursuance of the act of parliament of 1888, entitled "An Act respecting a Treaty between Her Britannic Majesty and the President of the United States" and pending the ratification of said treaty the *modus vivendi* set forth in the Protocol, Schedule B., of said Treaty be put in operation, and that in accordance with section 1 of said protocol, he be authorized to issue to United States fishing vessels through the collectors of Her Majesty's customs at recognized ports of entry in Canada, or such other officer of the government of Canada as it may be found expedient to appoint, annual licenses in the annexed form, granting United States vessels permission to enter Canadian bays and harbours on payment of a fee of \$1.50 per registered ton, for the following purposes, namely:—

- (a.) The purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines, and all other supplies and outfits.
- (b.) Transhipments of catch for transport by any means of conveyance.
- (c.) Shipping of crews.

Subject always on the part of vessels holding such license to a due observance of the laws of Canada.

The minister further recommends that in view of the provisions contained in section 1 of the protocol above referred to, the government of Newfoundland be advised of the intention of the Dominion government to issue these licenses and to invite on the part of that government a recognition in the bays and harbours of Newfoundland of licenses issued by the Dominion of Canada to United States fishing vessels and to convey to the government of Newfoundland an intimation of the willingness of the Dominion government to recognize to a like extent all licenses issued by the government of Newfoundland to United States fishing vessels, it being understood that in cases where such fishing vessels under license enter during the same year parts both of the Dominion of Canada and of Newfoundland, the fees collected upon the licenses shall be equally divided between the respective governments.

The minister, with the concurrence of the minister of customs, also recommends that under the provisions of section 3 of the protocol of the treaty of Washington all United States fishing vessels entering the bays and harbours of the Atlantic coast of Canada, for any of the four purposes named in article 1 of the convention of 1818, and not remaining therein more than 24 hours, shall not be required to enter and clear at the customs house, provided they do not communicate with the shore.



The committee advise that your excellency be moved to forward a copy of this minute to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies, and to Her Majesty's minister at Washington.

The committee further advise that your excellency be also moved to forward a copy of this minute to the governor of Newfoundland for the information of his government.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

*Governor of Newfoundland to Lord Lansdowne.*

12th May, 1888.

My government agree to your proposition with the proviso that in cases where any vessels use the coast of the Dominion and of Newfoundland, the license fee shall be equally divided, also that all annual licenses shall expire on the 31st December in each year.

GOVERNOR, NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 15.

OTTAWA, 11th June, 1888.

The Hon. M. FENELON,  
Colonial Secretary,  
St. Johns, Newfoundland.

SIR,—I have the honour by direction of the honourable the minister of marine and fisheries to enclose triplicates of licenses issued by the collector of customs at Port Hood, N.S., to the following United States fishing vessels:—

“Bessie M. Wells,” of Gloucester, Mass., 92 tons, Wm. N. Wells, master. Issued by Collector Tremain, of Port Hood, N.S.

“Alert,” of Gloucester, Mass., 87 tons, James McShara, master. Issued by Collector Tremain, of Port Hood, N.S.

I am also to state that triplicates of licenses \* issued will be forwarded you from time to time as received by this department.

The minister will be glad to be furnished, as may be convenient, with duplicates, or list of licenses issued under the *modus vivendi* to United States fishing vessels under the authority of the government of Newfoundland.

I beg also to enclose for your information copy of the confidential instructions which have been issued to the collectors of customs at all ports in the maritime provinces, at which United States fishing vessels are likely to call.

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

JOHN TILTON,  
*Deputy Minister of Fisheries.*

No. 16.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 2nd July, 1888.*

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a telegraphic despatch dated 12th May, 1888, from the Governor of Newfoundland, advising that his government agree to the proposition for an equal division of the fees in cases where

\* During the year 1888, as licenses were issued, copies were supplied as above to the colonial secretary of Newfoundland. This was continued well on into the season of 1889, when finding no response, was discontinued.

United States fishing vessels, obtaining licenses under the *modus vivendi*, use the coasts of Newfoundland and of the Dominion, and suggesting that all annual licenses shall expire on the 31st of December in each year.

The minister of marine and fisheries, to whom the above telegram was referred, submits that under the proviso of the *modus vivendi*, that annual licenses be issued, he is of the opinion that licenses so issued should run a year from the date of issue, and he recommends that, if this view be adopted, the Governor of Newfoundland be informed through the usual channel accordingly.

The committee, concurring, advise that your excellency be moved to inform the Governor of Newfoundland of the opinion of the Dominion government and to express the hope that this reading of the *modus vivendi*, may be accepted by the government of Newfoundland.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

No. 17.

*Governor of Newfoundland to Lord Stanley.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND, 29th August, 1888.

MY LORD,—With reference to your lordship's letter dated 16th July, I have the honour to enclose an extract from minutes of council of 21st August, 1888, in relation to the duration of licenses granted to United States fishing vessels under the *modus vivendi*.

I have, etc.,

HENRY A. BLAKE.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 17.]

EXTRACT from minutes of Council of 21st August, 1888.

The council have had under consideration despatch from the Governor General of Canada of 16th July, forwarding copy of minute of the privy council of Canada, which expresses the view that licenses issued under the proviso of the *modus vivendi* to United States fishing vessels should run a year from date of issue, and commends this reading of the *modus vivendi* to the acceptance of this government.

In reference to the principle involved, the council would observe that it was understood in the colonial legislature on the passing of the act giving effect to the Fishery Treaty, that the licenses would be granted for the fishing season of each year, and that this would seem to be the legitimate reading of the *modus vivendi*, may, the council think, be inferred from the fact that the arrangements made by the protocol is only to continue in operation for two years at the most, from February, 1888, for, whilst this period would permit two annual licenses in the sense understood by this government and legislature, only one annual license could be issued under the reading of the Canadian privy council which would leave varying fractions of a year to be specially provided for.

The adoption of the view of the privy council would besides materially complicate the arrangements of this government, as all licenses granted by them up to the present date to United States fishing vessels are expressed to expire on the 31st December, 1888.

For these reasons the council regret that they are unable to accept the proposition of the privy council.

(A correct copy.)

J. N. WITHERS,  
*For Clerk of Executive Council.*

## No. 18.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 15th September, 1888.

The committee of council have had under consideration a despatch dated 29th August, 1888, from the Governor of Newfoundland, in relation to the duration of licenses granted to United States fishing vessels under the *modus vivendi* of the "Treaty of Washington Act, 1888."

The minister of marine and fisheries, to whom the matter was referred, reports that a minute of council of the 2nd July last was communicated to the Governor of Newfoundland, acceding to the proposal of his government for an equal division of the fees in cases where the United States fishing vessels obtaining licenses under the *modus vivendi* use the coasts of Newfoundland and of the Dominion, but that with reference to the further suggestion of the government of Newfoundland that all licenses should expire on the 31st of December in each year, the committee of council did not concur, but approved of his recommendation that licenses issued under the *modus vivendi* should run a year from the date of issue, and the committee recommended this view for the consideration of the government of Newfoundland.

The minister states that it appears from the despatch now under consideration that the executive council of Newfoundland, for reasons therein set forth, are unable to accept the proposition of the privy council of Canada as to the duration of the licenses issued under the *modus vivendi*.

The committee, upon further consideration of the subject, and in view of the necessity of a uniform action by the two governments in this regard, recommend that the suggestion of the government of Newfoundland be concurred in, and that in future all annual licenses issued under the *modus vivendi* should expire on the 31st of December in each year, and that as the licenses already granted in Canada under the *modus vivendi* have been for twelve calendar months from the date of issue, to avoid any inconvenience to United States fishing vessels holding such licenses, the government of Newfoundland be requested to recognize their validity.

The committee advise that your excellency be moved to transmit a copy of this minute, if approved, to the Governor of Newfoundland for the information of his government.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE.

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

## No. 19.

*Governor Blake to Lord Stanley.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND, 2nd October, 1888.

The Right Honourable,  
Lord Stanley of Preston,  
etc., etc.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's despatch of 25th September, enclosing an approved report of the privy council agreeing to the suggestions of my government as to the duration of licenses granted under the *modus vivendi*, and to acquaint your lordship that my government will recognize the validity of all licenses granted by the Dominion of Canada at present.

I have, &c.,

HENRY A. BLAKE.

## No. 20.

16th October, 1888.

Hon. M. FENELON,  
Colonial Secretary,  
St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Please send me list of *modus vivendi* licenses issued to date, and say what proportion of the total United States fishing vessels visiting Newfoundland took licenses.

CHAS. H. TUPPER,  
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

## No. 21.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 12th November, 1888.

On a report dated 18th October, 1888, from the minister of marine and fisheries, stating in reference to the working of the license system during the past season, under the *modus vivendi* (so called) mentioned in the Treaty of Washington Act, 1888, that the privileges the licenses confer upon United States fishermen consist of:—

1. The right on the part of United States fishing vessels to purchase bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits at Canadian ports.

2. The right to tranship their catch and to ship crews.

The minister further states that although full and complete returns have not yet been received with regard to the result of the past season's fishing, he gathers from the interim reports of the officers in charge of the cruisers engaged in the protection of the fisheries of the Dominion, that the catch of mackerel has been confined chiefly to vessels and boats fishing with hook and line.

That in the case of vessels fitted out for seine fishing only, the season's catch has fallen far short of an average one.

The fishing within the three mile limit and especially what is termed the shore fishing, yielded fair returns throughout the season.

United States fishing vessels arrived in the Gulf early in the season, but in consequence of the fish not "schooling" to any extent, and being wild and hard to seine when "schooling," remained but a short time, and those coming from time to time during the season left the fishing grounds as quickly.

During the season, 34 United States fishing vessels, a list of which is appended hereto, aggregating 2,408 tons, and paying fees to the amount of \$3,612 applied for and obtained licenses under the *modus vivendi*.

The officers commanding our cruisers report that many masters of American vessels stated they were ready and willing to take out licenses as soon as the fish appeared in greater numbers, and doubtless had the season been an average one for seiners a much larger number of licenses would have been applied for. In one case it was reported to the minister of marine and fisheries that a master of a United States fishing vessel stated his desire to take out a license, but represented that for political reasons his owners would not permit him to do so.

The minister desires to mention that the privileges granted under the licences issued in Canada extend to Newfoundland waters, and licenses issued in Newfoundland apply also to Canadian waters.

The government of Newfoundland not having forwarded to Ottawa a list of licenses issued, no report can be made as to the working of the system in that colony. Canada has, however, from time to time, furnished Newfoundland with a list of the licenses issued by the department of fisheries; the licenses first issued by the department of fisheries were for a year from the date of issue. This being objected to by the government of Newfoundland, it was subsequently agreed that all licenses should terminate on the 31st December.

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The minister further states, with reference to the number of visits to Canadian ports made by licensed United States fishing vessels and the special object of such visits during the past season, that it has been impossible to obtain complete information in consequence of the impression which appears to have prevailed among many of the masters, that the license exempted them from reporting at the customs houses, and that in some of the small ports frequented by these vessels the collector did not consider it necessary to exercise a strict supervision over them.

The minister, however, from data in his possession, is able to submit for his excellency's information, that of the bank fishing vessels, fifty-two American vessels visited the port of Canso, Nova Scotia, eighty-nine times, and eleven visited Shelbourne and the outports of Shelbourne, two hundred and nineteen times for different purposes under the license system during the season.

The minister is of opinion, in respect to the working of the license system, that the concessions granted to the United States fishermen under the *modus vivendi* have not interfered with the protection of our own fisheries, and that the relations between the officers in charge of the Canadian cruisers and those in command of the United States fishing vessels have been much more agreeable than heretofore.

The minister submits furthermore, that the licensing system appears to have removed the chief cause of complaint and irritation on the part of the United States fishermen, and although so far as the mackerel fishing is concerned the yield has not been favourable to American vessels during the season, the great privilege and benefit obtainable under the licensing system are none the less apparent, and would be appreciated to a much greater extent if the fishing season had been even moderately successful for seiners.

The committee concurring in the above report, recommend that your excellency be moved to forward a copy of this minute to the Governor of Newfoundland with an intimation that a report as to the working of the license system and as to the expediency of continuing the *modus vivendi* for another season, would be acceptable to the Canadian government.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

[Enclosure 1 in No. 21.]

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels to which Licenses were issued in 1888, under the *modus vivendi*.

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Port of Issue.	Amount of Fee.
				\$ cts.
Bertha May	Gloucester, Mass.	75	Port Hawkesbury	112 50
Louisa Polleys	do	69	Yarmouth	108 50
Annie C. Hall	do	84	Canso	126 00
Plymouth Rock	do	92	do	138 00
Martha A. Bradley	do	78	do	109 50
Willie M. Stevens	do	76	do	114 00
Flora Dilloway	do	77	do	115 50
Gladstone	do	97	Arichat, C.B.	145 50
Laura Sayward	do	64	Yarmouth	96 00
Hattie B. West	do	53	do	79 50
Alert	do	87	Port Hood	130 50
Bessie M. Wells	do	92	do	138 00
Gertie May	Portland, Maine	97	Port Mulgrave	145 50
Octavia A. Dow	Belfast, Maine	38	Yarmouth	57 00
Chester R. Lawrence	Gloucester, Mass.	85	Liverpool	129 00
Bounding Billow	do	54	Shelburne	81 00
Henry L. Phillips	do	76	Yarmouth	114 00
Addie Emma	do	35	Barrington	52 50
Maud M. Storey	do	72	Liverpool	108 00
Nellie May	Portland, Maine	65	Barrington	97 50
John Somes	do	62	Yarmouth	93 00
Edward Trevoiy	Gloucester, Mass.	88	Canso	132 00
Oress	do	82	do	123 00
Grace L. Fears	do	84	do	126 00
Lizzie J. Greenleaf	do	88	do	132 00
A. T. Gefford	do	81	do	121 50
Margaret	do	44	Yarmouth	66 00
Gracie C. Young	Rockland, Maine	83	do	124 50
Bertha M. Miller	Gloucester, Mass.	42	Shelburne	63 00
Willie G.	Southport, Maine	56	Halifax	84 00
Helen H. Powers	Salem, Mass.	17	Yarmouth	25 50
Cynsaure	Booth Bay, Maine	69	Barrington	103 50
Cora Louise	do	74	Arichat, C.B.	111 00
Sarah B. Putnam	Salem and Beverly	76	Canso	114 00
				3,612 00

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,  
OTTAWA, 24th October, 1888.

No. 22.

THE MORNING HERALD, SATURDAY, July 27th, 1889.

News by telegraph.

MODUS VIVENDI LICENSES.—NEWFOUNDLAND OFFICIALS WON'T RECOGNIZE THE DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY CANADA.

(Special despatch to the *Halifax Herald*.)

CANSO, July 26.—Captain Diggins of the schooner "Sarah B. Putnam," of Salem, arrived here this a.m. from Grand Banks with a very slim fare for over three months' fishing, attributing his failure in securing a full trip to the treatment he received from the Newfoundland customs officials in connection with the *modus vivendi* license obtained at this port on the 25th of July, 1888, good one year from date and so unexpired. Officer Carter of the Ferryland customs office refused to allow him to buy bait or ice thereunder, demanding the taking out of a Newfoundland license. On his

refusal to do this till he communicated with his owners, permission was given for that baiting on the payment of twenty dollars in fees, but after he had his bait and ice in at a cost of \$100, the officer came with a telegram from the head official at St. John's demanding that he take out a license to cover the transaction; refusing to carry out the Dominion's part of the contract since the 31st of last December. This he refused to do and the officer threatened to seize his vessel. He had to go nine miles to get to a telegraph office and while waiting a reply from his owners the wind changed and he had to hurry away to get his vessel out of an exposed position and so left. In the meantime the detention caused the loss of his bait and ice and from the consul he received word in the banks that it would not be advisable for him to come again, as his vessel would be seized. This is one of many cases where the Newfoundland officials have not only ignored the rights guaranteed the United States vessels in the *modus vivendi* licenses issued under the seal of their own government, but have repudiated the privileges promised in these documents issued by the Dominion of Canada and because thereof fully twenty schooners refused to take licenses here when going to Newfoundland this season. This statement of the captain is verified by Alfred Shrider of this place, one of his crew.

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No. 23.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 30th July, 1889.

Hon. M. FENELON,  
Colonial Secretary,  
St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Captain Diggins, United States fishing schooner "Putman," at Canso, reports that Customs Office Carter, Ferryland customs, refused to recognize *modus vivendi* license issued by Canada, dated in July of last year. Please ascertain facts from Officer Carter and send me. If any truth in representations, kindly give such instructions as will avoid a recurrence of difficulty.

CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

This was answered on 2nd August, regretting action of collector in failing to recognize the validity of the license in question.

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No. 24.

THE ARLINGTON, WASHINGTON, 6th March, 1890.

C. EDWIN KAULBACH, Esq., M.P., Lunenburg:—

MY DEAR MR. KAULBACH,—I fully appreciate what you say in yours of April 17th regarding the action of Newfoundland upon the bait question, and while no arrangements can yet be made, the government has left no stone unturned towards obtaining a re-adjustment of this subject satisfactory to our fishermen.

I am yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

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No. 25.

*Sir Terrence O'Brien to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

ST. JOHNS, 15th April, 1890.

His Excellency The Right Honourable

LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose for the information of your lordship's government the following documents: Proclamation of 3rd April; regulations for

enforcement of Bait Act; bond to be entered into by fishermen buying bait; license to buy bait; affidavit to be taken by foreign fishermen, referring to the manner in which the Newfoundland Bait Act will be enforced during the ensuing season.

I also enclose a copy of a letter from the colonial secretary from which your lordship will observe that Canadian licenses are no longer available for the purchase of bait in the ports of this colony.

I have, &c.,

T. O'BRIEN, Lt.-Col.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 23.]

*Colonial Secretary to Private Secretary.*

St. Johns, 15th April, 1890.

CECIL FANE, Esq.

SIR,—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the governor, that the executive council deem it desirable that the government of Canada should be informed as to the course which has been decided upon for the carrying out of the Bait Act of this colony during the ensuing fishing season, so that vessels arriving here from the Dominion may be prepared for the change which it has been found necessary to adopt in order to ensure that the intention of the legislature should be attained as far as possible.

The arrangement may be stated in brief as follows: "All foreign and British vessels not belonging to this colony, which require bait from our coasts for the prosecution of the cod fishery can only obtain it on taking out a license at an ordinary port of entry in the form herewith, and giving bond in a sum of \$1,000 that the bait shall be used *bona fide* for the purposes for which it is obtained. This license is issued on the payment of a fee of one dollar per ton, and entitles the holder to purchase bait for three weeks, but only to the extent of one barrel per ton register. Should fresh supplies of bait be required, after the expiration of three weeks the vessel must re-enter at a customs port and again take out a license on similar terms to the first, and so on through the fishing season. Light dues will of course be exacted as heretofore."

It will not be necessary to remind the Canadian government of the circumstances under which the Bait Act was passed, but in explanation of the procedure now adopted by this government, I may state that it was found impossible to so effectively carry out the law as to stop the French obtaining what they required, whilst United States vessels under the *modus vivendi*, and British ships, not of this colony, and over which we could exercise but scant control, were permitted to come to our shores and take full supplies, which in many cases found its way to St. Pierre.

Under these circumstances the government had no alternative but to put all outside vessels on the same footing, thus securing to the colony the advantages of a trade that others were engaged in at our expense, and limiting so far as practicable the destruction of our bait fishes.

I have, &c.,

R. BOND,  
*Colonial Secretary.*



[Enclosure 2 in No. 25.]

## THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

EXTRAORDINARY.

*Published by Authority.*

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, 3rd April, 1890.

## PROCLAMATION.

T. O'Brien, }  
 Lieut.-Col., } By His Excellency Sir J. Terrence O'Brien, Knight Commander of the  
 Governor. } Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor  
 and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland  
 and its dependencies.

To all to whom these presents shall come—greeting :

Whereas an act was passed in the fifty-second year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled : “An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to the Exportation and Sale of Bait Fishes ;” and whereas it is provided by the twenty-fifth section of the said Act that the said Act “shall come into force at such date as shall be appointed by the Governor by his proclamation” :

And whereas, the said Act has been in its enactive portions passed in the words following :—

I. No person shall—

- (1.) Export, or cause or procure to be exported, or assist in the exportation of ; or,
- (2.) Haul, catch, take or have in his possession for the purpose of exportation ; or,
- (3.) Purchase or receive in trade or barter, for the purpose of exportation ; or,
- (4.) Take, ship or put, or haul on board or assist in taking, shipping, putting or hauling on board of any ship or vessel for any purpose whatever ; or,
- (5.) Carry or convey on board of any ship or vessel, for any purpose whatever, any herring, caplin, squid, or other bait fishes, from, on, or near any parts of this colony or its dependencies, or from or in any of the bays, harbours or other places therein, without a license in writing, to be granted and issued as hereinafter provided.

II. Licenses may be granted for any of the following purposes, viz. :—

- (a.) To export bait fishes to a foreign country for bait purposes.
- (b.) To export bait fishes to a foreign country for food or consumption.
- (c.) To export bait fishes for use for bait purposes in prosecuting deep sea fisheries.
- (d.) To haul, catch, or take bait fishes for exportation.
- (e.) To purchase bait fishes for exportation for food or consumption.
- (f.) To take, ship or put on board a ship or vessel, or to carry or convey on board a ship or vessel, bait fishes for exportation for food or consumption.
- (g.) To purchase bait fishes for exportation for bait purposes.
- (h.) To take ship or put on board a ship or vessel, or to convey on board a ship or vessel bait fishes for exportation for bait purposes.
- (i.) To take, ship or put on board a ship or vessel, or to carry or convey on board a ship or vessel coastwise, to be discharged or landed or transhipped to some other ship or vessel within some port in this colony.

III. No such licenses shall be issued except under the authority of the governor in council, and countersigned by the colonial secretary.

IV. The governor in council may from time to time, by proclamation, suspend or limit the operation of this act, and the issue of licenses thereunder, in relation to any district or part of this colony, or the coasts thereof, and for such period and in relation to sale or exportation to such places or for such purposes and in such quantities as shall appear expedient and as shall be declared and defined in the proclamation.

V. No license under this Act shall be granted to any person unless he shall have first made an affidavit before a sub-collector or a preventive officer of customs, or a stipendiary magistrate, setting forth the following particulars, viz : The name of the person to whom the license is to be granted, the name of the vessel on board of which

it is intended to convey or export bait fishes, the purposes for which such bait fishes are intended to be conveyed or exported, whether for food or consumption, or for bait purposes, the country to which it is intended to export the same, or the place where the fishery is to be prosecuted for which such bait fishes are to be used.

VI. Applications for licenses under this act shall be made to a stipendiary magistrate or a customs officer, who shall require the applicant in each case to make before him an affidavit stating the facts and particulars, as required under section five to be set forth in the license ; and it shall be the duty of the said stipendiary magistrate or customs officer to report to the governor in council any refusal on the part of the applicant to make such affidavit, or any *bona fide* doubt on the part of such stipendiary magistrate or customs officer of the truth of any of the statements set forth in such affidavit, or of a belief on his part that such license is applied for the purpose of evading or defeating, or assisting in evading or defeating the provisions of this act. In such case it shall be the duty of such stipendiary magistrate or other officer to withhold such license and await further instructions.

VII. In every case in which a license is granted under this act, the person to whom the same is granted shall also give bond to the receiver general of this colony, with two sufficient securities in the sum of not less than one thousand dollars or more than two thousand dollars each, containing the condition that the terms of the license shall in all respects be complied with ; and in the case of a license to export to a foreign country, that satisfactory proof of the landing of the cargo in such foreign country will be furnished within a stated period, and forfeiture of the penal sum under such bond shall be in addition to any other penalty, forfeiture or punishment which may be imposed for the same offence under this act.

VIII. The forms of the licenses, affidavits and bonds, above provided, shall be prescribed by the governor in council.

IX. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of section one of this act, or any of the sub-sections thereof ; or,

(1.) Use, dispose of, or deal with, any bait fishes otherwise than in accordance with the terms of the affidavit made upon application for a license, or with the terms of such license ; or,

(2.) Make any untrue statement in any affidavit upon application for license under this Act ; or,

(3.) Obtain a license under this act by means of any false statement or misrepresentation, or by the suppression, or concealment of any material fact, shall be liable for every first offence to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months.

(4.) Any person convicted of a second or subsequent offence under this act shall, on conviction, be subject to imprisonment, with hard labour, for a period of not less than twelve months.

X. In addition to the punishment prescribed by the foregoing section, the convicting magistrate may order the confiscation and sale of the herring, caplin, squid, or other bait fishes, which have been sold, purchased, hauled, taken, conveyed or exported in violation of the provisions of this act, or the terms of any license thereunder, or of the boat or vessel on board of which such bait fishes shall be found to have been unlawfully shipped, conveyed or exported, and the forfeiture of any license held by the offender.

XI. Any person who shall sell any herring, caplin, squid, or other bait fishes, for the purpose of shipping or putting on board of any ship or vessel, or for the purpose of exportation to any person not holding or producing a license under this act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

XII. In any prosecution under the next preceding section, the onus of proof that the bait fishes were not intended for shipment or exportation, shall rest upon the party accused : Provided there be proof of a sale under such circumstances as shall be consistent with a reasonable presumption that shipment or exportation was intended.

XIII. The governor in council may from time to time appoint special commissioners for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act.

XIV. Any such commissioner or any justice of the peace, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden, or constable, may board and examine and search any boat or vessel suspected of having on board, or of conveying or exporting bait fishes contrary to the provisions of this act or of any license granted thereunder: and in case any such commissioner, justice of the peace, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden, constable, or the crew of any vessel employed by the government, shall make a signal by hoisting the international signal, "B. M. I.," meaning 'heave to, I will send a boat', and firing a gun, or by dipping at the main peak three times the flag, with the badge of the colony, as prescribed by the colonial regulations, it shall be the duty of the owner, master or person managing or controlling such vessel to heave to until such commissioner, justice, sub-collector, fishery warden, or constable shall have boarded and examined such last named vessel: and in case of such owner, master, or person managing or controlling such last named vessel, omitting to heave her to, or obstructing or omitting to afford facilities for such commissioner, justice, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden or constable, in boarding and examining such vessel, he shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. The master of any vessel who shall refuse or unreasonably delay in obeying such signal may be arrested and brought before a stipendiary magistrate, and his vessel may be seized and held by any such commissioner, justice, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden or constable, until an adjudication shall have taken place upon a complaint under this section.

XV. Any person found hauling, catching, taking, purchasing, selling, shipping or conveying any bait fishes, or any person having any such fishes in his possession, or the master, owner or crew of any boat or vessel on board of which any bait fishes may be found, may be examined on oath by a justice of the peace, sub-collector or preventive officer, fishery warden or commissioner, appointed under this act, as to the quantity and kind of bait fishes in his possession, or on board of such boat or vessel, the purpose for which such bait fishes are intended to be used, or as to the place to which the same are intended to be conveyed or exported, and upon his refusing to answer, or answering untruly, or failing to produce a license under this act, or having such license, being found to have violated or failed to comply with the provisions thereof, such justice, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden or commissioner may seize the boat or vessel on board of which such bait fishes shall have been hauled or caught, or put, kept, shipped, carried, conveyed or exported, or on board of which the same may have been found, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and outfit, and the said bait fishes so found as aforesaid, and may hold the same until an adjudication shall have been had upon a complaint in relation to such alleged offence.

XVI. In any such case as mentioned in the next preceding section, any officer therein authorized to seize any boat or vessel, and any constable or peace officer then present, shall have power, by direction of any such officer authorized as aforesaid, and without any warrant or complaint upon oath, to arrest any person found committing or omitting to do any of the acts for or on account of which such boat or vessel may be seized, and to detain him in custody until an adjudication shall have taken place as before provided.

XVII. In any prosecution under this act, the fact of shipping, putting or having bait fishes on board of any boat or vessel, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the same having been so shipped, put, had or conveyed, for the purpose of exportation, and the refusal or failure to produce a license upon being called upon so to do, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such bait fishes having been shipped, put, conveyed or exported without a license: and any exportation or intended exportation of bait fishes shall,—in the absence of proof to the contrary, be held to be an exportation or intention to export for bait purposes.

XVIII. All offenders against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted and convicted, and all fines, forfeitures, penalties, orders for confiscation, and other punishments imposed, recovered, and made in a summary manner before a stipendiary magistrate. In the event of the prosecution of an offender who would not be liable to or ordered to pay

a fine, then the reasonable expenses of the prosecutor, including a fair amount for his time and labour expended in and about such prosecution shall, on the certificate of the magistrate who heard the case, be paid to the prosecutor by the receiver general.

XIX. If any person convicted under this act shall feel himself aggrieved by such conviction, he may appeal therefrom to the then next sitting of Her Majesty's supreme court holden in or nearest to the place where such conviction shall have been had: provided notice of such appeal and of the cause and matter thereof be given to the convicting magistrate, in writing, within seven days next after such conviction, and the party desiring to appeal shall also, within fourteen days after such notice, give and enter into cognizance with two approved sureties before the convicting magistrate, conditioned for the appearance of the person convicted at such next sitting of the supreme court on the first day of such sitting for the prosecution of the appeal with effect and without delay, to abide the judgment of the court thereon and for the delivery and surrender of any vessel or other property ordered to be confiscated, and to pay such costs as the court shall award. Any person who shall be convicted and imprisoned by any such magistrate for an offence against this act, and who shall have given such notice of appeal, and shall have entered into such recognizance with approved sureties, may be discharged from prison, in which case the recognizance shall be further conditioned for the surrender of the convicted party, on the first day of such next sitting of the supreme court, to the sheriff of the district in which such appeal may be heard.

XX. No proceeding or conviction by, or order of any justice or other officer under this act, shall be quashed or set aside for any informality, provided the same shall be substantially in accordance with the intent and meaning of this act.

XXI. In this act the word "vessel" shall include any boat or vessel registered or not registered, jack, skiff, punt or launch, whether propelled by sails, oars or steam.

XXII. Nothing in this act shall affect the rights and privileges granted by treaty to the subjects of any state in amity with Her Majesty.

XXIII. For the purposes of this act, all stipendiary magistrates shall be deemed to be stipendiary magistrates for the colony, and may exercise the jurisdiction given by this act in any part of the colony. All officers engaged in carrying out this act, and the masters and crews of all vessels engaged in the said service, may severally be sworn as special constables, and shall, while engaged in carrying out this act, have all the powers, authority and protection of police constables.

XXIV. The act passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An act to regulate the exportation and sale of herring, caplin, squid and other bait fishes," and the act passed in the fifty-first year of the said reign, chapter nine, entitled "An act to amend an act passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An act to regulate the exportation and sale of herring, caplin, squid and other bait fishes,'" are hereby repealed, provided that this repeal shall not be held to affect any penalty, forfeiture or liability incurred under the said act, or any proceeding for enforcing the same, had, done, completed or pending at the time of this appeal, or any office, appointment or authority or duty created, conferred or imposed, or any right or privilege acquired or existing, or any license granted under the authority of the said acts, and provided further, that every person holding a license under either of said acts shall, as soon as practicable after the passing of this act, surrender the same to the nearest magistrate or customs officer authorized to issue licenses under this act, who shall thereupon grant in lieu thereof a license under the provisions of this act for such purpose as the same shall be required, and any license issued under the authority of said acts not so surrendered as soon as practicable, within a reasonable period, shall be held to have been terminated and to be of no further effect.

XXV. This act shall come into force at such date as shall be appointed by the governor by his proclamation.

And whereas it is expedient to notify a day upon which the said act shall come into operation,

Now, therefore, I, the governor, do issue this my proclamation, giving notice to all Her Majesty's liege subjects, and to all to whom the said recited act may concern, that on and after the eighth day of April instant the said act shall come into operation.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said Island, at Government House, in St. Johns, this second day of April, A. D. 1890.

By His Excellency's command,

R. BOND,

*Colonial Secretary.*

[Enclosure 3 in No. 25.]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

ST. JOHNS, 9th April, 1890.

SIR,—On the other side you will find memorandum of instruction relative to carrying out of the provisions of the act of 1889, for the regulation and exportation, etc., of bait fishes, which you are requested to carefully peruse and to strictly enforce. I send herewith a supply of blank forms to be used in connection with this service.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 25.]

INSTRUCTIONS for Magistrates, Customs Officers, &c., in relation to enforcement of "Bait Act," 1889.

Under proclamation of the governor no exportation or sale or purchase or taking of bait fishes, of any sort, is to be permitted without a license.

Licenses of three sorts will be granted: One, free of charge, to vessels belonging to Newfoundland prosecuting the deep sea fishery; one to Newfoundland punt fishermen, free of charge, to catch bait for sale to foreign vessels or otherwise: and one for foreign vessels, to purchase bait.

In all cases of applications for licenses (except Newfoundland punt fishermen who catch for sale to foreign vessels) the party applying must make an affidavit setting forth all the particulars required to be stated in the license. [See Bait Act, 1889.] This affidavit may be made either by the master of the vessel for which the license is applied for, or by the owner, or agent of the owner, or on behalf of the master. Blank forms of these affidavits, of each sort, are furnished. The affidavits may be made before a magistrate or a customs officer.

You will notice that the licenses have been signed by the colonial secretary and they must be also signed by the person issuing the license, either a customs officer or magistrate.

A license fee of one dollar per ton is to be paid by vessels of all nations (French, American and Canadian) entering the harbours of this colony in quest of bait fishes.

All such foreign vessels shall be restricted to one barrel of bait per ton, and shall be compelled to take out a new license and pay such license fee as aforesaid upon each entry into any port of this colony, besides the ordinary light dues.

A second license shall not be granted within three weeks from the date of the first license.

Upon granting a license to a foreign vessel you shall notify the customs officers at all the other ports of entry named herein, by telegram or letter, that you granted such license, stating date of issue so as to prevent such vessel from obtaining a second license within the period stated above.

In the case of a foreign vessel taking bait at your port, you will employ officers to see that only the quantity named in license is taken aboard.

*Ports of Entry.*

LaManche and Oderin .....	Richard McGrath.
St. Mary's .....	J. Harney.
Burin .....	John Winter.
Placentia .....	W. G. Bradshaw.
Lamaline .....	C. Pittman.
Little Placentia .....	T. Freeman.
English Harbour .....	Charles Clinton.
Presque .....	Patrick Sullivan.
Harbour Briton .....	Philip Hubert.
Harbour Buffett .....	Wm. Hann.
Gaultois .....	Richard Bradshaw.
St. Lawrence .....	M. Vavasseur.
Pushthrough .....	Henry Camp.
Fortune .....	J. Haddon.
La Poile .....	Francis A. Read.
Grand Bank .....	G. Simms.
Channel .....	Francis Mourant.
Burgeo .....	J. C. Cunningham.
Trépassey .....	A. Simms.
Rose Blanche .....	R. Furneaux.
Salmonier .....	John Dakins.
Codroy .....	J. Gillis.
Black River .....	A. Blackader.

[Enclosure 5 in No. 25.]

Know all men by these presents that we (*b*) (Here insert the names and additions of the person licensed, and the two securities) are held and firmly bound to the Honourable Richard O'Dwyer, Receiver General of the Island of Newfoundland, severally in the sum of one thousand dollars each, to be paid to the said Richard O'Dwyer, his executors and administrators, for which payment to be well and truly made, we severally bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our executors and administrators firmly by these presents.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A.D., 1890.

The condition of this obligation is such that if the said (*a*) (Here insert the name of the person to whom license is granted) shall in all respects, comply with the terms of the license number \_\_\_\_\_, granted to him, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D., 1890, and in all respects conform to the provisions of Act 52 Victoria, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the exportation and sale of bait fishes": then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed, sealed and delivered }  
in presence of. }

[Enclosure 6 in No. 25.]

No. 1995.

*License to fishing vessels to purchase bait fishes.*

(*a*) (Name of master) of the fishing vessel (*b*) (name of vessel and tonnage) tons register of (*c*) (name of port of registry of vessel) having paid to the undersigned (*d*) ('customs officer or 'stipendiary magistrate' as the case may be) at the port of (*e*) (name of port where the license is granted) the sum of (*f*) (number of dollars corresponding to number of tons of vessel) dollars, the privilege is hereby granted to said vessel to

enter the bays and harbours of Newfoundland for the purchase of (g) same number as tonnage of vessel) barrels of bait fishes and such quantity of ice, lines and other supplies as may be required.

Dated this

day of

A.D. 1890.

Customs officer or magis- }  
trate at the port of }

*Colonial Secretary.*

N.B.—This license is to be delivered to the customs officer, constable or officer engaged in the bait protection service. Upon the receipt of the said barrels of bait fishes on board the said vessel, such officer shall mark 'cancelled' upon it, and the date of the receipt of said bait fishes.

[Enclosure 7 in No. 25.]

*Affidavit to be made by foreign fishermen.*

Newfoundland }  
to wit. }

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ make oath and say that I am desirous of obtaining a license to purchase bait, to be used on board my vessel in prosecuting the bank fishery, during the present season.

Sworn before me at }  
this day of }  
A.D. 1890. }

No. 26.

LUNENBURG, N.S., 17th April, 1890.

Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

MY DEAR MR. TUPPER,—I am sorry to inform you that our deep sea fishermen are in a great state of excitement on account of the restrictions recently placed on our vessels by the Newfoundland authorities, when visiting those shores for bait. Their intentions in this respect had been previously rumoured, but no one imagined that they would be carried out.

To obtain what might be considered reliable information, a telegram was yesterday sent to Messrs. Duff and Balmer, of Carbonnear, Nfld., the former of whom is an M.P. for that district, which message was as follows:—"Name license fee, if any, Canadian vessels calling at Newfoundland for bait," and the following answer was received: "One dollar per ton every time enter port. Bait limited, one barrel per registered ton, can obtain license at port of entry."

DUFF & BALMER.

Our men are in terrible straits to know what to do under these circumstances, as their bait for the Grand Banks or summer trip is almost wholly obtained on the south side of Newfoundland, and the payment of the above fee five or six times a summer would be simply ruinous. A deputation of fishing masters waited upon me last evening, and requested me to communicate with the federal government, and bring the matter to their notice, with the view that a fairer and more lenient set of regulations may be obtained in respect to Canadian vessels.

It cannot be presumed that the government of Newfoundland have exceeded their jurisdiction under the former treaties in thus legislating against the interests of Canadian fishermen, but why should a commission representing Britain, Canada, Newfound-

land and the United States, be required to formulate and establish a *modus vivendi*, fixing a license fee for United States vessels in British waters, and *vice versa* if either colony is able to legislate in the same direction against the other?

We have at present in our harbour of Lunenburg about eighty sail of fishing vessels, which, I am proud to say, are as fine in point of construction and equipment as any in the world, and whose crews number upwards of a thousand men. These craft as they are now fitted and ready to start on their summer work, would average in value at least \$6,000 each, and to meet with this embargo on previous privileges would mean certain and most serious loss in every instance. They tonnage on the average eighty to 100 tons, and visit Newfoundland three to five times in a season, which means from \$250 to \$500 each vessel, or say \$20,000 to \$40,000 in the aggregate on our fleet alone.

The Grand Banks have been the summer resort of our fishermen for many years, and from the various bays on the south side of Newfoundland, their supply of bait has been drawn, these being much less in distance, and a greater certainty of bait than in Canadian waters.

Newfoundland being a British colony, it appears to me that her action is harsh, if not absolutely wrong, in thus discriminating against a sister colony, in a matter which I conceive comes solely within the prerogative and power of the home government. We have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of obtaining bait in Newfoundland to the fullest extent, paying only such internal fees and taxes as were proper, such as light dues, harbour dues, water rate and pilotage. The result of the action of the Newfoundland government, as shown by the above figures, will be most disastrous, and one season alone will prove its dire effect on the fishing fleet of Nova Scotia, and the shipyards now also so busy and prosperous.

In behalf of our fishermen, I appeal to you, sir, in order that this matter may receive the immediate consideration of the government of Canada, and if necessary be brought before the commission at Washington, or the imperial government, and that such action may be taken for the restoration of our former privileges, and the amelioration of the present condition of things as may be possible under the circumstances.

Personally, I feel the great importance of this matter; so much so, in fact, that I am willing to sacrifice almost anything, rather than have this state of things continue.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. EDWIN KAULBACH.

### No. 27.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, 22nd April, 1890.

DEAR SIR JOHN,—You will have seen and heard of the action of the Newfoundland government in imposing on all American, French and Canadian vessels entering Newfoundland ports for bait a tax of \$1 per ton.

A restriction is also imposed preventing the purchase of more than one barrel of bait per register ton—This latter I do not consider seriously objectionable. But as we have hitherto endeavoured to work in harmony with the Newfoundland government and have a common interest in restraining the aggression of American and more especially of French fishermen, we have to claim a common protection from the imperial government to prevent interference with our rights.

Under all the circumstances I trust you will see your way to advising such action as will lead the Newfoundland Government to reconsider their decision as far as Canadian fishing vessels are concerned.

Mr. A. J. Wolff, the mayor of Lunenburg, and I believe president of the Fishermen's Union, writes to me on behalf of that body. I enclose his letter and add to his request a most earnest recommendation that some steps may be promptly taken to avert a serious injury to an industry of vital importance to our people.

Faithfully yours,

J. WIMBURN LAURIE.



[Enclosure 1 in No. 27.]

LUNENBURG, N.S., 17th April, 1890.

Genl. LAURIE, M.P.,  
House of Commons, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of writing on a matter concerning Nova Scotia in general and our deep sea fishermen in particular.

The Newfoundland government passed a bait law this winter compelling American, French and Canadian vessels entering their ports for bait to pay a license fee of one dollar per register ton each time they so enter—in addition, vessels are limited to purchase not more than one barrel per register ton. Whilst the latter would not be considered a restriction to our bankers, the former is however tantamount to expel our vessels from the Newfoundland ports and thus render the grand banks valueless to our deep sea fleet. Our fishermen are, alarmed at the action thus taken by that government and, without any warning, inevitable ruin marks the probable result in the near future of our larger portion of fine new vessels specially fitted for Grand Bank fishing—unless the action was stayed by the federal and imperial governments. With this in view I am approaching you in behalf of our fishermen to take such steps as in your opinion will bring about a more favourable aspect than now indicated by the measure in question. I am writing this on the information received by telegram from Messrs Duff & Bulmer, Carbonnear, Newfoundland, and our men feel discouraged, nay, sore, on this point. I need not remind you of the value Newfoundland waters afford us—neither of the fact that bait on our shores is procured only in the spring, consequently by this Bait Bill our season would end in June—when the bait leaves our shore and its purchase at Newfoundland would not warrant the risk of small returns.

Any action on your part taken in this matter will be appreciated by all interested.

I am yours respectfully,

A. J. WOLFF.

P.S.—I notice the Newfoundland government appointed delegates for Great Britain and Canada on fishery matters. Perhaps this may aid you in advocating our claim.

A. J. W.

### No. 28.

*Copy of a telegram to the Honourable Colonial Secretary.*

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, 23rd April, 1890.

Information has reached me that by recent legislation Canadian fishing vessels entering your ports for bait are subject to a duty of one dollar per ton for each entrance and restricted to a purchase of one barrel bait per registered ton. Please wire if correct and kindly send me a copy of bill.

C. H. TUPPER.

### No. 29.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 24th April, 1890.*

On a memorandum dated 17th April, 1890, from the minister of marine and fisheries, submitting the following telegram for the information of council:—

“ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, 24th April.

“The Bait Act passed by legislature last session has been brought into force by governor's proclamation. All vessels entering our ports for bait are subject to pay a license fee of one dollar per ton for each entrance, and are restricted to one barrel bait per registered ton. Will mail copy of bill.

“COLONIAL SECRETARY.”

The committee recommend that your excellency be moved to telegraph to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies, intimating the desire of your excellency's government to present a remonstrance to Her Majesty's government on the restrictions which will be placed on British ships owned or sailed by Her Majesty's subjects in Canada under the Newfoundland legislation referred to.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk, Privy Council.

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No. 30.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, 24th April, 1890.

To the Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, in compliance with the request contained in your telegram of yesterday's date, a copy of the Bait Act, 1889, which was brought into force on the 8th instant by his excellency the governor's proclamation. (Copy enclosed.)

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
R. BOND, C. S.

NOTE.—The Bait Act referred to in this letter will be found among the enclosures in Order in Council, 21st November, 1892, submitting case.

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No. 31.

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

[Telegram.]

8th May, 1890.

I have received Newfoundland proclamation of Bait Act. I do not perceive that it is *ultra vires*. Your ministers have no doubt made representations to Newfoundland direct.

*Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

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No. 32.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 29th May, 1890.*

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a despatch dated 15th April, 1890, from the Governor of Newfoundland, on the subject of the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against Canadian fishermen, and a telegram of the 8th May, 1890, from Lord Knutsford in connection therewith.

The committee concurring in the annexed report of the minister of marine and fisheries, to whom the matter was referred, advise that your excellency be moved to forward a copy hereof to the Governor of Newfoundland, and to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies. The committee further advise that a copy hereof be also forwarded to the High Commissioner for Canada, in London, with a view to his presenting in person the Canadian side of the case.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk, Privy Council.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 32.]

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, CANADA,  
OTTAWA, 26th May, 1890.

To His Excellency  
The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned, adverting to the despatch of Sir Terrence O'Brien, to your excellency, dated 15th April, 1890, and to the cable message of 8th May, from Lord Knutsford, has to observe that, in the year 1886, an act was passed by the legislature of Newfoundland, entitled an "Act to regulate the exportation and sale of herring, caplin, squid and other bait fishes." This act was in February, 1887, disallowed by the imperial authorities.

On the 21st February, 1887, the legislature again passed an act entitled "An act to regulate the exportation and sale of herring, caplin, squid, and other bait fishes."

Upon the 6th April, 1887, a minute of council was approved by his excellency Lord Lansdowne, in which various objections on the part of Canada to this legislation were mentioned. In this minute it was shown that under the act,

1. Our fishermen upon the Grand Banks would be cut off from their free supply of bait, either by purchase or catch ;
2. Our fishermen upon the coast of Labrador would be debarred from the privilege of free catch of herring, and their hitherto untrammelled trading in herring.
3. Whatever trade was then done by Canadian vessels in herring or bait fishes upon the Newfoundland coast would be no longer left free.

The minister of justice, to whom the report of the minister of marine and fisheries, upon which the said minute was based, was referred, concurred in the views therein expressed and submitted the following observations.

"It seems desirable that the attention of Her Majesty's government should be called to some of the very unusual provisions of this bill. The prohibition in reference to purchasing bait extends to all places on or near any part of the colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies. This really gives no limit to the extent of the enactment, capable of being defined and, inasmuch as a violation of the provision of the bill is to be followed by very heavy penalties, he, the minister of justice, thinks that such an enactment would be embarrassing and oppressive in its operation.

"The bill gives extraordinary jurisdiction to stipendiary magistrates. The most stringent acts against fishing by foreign vessels in other parts of North America have given such jurisdiction only to the vice-admiralty courts. The stipendiary magistrates' courts are inferior tribunals, without any regular legal procedure and presided over by persons who are not necessarily possessed of legal qualifications.

"The bill contains extraordinary inducements to persons to take up the task of prosecution. On conviction, half of the fine goes to the prosecutor, and, on acquittal, the prosecutor is still to be rewarded, so that encouragement is given to those who would be disposed to harass and annoy vessels from other parts of British North America by prosecutions which cannot be sustained.

"It is to be observed that the appeal, which is to be given from a stipendiary magistrate's decision, is of little advantage, as the fishing season would probably be past and a captured vessel be rendered comparatively useless before the termination of the appeal."

A remonstrance against the royal assent being given to the act was accordingly forwarded by telegraph and dispatch to Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies.

This dispatch was referred by Her Majesty's government to Sir R. Thorburn and Sir A. Shea, who had been delegated by the house of assembly of Newfoundland to make representations to Her Majesty's government on the subject of this bill. Appended to this report are copies of their replies.

The assurance contained therein that Canadian fisherman would enjoy equal privileges with those of Newfoundland and that there would be no restrictions on the bait supply of any British subjects, were deemed by Her Majesty's government to offer, in the language of Sir Henry Holland, Secretary of State for the Colonies "sufficient safeguards for Canadian interests" and consequently Sir Henry Holland went on to say in his despatch to Lord Lansdowne "Her Majesty's government did not therefore hesitate to advise Her Majesty's assent to it."

Accordingly the following minute of council was, on the 11th October, 1887, approved by his excellency Lord Lansdowne.

"The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a despatch dated 20th May, 1887, (secret) from Sir Henry Holland enclosing copies of correspondence which had passed between the colonial office and representatives of the government of Newfoundland, then in London, regarding the Newfoundland Bait Bill.

"The minister of marine and fisheries to whom the papers were referred reports as follows: It appears from the correspondence that a copy of the minute of council dated 11th April, 1887, urging the objection taken by the Canadian government to the Bait Bill becoming law, was submitted to Sir R. Thorburn and Sir Ambrose Shea for their consideration. The replies made thereto by these gentlemen conveyed ample assurances that the government of Newfoundland in the passage of this bill were not actuated by any desire to curtail the privileges of British fishermen and had no intention of allowing the law to be operated to their prejudice; that no regulations were proposed which would unnecessarily hamper the operations of their own and British fishermen and that every facility would be afforded for procuring the licenses under the act.

"Sir R. Thorburn also authorized the despatch of a telegram by the attorney general of Newfoundland to the Canadian government, conveying the assurance that Canadian fishermen would enjoy equal privileges with those of Newfoundland, and that there would be practically no restriction on the bait supply of any British subjects.

"These assurances appeared to Her Majesty's government to offer such sufficient safe-guards for Canadian interests that Her Majesty was at once advised to assent to the bill.

"The committee, concurring in the report of the minister of marine and fisheries, respectfully recommend that your excellency be moved to transmit a copy of the despatch above mentioned and enclosures (permission having been obtained from the colonial secretary) to his excellency the governor of Newfoundland for the consideration of his ministers and with a request that they will indicate at the earliest convenient period the regulations under which it is proposed that Canadian subjects shall enjoy the right of fishing and procuring bait in the territorial waters of Newfoundland.

"The committee further recommend that your excellency be also moved to transmit a copy of this minute to his excellency the governor of Newfoundland."

It is to be further observed that Sir G. William DesVœux, Governor of Newfoundland, in his despatch of 14th January, 1887, addressed to the right honourable Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, when urging the allowance of this bill, argued entirely upon the grounds that it was aimed solely against foreign fishermen, and Sir G. William DesVœux in this despatch stated:—

I may mention that every day's delay is causing loss to this colony, in restricting preparations for next season's fishing. The allowance of this bill would be at once followed by a large increase in the number of British vessels employed in the Bank fishing; and even now it is too late, in some cases, for arrangements that would enable advantage to be taken of the earliest portion of the season.

Moreover, it is only fair to the French that if they are to be prohibited from procuring bait here during the coming season, they should be made aware of the fact at once, in order that they may restrict their operations accordingly, it being probable that as regards the large number of vessels which annually leave France for these fishing grounds, preparations are being made already for their despatch, in order to enable them to obtain bait and commence fishing at the beginning of April; and thus not

merely in the interest of this colony and Canada but for the sake of international comity, I would respectfully urge that in the absence of a fixed decision against this measure the delay which has already taken place in respect of its allowance should not be further prolonged.

Upon the 20th April, 1887, the minister of marine and fisheries received, at Ottawa, the following telegram from the government of Newfoundland:—"We learn with surprise and regret your government apprehend our Bait Act will interfere with Canadian fishermen. I am authorized to give you fullest assurance no interference or hindrance whatever of Canadian fishermen contemplated; act necessarily framed so as to confer upon governor discretionary powers in granting licenses to sell or export bait; our only object being to prevent supply to foreign subsidized rivals. Fullest rights and privileges of all British fishermen to take or purchase for their own use as hitherto enjoyed will be maintained. Please communicate this information to your representative or agents in London to remove objection to our act and promote royal assent."

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

In June, 1889, the legislature of Newfoundland passed "An act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the exportation and sale of bait fishes." This act, June, 1889, was proclaimed by His Excellency Sir Terrence O'Brien, Governor of Newfoundland, 3rd April, 1890.

By the provision of this act, as stated by the colonial secretary of Newfoundland to Cecil Fane, Esquire, under date 15th April, 1890: "All foreign and British vessels not belonging to this colony which required bait from our coasts for the prosecution of the cod fishery, can only obtain it by taking out a license at an ordinary port of entry in the form herewith, and giving bond in the sum of one thousand dollars that the bait shall be used *bonâ fide* for the purpose for which it is obtained.

"This license is issued on payment of a fee of one dollar per ton, and entitles the holder to purchase the bait for three weeks, but only to the extent of one barrel per ton register. Should fresh supplies of bait be required after the expiration of three weeks, the vessel must re-enter at a customs port and again take out a license on similar terms to the first, and so on through the fishing season. Light dues will, of course, be exacted as heretofore."

Loud complaints have reached the undersigned from Canadians interested in bank fishing against this legislation which threatens most serious injury to a large and important portion of Canadian industry. It is represented by those engaged in the cod fishery from Nova Scotia that the effect of this heavy tax will be to destroy the bank fishing of that province.

The returns for the last year show that of Canadian vessels engaged in the bank fishery there were not less than 203 with a tonnage of 18,124. The total catch amounted to 35,821,871 pounds of fish.

Accordingly, on the 24th of April, your excellency was pleased to approve a minute in council recommending that a telegram be sent to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies expressing the desire of your excellency's government that a remonstrance should be made to Her Majesty's government on the restrictions placed on British ships owned or sailed by Her Majesty's subjects in Canada under the Newfoundland legislation referred to.

From the telegram of the 8th May, from the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies to your excellency, it appears that Lord Knutsford does not consider the Bait Act *ultra vires*, and his lordship supposes representations have been made direct to Newfoundland. The undersigned has not discussed the authority of the the legislature of Newfoundland to enact the legislation complained of, but he desires to call attention to the solemn assurance given by the government of Newfoundland of the definite and positive character already referred to, to the effect that it was not intended to enforce this act against Canadian and British vessels and that it would not be so enforced.

It is therefore with surprise that the undersigned now learns that the provisions of the act are being enforced against Canadian and British vessels as well as against those of foreign countries, and he trusts that, when the attention of the present administration of the government of Newfoundland is called to the agreement of its predecessors in office, that in accordance with that understanding the provisions of the act will no longer be enforced against British or Canadian vessels.

It may not be out of place to refer to the friendly co-operation which has hitherto existed between the government of Canada and Newfoundland in connection with their respective fishery and commercial interests.

Fishing vessels of Newfoundland are now and have always been permitted to enjoy the inshore fisheries and port privileges of Canada in common with those of Canada, and while light dues, harbour dues and pilotage dues are exacted by the government of Newfoundland from Canadian fishing craft, there are no corresponding taxes paid by the vessels of Newfoundland to the Dominion of Canada.

Canada at present maintains free of all charges upon shipping, five lights and four fog signals on the coast of Newfoundland, and by liberal subventions serves many ports in Newfoundland by a mail and freight packet.

The bank fishery is now in an advanced stage, and the undersigned has the honour to recommend that the government of Newfoundland be directly advised that the Canadian government confidently expect that on a reconsideration of the facts connected with this legislation, and of the relations hitherto existing between the Dominion of Canada and that colony, the administration of the Newfoundland government will be pleased to suspend the operations of the act so far as it affects Canadian and British vessels.

The undersigned further recommends that the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies be informed that your excellency's advisers earnestly desire the immediate co-operation of Her Majesty's government in preventing serious loss and damage being inflicted upon so many of Her Majesty's subjects as are interested in the important industry of the bank fishery.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. TUPPER,

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

[Enclosure 2 in No. 32.]

*Sir A. Shea, K.C.M.G., to Colonial Office.*

4 PRINCESS STREET, HANOVER SQUARE,

27th April, 1887.

HON. SIR R. C. A. HERBERT, K.C.B.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date enclosing copy of despatch from the Governor General and minute of council of Dominion government, objecting to the confirmation of the Newfoundland Bait Act by Her Majesty's government.

This act was passed to protect the bait fisheries on the Newfoundland coast against their use by foreigners whose bounty assisted operations have been disastrous to British interests. The measure embraces the rights of all British fishermen, and regards them in the same light in every respect. Canadian fishermen, in common with our own, are seriously affected by the bounty-assisted rivalry of foreigners, and must in a corresponding degree be benefitted by our conservative legislation.

The working clauses of the act are such as local knowledge only could have wisely devised for its effective execution, and I may observe that they were adopted mainly by regard to their application to the limited number of our own people by whom it was thought the chief efforts might be made to infringe on its provisions.

Such an enactment was necessarily framed in general terms to avoid the declaration of its specific bearing on foreigners, which, on international grounds, might have

raised difficulties to its acceptance by Her Majesty's government. But I feel the Dominion government has no real ground for its opposition, from which it will at once recede when authorized assurances are given that in carrying out the law no supposed ambiguity in its terms will be allowed to operate to the prejudice of Canadian fishermen, with whom we have common rights on the coasts of the Dominion.

It must, I submit, be manifest that the course taken by the Dominion government has arisen from a complete misapprehension of the views and purposes of the Newfoundland legislature, and while I regret if they could be justified in their conclusion of such unfriendly legislation, I feel Her Majesty's government will be satisfied that such impressions are unfounded, and moreover, are fully explained away by our statement of the aims of the act and its assured uniform application to all British subjects.

I do not think it necessary to consider the objections in detail, but I would observe that the objection taken to the "immediate neighbourhood" to be included for the purposes of the law, is answered by the fact that the law cannot operate outside the jurisdiction of the government of Newfoundland, and that the term "immediate neighbourhood" must be construed as being within this jurisdiction.

I have, &c.,

A. SHEA.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 32.]

*Sir R. Thorburn, K.C.M.G., to Colonial Office.*

4 PRINCESS STREET, HANOVER SQUARE,  
27th April, 1887.

Sir ROBT. G. W. HERBERT, &c., &c.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of to-day's date covering copy of a despatch from the government of the Dominion of Canada, of date 12th April, embodying a minute of the privy council, setting forth certain objections to the Newfoundland Bait Act, and asking Her Majesty's government to delay giving assent to that measure until an opportunity had been afforded the government of Canada of expressing an opinion on its assumed interpretation of the act.

I feel constrained to say that such opinion is at entire variance with the spirit and intention of the act, and feeling certain that such is the case I waive consideration of the question of how far the government of Canada, or indeed that of any other government, save that of Her Majesty, has any right to interfere in a question which involves the right of the legislature of Newfoundland to make such laws as it may deem proper for the regulation of its own internal affairs and the conservation of its property, rights which are not affected by treaty obligations, nor in their operation under the proposed act interfering differentially with the privileges of any portion of Her Majesty's subjects.

I append copies of cable despatches already sent to our own provincial government and that of the Dominion, which I venture to say very clearly define the intention and scope of the proposed legislation, and I reiterate the assertion that by no manner of construction, implied or otherwise, can the act be construed to affect in a differential manner the fishermen of any British possession, but it will, I submit, be readily conceded that the colony of Newfoundland has a perfect right to enact such local regulations as may be deemed necessary for the efficient management of its inshore fisheries, and to which the fishermen of all parts of Her Majesty's dominions must be amenable in like manner as are the inhabitants of the colony.

To illustrate the case more forcibly, the fishermen of Newfoundland when participating in the fisheries of the Dominion, a matter of frequent occurrence, must and do conform to the local regulations governing the same, and it would be presumption on their part to argue that any other course could be pursued.

Why then should Canada assume the right of interference with similar regulations in a sister colony over which she exercises no jurisdiction?

I respectfully submit that the objections raised are entirely untenable and cannot be founded on grounds other than entire misconception of the scope and intention of the measure, which so far from prejudicially affecting the interests of Canadian fishermen must materially assist the success of their operations in curtailing the competition of foreign fishermen, firstly, in procuring the essential supply of bait, and secondly in diminishing the quantity of bounty procured fish, the depressing influence of which in foreign markets has been experienced by Dominion fishermen as well as by those of Newfoundland.

No difficulty will arise in procuring the license required by the act as it cannot be supposed that regulations will be imposed that would hamper the operations of our own fishermen in an equal, if not greater degree than those of our neighbors, and provision will be made on all parts of the coast of Newfoundland for the issue of licenses.

The objections taken to the mode of procedure in cases of violations of the act, I do not propose to discuss further than to say that here again the penalties are of general application, and the Dominion government cannot reasonably object to a penalty that will fall with equal severity on our own citizens.

The inference drawn by Sir G. W. DesVœux in his despatch relative to the Bait Bill, that Canada would suffer from its disallowance, inasmuch as American and other foreign fishermen would continue to procure their bait supplies in Newfoundland waters, particularly if excluded from this privilege in the Dominion, seems a perfectly correct conclusion and serves practically to illustrate the desirability of British fishermen retaining the undivided control of so important an element as the bait supply, giving them an advantage ground over their bounty sustained rivals.

No importance need be attached to the point raised as to the application of the Bait Act to the coast of Labrador, as that coast is not frequented by fishermen trading in bait, and there is therefore no necessity for interference with fishing operations outside of the scope of this act.

I have not seen the question nor answer of the attorney general of Newfoundland, as to the application of the Bait Bill to Canadian fishermen, but I am certain his answer, however construed, could only apply in the manner I have indicated.

I have, &c.,

ROBT. THORBURN,  
*Premier, Newfoundland.*

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No. 33.

(Telegram.)

PORT OF LA HAVE, VIA BRIDGEWATER, N.S.,  
30th May, 1890.

To Hon. C. H. TUPPER.

The large fleet of bank fishermen owned here will be prohibited from pursuing their usual business on the Grand Banks on account of the Newfoundland Bait Act enforced against them, meaning total destruction of our bank fishing business. Vessels ready to sail. Masters anxious to know whether the department have effected any arrangements, and if paid under protest what prospect of a refund. Answer.

HY. N. REINHARDT,  
*Collector of Customs.*

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No. 34.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 30th May, 1890.

To HENRY N. REINHARDT,

Collector of Customs, Port of La Have, *via* Bridgewater, N.S.

No arrangement with Newfoundland yet effected, but in view of assurance previous government of Newfoundland, I confidently hope act will be suspended as regards Canadian fishermen.



Have sent strong despatch to Newfoundland; expect answer ere long. All payments for licenses should be made under protest, and while I expect a refund will be made, I can give no assurance as yet.

CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
*Minister Marine and Fisheries.*

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**No. 35.**

(Telegram.)

CANSO, N.S., 2nd June, 1890.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER.

Fleet Dominion schooners here; want to go for bait Newfoundland if exempt from the dollar ton tax. Advise.

J. W. YOUNG.

—  
**No. 36.**

OTTAWA, 2nd June, 1890.

To J. W. YOUNG,

Collector of Customs, Canso, N.S.

Government has made strong recommendations to Newfoundland government with reference to tonnage tax, for bait, and while hoping for favourable result, have no definite information as yet. It would be well for vessels paying tax, to do so under formal protest.

JOHN TILTON, *D.M.F.*

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**No. 37.**

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING STREET, 2nd July, 1890.

Governor General,

The Right Honourable Lord Stanley of Preston.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your secret despatch of the 31st May, forwarding a minute of your privy council on the subject of the action of the government of Newfoundland in requiring payment from Canadian fishermen for licenses issued under the Bait Bill of 1889.

As your lordship is no doubt aware, the prime minister of Newfoundland is at present on his way to this country to confer with Her Majesty's government on various questions relating to that colony, and I will not fail to bring the representations made by your government on this subject to his notice.

I am, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

—  
**No. 38.**

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING STREET, 9th July, 1890.

Governor General,

The Right Honourable Lord Stanley of Preston.

MY LORD,—With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your government, a copy of a despatch from the governor of Newfoundland forwarding copy of a minute of council respecting a modification of the regulations as to licenses under the Bait Act.

I trust that this modification will sufficiently meet the objections of your ministers and be accepted by them.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 38.]

*Sir Terrence O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, ST. JOHNS,  
NEWFOUNDLAND, 21st June, 1890.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to forward for your lordship's information copy of a minute of council relative to amendments in the carrying out of the Bait Act, which it is hoped will be more satisfactory to all concerned.

I have, &c.,  
T. O'BRIEN, Lt. Col.  
*Governor.*

[Enclosure 2 in No. 38.]

*Extract from Minutes of Council of 20th June, 1890.*

On consideration of telegrams received from several customs officers relating to the supply of caplin bait to foreign vessels it was resolved that the following instructions be telegraphed to all the customs officials: "From this date vessels requiring caplin or squid may instead of paying tonnage license obtain a license to purchase the particular quantity of bait they require by paying a license-fee calculated at the rate of one dollar per barrel, but no vessel to take more than forty barrels. You will observe that by the foregoing system vessels may enter as often as they require. Those vessels preferring to take bait under present system can do so."

### No. 39.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 31st July, 1890.*

The committee of the privy council have had before them the two dispatches dated respectively the 27th and 28th June, 1890, from the high commissioner for Canada in London, reporting the substance of the interviews that he has had with Lord Knutsford on the subject of the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against Canadian fishermen, and of the illegal seizure of British vessels by United States revenue cutters in Behring Sea, and of the continued molestation of Canadian fishermen in those waters.

The committee on the recommendation of the minister of customs, the senior privy councillor, present, desire to express their thanks to Sir Charles Tupper for the dispatches hereinbefore mentioned.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Clerk, Privy Council.*

[Enclosure 1 in No. 39.]

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 VICTORIA STREET,  
LONDON, S. W., 27th June, 1890.

The Right Honourable  
The Prime Minister,  
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt on the 12th instant of the order in council dated 29th May, on the subject of the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against Canadian fishermen. In accordance with the instructions contained therein that I should wait upon the secretary of state for the colonies, for the purpose of presenting, in person,

the Canadian view of the case, I at once communicated with the secretary of state asking for an interview and received in reply an intimation from Lord Knutsford that he would see me on the 16th instant.

In referring to the subject matter of the order in council, I took the opportunity of recalling to his lordship's attention certain circumstances connected with the passage of the Bait Act in 1887, and its consideration by the imperial government before it received Her Majesty's assent. I pointed out to his lordship that the Canadian government at the time vigorously protested against any application of the measure to Canadian vessels, and that as the result of that protest, Sir Robert Thorburn and Sir Ambrose Shea, who had been delegated by the house of assembly of Newfoundland to make representations to Her Majesty's government respecting the bill, gave distinct assurances that Canadian fishermen would enjoy equal rights and privileges with those of Newfoundland and that there would be no restrictions on the bait supply to any British subject, and that it was in consequence of these assurances which were deemed by Her Majesty's advisers to offer sufficient safeguards for Canadian interests, that Her Majesty's government, as stated in a despatch from his lordship—then Sir Henry Holland—to Lord Lansdowne, "did not therefore hesitate to advise Her Majesty's assent to the bill."

I also recalled to his lordship's attention the fact that the attorney general of Newfoundland at the request of the premier telegraphed to the Canadian government at the same time repeating the assurances in question. I informed Lord Knutsford that in the opinion of the Canadian government the new regulations referred to in the order in council were not only a distinct breach of those assurances, but an unfriendly act in view of the fact that Newfoundland vessels in Canadian waters were treated in precisely the same manner as Canadian vessels, that they were free from light dues, and that the Canadian government incurred a considerable expense annually in erecting and maintaining several lights on the Newfoundland coasts.

As the Order in Council did not instruct me as to the views of the government upon the point whether the Newfoundland act and the regulations were in excess of the legislative power of the colony, I merely referred to that part of the question in a general way, but I pressed Lord Knutsford to use the influence of Her Majesty's government to procure the withdrawal of the objectionable regulations so far as they concern Canada.

Lord Knutsford, in reply, informed me, without expressing any definite opinion, of his impression that the regulations recently issued by the Newfoundland government were within the powers conferred upon them by the measure. His Lordship thought, however, that the Canadian government had a very strong cause of complaint against the Newfoundland government in view of the assurances that were given in 1887, and he promised to urge this view of the matter upon Sir William Whiteway, the premier, as strongly as possible when that gentleman arrives in London, which he is expected to do in the course of a week or ten days.

I will take another opportunity of seeing Lord Knutsford upon the subject as soon as I return from Brussels where I go to-morrow to attend a meeting of the conference with reference to the formation of an international customs tariff bureau.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES TUPPER,  
*High Commissioner.*

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#### No. 40.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 18th August, 1890.*

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration two despatches dated respectively 2nd July, 1890, and 9th July, 1890, from the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies with reference to the Bait Act, 1889.

The minister of marine and fisheries, to whom the said despatches were referred, reports he is pleased to observe from the despatch of the 2nd July that Lord Knutsford is to bring the representations made by the Canadian government on the subject of the above mentioned act to the personal notice of the prime minister of Newfoundland and he the minister earnestly hopes that a satisfactory result may be reached upon this matter.

With reference to the despatch of 9th July, the minister states it appears that a modification of the regulations as to licenses under the Bait Act has been made, but he desires to point out that such a modification in no way meets the objections of your excellency's ministers, nor can they be accepted in the sense Lord Knutsford expresses the hope will be the case.

The minister, in view of the positive assurance of the government of Newfoundland that this legislation upon the subject of bait would not be enforced against Canadian vessels, feels assured that a reduction in the license fee imposed upon Canadian vessels under such legislation is not, even in the opinion of the premier of Newfoundland, intended to meet the objections raised against any enforcement of this act so far as Canadians are concerned.

In the minute of council forwarded by your excellency on 31st May last, it is distinctly shown that the government of Newfoundland gave to the Canadian government their assurance that the Bait Act would not be enforced against Canadian vessels and upon this promise Her Majesty's government, and not until then, expressly advised that this act should be allowed by Her Majesty.

The minister regrets that no answer has yet been received from the government of Newfoundland to the minute of council dated 29th May, 1890, which was forwarded direct to that colony on the 31st day of May.

The minister recommends that a copy of this report, if approved, be forwarded to the right honourable the principal secretary of state for the colonies, for submission to Her Majesty's government with the request that it be communicated to the government of Newfoundland, also that a copy be sent to the high commissioner for Canada for his information and guidance if referred to by Lord Knutsford on this subject.

The committee concur in the views above set forth and they recommend that a despatch containing the substance of this report, when approved, be transmitted to the right honourable the principal secretary of state for the colonies for submission to Her Majesty's government.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Clerk, Privy Council.*

**No. 41.**

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,  
VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 VICTORIA STREET,  
LONDON, S.W., 31st October, 1890.

The Right Honourable  
The Prime Minister, Ottawa,  
Canada.

SIR,—Following up my despatch, No. 677, of the 25th instant, respecting the reported negotiations between Newfoundland and the United States for a separate fishery treaty, I now have the honour to state that I saw Lord Knutsford on Monday last and placed before him fully the views of the Canadian government upon the subject. I transmit, herewith, for the information of the government, a copy of a letter containing the representation which I subsequently made to his lordship in writing.

After my letter was written, and before its despatch, your further telegram, as under, came to hand, and you will observe that I quoted it, in post-script, for the consideration of Her Majesty's government.

"Can scarcely believe Newfoundland has received authority from imperial government to make separate arrangement respecting fisheries. The relations of all the North

American provinces to United States and to the empire would be affected. We are not informed of powers given to Bond and desire communication of them. Please represent strongly how the fishery and commercial interests of Canada might be injured by such an arrangement as Bond is currently reported as making, and how disastrous from a national point of view it would be for a separate colony to effect an arrangement with the United States more favourable than would be given to the confederated provinces. Our difficulties under new American tariff are sufficiently great now."

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES TUPPER,

*High Commissioner.*

[Enclosure 1 in No. 41.]

17 VICTORIA STREET, S. W., 27th October, 1890.

The Right Honourable

Lord KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G.

MY LORD,—I had the honour to receive at Paris, on the 23rd instant, Mr. Bramston's despatch of the same date saying:—

"I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acquaint you that a telegram dated 6th instant has been received from Her Majesty's minister at Washington by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, of which the following is the purport:—

"With reference to your despatch of the 10th ultimo, introducing Mr. Bond, I have presented that gentleman to Mr. Secretary Blaine, and negotiations are now going on with a view to an independent arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland relating to the fisheries. Before negotiations go further, I would suggest that the government of Canada might be informed of them as they might wish to negotiate on the same lines as regards New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

I had previously received a telegram from the premier of Canada, as follows:—

"Bond, Whiteway's minister, now at Washington, announces authority from imperial government to make separate fishery treaty. Ascertain truth and enter protest. See *New York Herald* 13th, *Boston Herald* 18th October." And I wrote to Sir R. Herbert in that sense on the 22nd instant.

I believe I am right in saying that, in reference to the question of the Atlantic North American fisheries, Her Majesty's government has hitherto invariably recognized the importance of obtaining unity of action, as far as was possible, on the part of all the colonies interested. In the treaty of reciprocity with the United States, in 1854, the consent of Newfoundland, as well as of the various provinces of Canada, was made necessary to its going into operation, and the same course was followed, subsequent to confederation, in reference to the treaties of 1871 and 1888.

I learn, with deep regret, that this obviously sound policy has not only been departed from, but that, while Newfoundland has on previous occasions been fully advised as to negotiations that were to be undertaken, her Majesty's Government have, without any intimation to Canada of what was proposed, authorized, so long ago as the 10th of September, Newfoundland to open negotiations for a separate treaty with the United States, and that the first communication to Canada is a suggestion from Sir J. Pouncefote not to include Canada in the proposed arrangement,—but "that the government of Canada might be informed of them as they might wish to negotiate on the same lines as regards New Brunswick and Nova Scotia" *i.e.*, for a treaty independent of the other provinces of Canada.

I should fail in my duty to the crown, as well as to Canada, if I did not promptly assure your lordship that I feel confident the difficulties of the vexed question of the British North American fisheries will be greatly increased by the wide departure that is now proposed from the long established policy that has hitherto prevailed upon this very important question.

I am, etc.,

CHARLES TUPPER.

P. S.—Since writing my letter I have received the following telegram from Sir John A. Macdonald, which I beg to quote for the consideration of Her Majesty's government :—"Can scarcely believe Newfoundland has received authority from imperial government to make separate arrangement respecting fisheries. The relations of all the North American provinces to United States and to the empire would be affected. We are not informed of powers given to Bond and desire communication of them. Please represent strongly how the fishery and commercial interests of Canada will be injured by such an arrangement as Bond is currently reported as making, and how disastrous, from a national point of view, it would be for a separate colony to effect an arrangement with the United States more favourable than would be given to the confederated provinces. Our difficulties under the new American tariff are sufficiently great now."

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No. 42.

(Cable Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 17th November, 1890.

To Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Bart.,  
High Commissioner for Canada,  
17 Victoria Street, London, England.

New York *Tribune*, Blaine's organ, 13th November, reciprocity with Newfoundland concludes as follows :—

Let us put this frankly and clearly. The United States will hardly be disposed to create a commerce for the people of Newfoundland, and then to have the profits of that commerce go to Canada and France. The rights of the French, if by right there are any, must be closed out on some other basis than the concession of free bait to the men of St. Pierre. Free bait is no favour to us, if the French and Canadians can have it too. If Mr. Bond permits Sir William Whitway and Mr. Harvey, or Lord Knutsford for them, to barter that away, he will find himself robbed of the key to Fulton market.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

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No. 43.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 12th December, 1890.

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a report herewith attached, dated the 9th December, 1890, from the sub-committee of council, to whom was referred a letter from the high commissioner for Canada, dated the 31st October, 1890, on the subject of the recent negotiations between a delegate from the government of Newfoundland and the administration of the United States, for a convention relating to the fisheries and commerce between the colony of Newfoundland and the United States.

The committee, concurring in the report, recommend the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk, Privy Council.

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REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

The undersigned have had referred to them a letter from the high commissioner for Canada, dated the 31st October, 1890, on the subject of the recent negotiations between a delegate from the government of Newfoundland and the administration of the United States for a convention relating to the fisheries and commerce between the colony of Newfoundland and the United States.

The high commissioner had been informed by telegram from your excellency's first minister, that the Honourable Mr. Bond, a member of the Newfoundland government, was at Washington, and seemed to have announced that he had authority from the imperial government to make a separate fishery treaty for his government, and the high commissioner was asked to ascertain the truth and enter protest. He was referred to the New York and Boston papers, which contained the information referred to.

The high commissioner wrote to Sir Robert Herbert on the 22nd October, intimating that he had received such a telegram from the premier of Canada, and on the 23rd October, Mr. Bramston addressed the high commissioner, in reply, as follows :—

“ I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acquaint you that a telegram, dated the 6th instant, has been received from Her Majesty's minister at Washington by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, of which the following is the purport :

“ With reference to your despatch of the 10th ultimo, introducing Mr. Bond, I have presented that gentleman to Mr. Secretary Blaine, and negotiations are now going on with a view to an independent arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland relating to the fisheries. Before negotiations go further, I would suggest that the government of Canada might be informed of them, as they might wish to negotiate on the same lines as regards New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.”

The high commissioner, in a letter to the Right Honourable Lord Knutsford, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 27th October, set forth the telegram he had received from the first minister of Canada and the letter from Mr. Bramston, and followed with certain observations, thus :—

“ I believe I am right in saying that, in reference to the question of the Atlantic and North American fisheries, Her Majesty's government has hitherto invariably recognized the importance of obtaining unity of action, as far as was possible, on the part of all the colonies interested. In the treaty of reciprocity with the United States, in 1854, the consent of Newfoundland, as well as the various provinces of Canada, was made necessary to its going into operation, and the same course was followed, subsequent to confederation, in reference to the treaties of 1871 and 1888.

“ I learn with deep regret that this obviously sound policy has not only been departed from, but that while Newfoundland has on previous occasions been fully advised as to negotiations that were to be undertaken, Her Majesty's government have, without any intimation to Canada of what was proposed, authorized, so long ago as the 10th September, Newfoundland to open negotiations for a separate treaty with the United States, and that the first communication to Canada is a suggestion from Sir J. Pauncefote not to include Canada in the proposed arrangements, but that the government of Canada might be informed of them, as they might wish to negotiate on the same lines as regards New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, *i. e.*, for a treaty independent of the other provinces of Canada.

“ I should fail in my duty to the crown as well as to Canada if I did not promptly assure your lordship that I feel confident the difficulties of the vexed question of the British North American fisheries will be greatly increased by the wide departure that is now proposed from the long established policy that has hitherto prevailed upon this very important question.”

The high commissioner having communicated to the first minister the despatch from Mr. Bramston of the 23rd October, above set forth, a telegram was sent to him by the first minister as follows :—

“ Can scarcely believe Newfound'and has received authority from imperial government to make separate arrangements respecting fisheries. The relations of all the North American provinces to the United States and to the empire would be effected. We are not informed of powers given to Bond, and desire communication of them. Please represent strongly how the fishery and commercial interests of Canada will be injured by such an arrangement as Bond is currently reported as making, and how disastrous, from a national point of view, it would be for a separate colony to effect an arrangement with the United States more favourable than would be given to the confederated provinces. Our difficulties under the new American tariff are sufficiently great now.”

Your excellency was, on the same day, moved to request from Lord Knutsford communication of the authority possessed by Mr. Bond, and likewise to urge that no arrangement be concluded until your government should be informed of the nature thereof, and unless Canada should be given an opportunity to be included therein if she should so desire.

It appears also that the high commissioner waited on Lord Knutsford personally, and expressed at large the views which are indicated in his letter of the 27th October.

About the 15th November last, it transpired that a draft convention between Newfoundland and the United States of America had been prepared in the following terms :—

“ARTICLE I.

“United States vessels to have privilege of purchasing bait in Newfoundland on the same conditions as Newfoundland vessels, and to be allowed to touch and trade, sell their fish and oil, and procure supplies, paying same dues as Newfoundland vessels, and conforming to the harbour regulations.

“ARTICLE II.

“Facilities shall be given for recovering in United States courts of the penalties incurred under bonds by United States citizens.

“ARTICLE III.

“United States admit, duty free, Newfoundland codfish, cod oil, seal, and herrings, salmon, lobsters, &c., and crude produce of mines.

“ARTICLE IV.

“Convention to continue for ten years and thereafter from year to year, subject to year’s notice.”

It may be necessary at this stage to call the attention of your excellency and of Her Majesty’s principal secretary of state for the colonies to sum up the grounds on which your excellency’s advisers feel bound to remonstrate against the separate arrangement being made between the United States and one of the British North American provinces to the exclusion of the others, relating to the fisheries and commerce.

From the earliest period in the history of the North American fishery question down to the opening of negotiations with Mr. Bond, Her Majesty’s government has invariably recognized the fact that the interests of all her possessions in British North America with regard to the fisheries were bound up together, and could only be properly dealt with on a basis common to all.

This view has prevailed at every step in the diplomacy and in administration, the two great points on which the Atlantic fishery question has always turned being the competition in fishing between British subjects and foreigners and the question of access to the markets of the United States for sale of fish caught by British subjects.

In early times the negotiations which took place between Great Britain and foreign countries concerning the fisheries had chiefly in view the bank fisheries off the coast of Newfoundland, the prosecution of which was immensely facilitated by the obtaining of supplies and outfits in the island of Newfoundland and on the coast of some of the provinces now forming part of Canada. These fisheries, with that adjunct, were regarded as the principal object to be secured and established in any arrangement made by Great Britain and the great object aimed at by the United States and France.

By the treaty of 1778 between France and the United States (article x) provision for the fishery rights on the banks of Newfoundland were stipulated for by France and guaranteed by the United States.

The United States took care to stipulate for the enjoyment of these fisheries by the treaty of 1783.

It was to establish the successful prosecution of the fisheries by her people that France incurred such enormous expenditures in fortifying Louisbourg and in retaining possessions in North America, and that the New England colonies, by two successive



expeditions, accomplished the capture of Louisburg, and thereby achieved a success which was described as having counterbalanced all the disasters which had fallen upon the British arms in Europe.

It was with the same view that Lord North in 1775 introduced his bill to prevent the inhabitants of the New England States from fishing on the banks, although it has now long since been conceded that these fisheries themselves are open to all nations.

The IIIrd Article of the treaty of Paris (1783) dealt in a single paragraph with "*such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen use, and also the coasts, bays, and creeks of all of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America.*"

When the treaty of Ghent was being negotiated, in 1814, the bank fisheries were being extensively prosecuted by both American and colonial fishermen. The Americans, however, adopted the policy, which they will doubtless presently revive (if such a convention as that proposed be adopted), of granting a bounty to aid their own fishermen and establishing customs duties against all others.

From 1815 to 1818 the bounty paid in the United States to fishermen rose from 1,811 dollars to 149,000 dollars, and after the convention of 1818 it continued to rise, until, in 1838, it was upwards of 314,000 dollars.

On the 17th June, 1815, Lord Bathurst conveyed to Vice-Admiral Sir Richard G. Keats the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that while he was to abstain from interfering with the fisheries in which the subjects of the United States might be engaged, either on the Grand Banks, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or other places in the sea, he should "*exclude their fishing-vessels from the bays, harbours, creeks, and inlets of His Majesty's possessions.*" His Lordship, in writing to the Governor of Newfoundland, said, "*The subjects of the United States can have no pretence to any right to fish within British jurisdiction, or to use the British territory for purposes connected with the fisheries.*"

When the treaty of 1818 was made, although a special privilege was given to United States fishermen of fishing on certain parts of the coast of Newfoundland, of the Magdalen Islands and of Labrador, in all other respects the fishermen of all the British provinces received the same protection, and its provisions were made in the interests of all alike, especially those by which United States fishing vessels were prohibited from entering the bays and harbours of British North America to obtain facilities in the prosecution of the fisheries.

The imperial statute of 1819, which was passed to make this treaty effective (59 Geo. III, cap. 38), as well as all the acts passed for the same purpose in the British North American provinces, followed the same principle, and were uniform as to their substance and spirit.

The treaty of reciprocity of the 5th June, 1854, made provisions as to the fisheries and commerce which were common to all the provinces. The rights which it gave to United States fishermen were rights in all the fisheries of British North America, and the commercial concessions made by the United States were made in favour of all the British North American provinces which were willing to accept them.

In the Washington treaty of 1871, although Canada was represented among Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries and Newfoundland not represented, there was an express provision, by Article xxxii, that the treaty provisions relating to the fisheries and commerce which applied to Canada and Prince Edward Island, should extend to the colony of Newfoundland, so far as applicable.

The Washington treaty of 1888 included Canada and Newfoundland under one provision, although, as before, Her Majesty's commission to Her plenipotentiaries did not include a representative from the colony of Newfoundland, but included a representative from Canada.

The *modus vivendi* attached to the treaty was common to both Canada and Newfoundland, and, until the fishing season of 1890, was kept in force by both countries; the licenses issued to American fishermen by Canada being recognized in Newfoundland, and those issued in Newfoundland being recognized in Canada.

On at least two occasions there were strong expressions from Her Majesty's government to indicate that any policy not common to all the British North American provinces would not receive the approval of that government.

The first of these instances occurred in 1868. A committee of the house of representatives at Washington was appointed in that year, "to inquire and report at the next session of congress the fullest and most reliable information they could obtain in regard to the colony of Prince Edward Island, including particularly whatever could be ascertained as to the kind and amount of imports and exports to and from the island, and the views and disposition, as well as authority, of the colonial government, to enter into any particular or exceptional arrangement or agreement, by legislative enactment, with the United States, conceding and securing such privileges as to fisheries on the coast as were contemplated" in a resolution which had been referred to the committee of ways and means for their report, which resolution looked in the direction of free trade between Prince Edward Island and the United States as a return for fishing under a nominal license fee, on the coast of the island, and for the right of American fishing vessels to enter for shelter, or to obtain supplies and to refit free of duty or impost.

The committee of the house of representatives proceeded to Prince Edward Island in the summer of 1868, and had a conference with the executive council of that province on the subject of the resolution. Certain propositions were made by the congressional committee, and were favoured by the executive council with slight modifications. The executive council made a favourable report on the subject of the conference, expressing hope that Her Majesty's government would feel favourable to the propositions, although they related to Prince Edward Island only.

The lieutenant governor, on the 27th August, 1868, communicated to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos the memorandum of his council, and informed his grace at the same time that he had "thought it right to express clearly, in writing to his council, that a colonial government had no authority whatever to enter into any particular or exceptional arrangement or agreement with a foreign power."

On the 30th September, 1868, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos acknowledged the receipt of the despatch from the lieutenant governor which inclosed the memorandum sent to him by his advisers, and stated that Her Majesty's government entirely approved of the answer which the lieutenant governor had made to his council. Here the matter ended.

Another instance occurred in July, 1887, when the American minister at the court of St. James' communicated to Sir Ambrose Shea that, "should the government of Newfoundland see fit to give notice that American fishermen be admitted to the ports of that province for the purpose of obtaining supplies, the proposal would be cordially accepted and acted on by the government of the United States. Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies informed the officer administering the government of Newfoundland, that no separate action, should be attempted by the Newfoundland government, in the direction suggested, without full previous communication with Her Majesty's government."

These documents were transmitted to your excellency's predecessor. In the end, the attempt to negotiate a separate arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland was abandoned, and negotiations were opened with Her Majesty's government on behalf of Newfoundland and Canada. This resulted in the Washington treaty of 1888, which was only defeated by want of concurrence on the part of the Senate of the United States. Since that time the governments of Newfoundland and Canada have acted in concert.

The government of Newfoundland has repeatedly recognized the force of the view here contended for.

In an address to Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies from the legislative council and house of assembly in Newfoundland, dated the 18th May, 1886, after referring to the fact that the British fishermen engaged in the prosecution of the cod fisheries had great advantages over American fishermen under the convention of 1818, and after stating further, that the United States had abrogated the treaty of

Washington and renewed the impost on fishery products of British colonies, the following expression, which may now be aptly applied to the prospects of the Canadian fishermen if a separate arrangement should be made for Newfoundland, was used :—

“If we supinely assent to this course, we shall provide these (our rivals) with the means of shutting us entirely out of the United States markets.”

In a despatch dated the 14th January, 1887, from Governor Sir G. Des Vœux to Mr. Stanhope, the former well described the position in which Newfoundland fishermen would be placed if obliged to furnish bait to foreign fishermen who would be in competition with them in the markets of the foreign country, while these markets were practically closed to the products of British fisheries. He says : “It is evident that Newfoundland is thus furnishing the means of its own destruction.”

Further on, in the same despatch, the writer states : “I have very good reasons for believing that, as regards the United States, the right of obtaining bait would be restored on the opening of the American markets to Newfoundland fish, or (if common cause be made with Canada) to all British fish.”

Referring in a subsequent passage to the Canadian statute passed in 1887 for the enforcement of the treaty of 1818 by the exclusion of American fishing vessels, except for the purposes for which they were allowed to enter, under the convention of 1818, his excellency said : “I may mention, as probably having escaped notice, that this object will, to a large extent, fail to be secured if a similar measure in this colony should not be enforced, *as it is not impossible that the Americans could afford to disregard the prohibition of bait supply on the Canadian coast if they were assured of being able to procure the bait they require on the coast of Newfoundland.* The interests of Canada and of this colony being thus to this extent identical, it is not difficult to foresee that any further delay in the allowance of the bill would give rise to the strongest pressure on the part of the Canadian government.”

In a letter from Sir Robert Thorburn, Premier of Newfoundland, to Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, dated 27th April, 1887, on the subject of the Newfoundland Bait Act and of the remonstrance of Canada against the same, which has been put forward on a supposition that Canadian fishermen would be put in the position of foreign fishermen by that act, in being obliged to pay for licenses, Sir Robert Thorburn said that the inference drawn by Sir G. W. Des Vœux in his despatch relative to the Bait Bill, that Canada would suffer from its disallowance, inasmuch as American and other foreign fishermen would continue to procure their bait supplies in Newfoundland waters, particularly if excluded from this privilege in Canadian waters, seemed a perfectly clear conclusion, and served practically to illustrate *the desirability of British fishermen retaining the undivided control of so important an element as the bait supply*, giving them vantage ground over their bounty-sustained rivals.

When the arbitration took place at Halifax to settle the compensation to be paid by the United States under the treaty of Washington, the British case was presented by an agent of Her Majesty's government, in consultation with counsel from Newfoundland as well as from the provinces of Canada.

The following is an extract from that case which will serve to indicate the value of the privileges which were supposed to be accorded to United States fishermen by the treaty of 1871, of procuring bait and of making Newfoundland the basis of operations, while the disadvantages to Newfoundland fishermen which are there set forth affect equally Canadian fishermen who pursue their vocation in the bank and deep sea fisheries :—

“Apart from the immense value to the United States fishermen of participation in Newfoundland inshore fisheries must be estimated the important privilege of procuring bait for the prosecution of the Bank and deep sea fisheries, which are capable of unlimited expansion ; with Newfoundland as a basis of operations, the right of procuring bait, refitting their vessels, drying and curing fish, procuring ice in abundance for the preservation of bait, liberty of transshipping their cargoes, &c., and almost continuous prosecution of the Bank fisheries secured to them. By means of these advantages, United States fishermen have acquired, by the treaty of Washington, all the requisite facilities for increasing their fishing operations to such an extent as to

enable them to supply the demand for fish food in the United States markets, and largely furnish the other fish markets of the world, and thereby exercise a competition which must inevitably prejudice Newfoundland exporters. \* \* \* \*

“Not only are the United States fishermen almost entirely dependent on the bait supply from Newfoundland, now open to them, for the successful prosecution of the Bank fisheries, but they are enabled, through the privileges conceded to them by the treaty of Washington, to largely increase the number of their trips, and thus considerably augment the profits of the enterprise.”

Attention may now be called to the action of the United States administration in the present year.

By the adoption of the tariff measure which is popularly known as the “McKinley Act,” the customs duties of the United States are greatly increased on nearly all Canadian products (including fresh fish, unless caught in vessels or by nets owned by American citizens). While this measure is in force, and is avowed to be designed to teach Canadians that they cannot avail themselves of the markets of the United States while they continue their allegiance as British subjects, a separate arrangement with Newfoundland would practically dissolve the protection given by the treaty of 1818, by enabling American fishing-vessels to have access to the ports of Newfoundland as a base of supplies and for the purpose of transshipping their cargoes. The protection afforded by that treaty for upwards of seventy years would thus be taken away from Canadian fishermen and Newfoundland fishermen alike, but there would be special compensation to the fishermen of Newfoundland in the shape of removal of duties, while the Canadian fishermen would be made to pay enhanced duties under the new American tariff. While this would, perhaps, be the most effectual method of impressing on the minds of the Canadian people the lesson that they cannot be British subjects and enjoy American markets, Her Majesty’s government can hardly, on reflection, feel surprised that your excellency’s government have not for a moment believed that Her Majesty’s ministers would co-operate with the authorities of the United States in inculcating such a lesson at the present time.

The subject has also to be viewed to some extent in connection with the question of the confederation of the provinces. The union which was effected, in accordance with the strong desire of Her Majesty’s government, in 1867, has always been viewed with unfriendly feelings by a large portion of the people in the United States, who continue, with great reason, to regard it as a means of consolidating British power in North America. The confederation provinces, at great sacrifices, have striven to accomplish that object; they have made progress in the direction of its accomplishment, of which they feel some pride, but they are now threatened with being placed in a worse position, as regards some of the most important interests of their commerce, than the one colony in British North America which has remained outside of the union.

The administration of the United States has long been aware that the government of Canada is willing to enlarge the trade relations between the two countries by a system of reciprocity. That intention has so often been announced, in offers from the Canadian government, in proposals put forward by negotiations, in customs legislation and in public declarations of responsible ministers, that the authorities of the United States have from time to time resented what has been considered the importunity of Canada in this regard. Her representatives have often reproached Canada with being unable to maintain existence without reciprocity, and asserted that the livelihood of her people is dependent on tariff concessions from the United States. Canada has been constantly accused, by public men in the United States, of adopting a severe policy in asserting her fishery rights in order to force negotiations for the extension of trade.

Her Majesty’s principal secretary of state for the colonies may, perhaps, with propriety, be reminded, on this occasion, that the complaint constantly put forward against Canada in the United States is, that Canada denies hospitality in her ports to American vessels, which is not denied to Canadian vessels in United States ports.

When the treaty of 1818 was negotiated the abstention by American fishing-vessels from using British ports, except for shelter, repairs, wood, and water, was conceded by the United States negotiators in return for the right to fish in-shore on parts of the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, and on all the coasts of the Magdalen Islands. This privilege, so rarely accorded by the people of one country to the people of another, was boasted of by the American negotiators, after the treaty of 1818 was signed, as having secured to the United States the most valuable fisheries on the British American coast.

The people of the United States have made no proposal to relinquish that benefit, but they complain that the concession by which it was purchased should be enforced.

It seems necessary also to remind Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies of the peculiar position in which British and Canadian fishing interests will be placed by such a convention as that proposed, in view of the Bait Act of Newfoundland. Under that act and the regulations made by the government of Newfoundland, under powers conferred on them by it, no fishing-vessel can enter the ports or harbours of Newfoundland to obtain bait without a license, which can only be obtained under very onerous restrictions, which exact, among other things, a very heavy license fee. His lordship will remember that that act was only allowed by Her Majesty's government to go into operation after the most distinct written pledges given by members of the Newfoundland government and by its representatives that no license fee would be exacted from Canadian fishermen. During the fishing season of last year that pledge was not observed, and the same fee which was charged to foreign vessels was exacted from Canadian fishermen. His lordship will remember that the attention of Her Majesty's government has already been drawn to this subject by minute of council of your government; and that, on a subsequent occasion, in the month of August last, the high commissioner for Canada and the minister of justice had an interview with his lordship, in the presence of two delegates from the Newfoundland government, in which, on behalf of Canada, this whole subject was presented again, and in the course of which his lordship was good enough to urge upon the delegates from Newfoundland that their government should keep faith, when that faith had been so distinctly pledged. The delegates from the Newfoundland government present at that time professed ignorance of the pledges which had been given until they had communication of them in London; but they assured his lordship that the attention of their Government would be given to the matter immediately, with a view and desire to carry out the promises which had been made. The fulfilment of this renewed promise and the exemption of Canadian fishermen from the provisions of the Bait Act would not lessen any of the objections which have been stated in this report; but it seems necessary to remind Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies that if this promise should still go unfulfilled, and the draft convention be adopted, the singular case would be presented of one colony of the empire admitting foreign vessels to privileges in her ports and excluding the vessels of the neighbouring colonies as well as of the mother country from the like privileges.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON,  
*Minister of Justice.*

CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

Ottawa, December 9, 1890.

#### No. 44.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 31st December, 1890.*

On a memorandum dated 17th December, 1890, from the minister of marine and fisheries, submitting a petition with annexed document from Mr. Henry Dicks, owner of the schooner "Hattie" 18 tons, registered at the port of Charlottetown, Prince Edward

Island, from which it appears that Mr. Dicks, having taken out a "Fishing bounty license" under the provisions of an act, chapter 96, Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An act to encourage the development of the sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels," cleared his vessel from Murray Harbour, Prince Edward Island, on the 28th April, last.

That on the 5th day of July, he entered the port of Channel, Newfoundland, reported at customs, paid the usual light dues, and made entry of fishing supplies consisting of 130 empty herring barrels and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  tons of salt.

That a duty was exacted from him on his supplies, amounting to \$16.70.

That upon protesting against the payment of such duty, Mr. Dicks was detained four days, but in order to obtain a clearance to proceed to fishing grounds he eventually paid the duty, though the barrels and salt had not been landed.

That having cleared from the port of Channel on the 10th July, for coastwise fishing, having on board the aforesaid fishing supplies, usual stores and a seine, preventive officer Richard Furneau, in the service of the Newfoundland government came on board the 7th August, when he was seven miles from Burnt Island, and seized his vessel for alleged violation of the law in hauling herring with a seine.

That he afterwards proceeded to Channel and was granted a license on the 11th August to continue fishing, on giving bonds for \$2,000, that the fish were for food and exportation.

That having resumed charge of his vessel an officer again came on board, and would not allow the petitioner to resume fishing. Shortly after the petitioner discovered that his seine had been "tripped" and that the herring were lost, by the interference of the preventive officer.

That on the 13th August the petitioner paid \$18 or \$1 a ton to the customs officer, getting a receipt therefor, but the seizing officer refused to allow the ship to go.

The petitioner was arrested and on the 20th August was tried for an infringement of the Bait Act, and a fine of \$6 was imposed. The petitioner being unable to afford an appeal, this fine was paid.

The herring season was then over, the crew had become demoralized, the petitioner had sustained very serious loss, and being an ordinary fisherman, he was unable to seek redress for the interference which resulted in the loss of his fish from the seine, as well as that of the fishing season. He claims the sum of \$2,000 damages.

The minister also submits a report on the above mentioned petition from Lieutenant A. R. Gordon, R. N., officer in charge of the fisheries protection service; from which it will be observed that he considers the loss of the 300 barrels of herring equivalent to a money loss of \$1,300, while the undue interference on the part of the Newfoundland authorities, resulting in the breaking up of Mr. Dicks' fishing voyage, occasioned damage which, together with the loss of the fish, could not be compensated for less than the amount claimed, viz. : \$2,000.

The minister observes that throughout the whole transaction there appears to have been every disposition on the part of Mr. Dicks to comply with the requirements of the local laws, and in this connection the minister invites attention to minutes of council, transmitted to the government of Newfoundland during the present year, in which, touching the question of the application of the Newfoundland Bait Act to Canadian fishermen, it was shewn that the government of Newfoundland gave to the Canadian government their positive assurance that the Bait Act would not be enforced against Canadian vessels.

The minister cannot suppose that the alleged treatment of Mr. Dicks by the Newfoundland authorities was authorized by the government of that colony, and it is in marked contrast with that extended to the fishermen of Newfoundland when on our shores by Canadian officials. It would appear also from Lieutenant Gordon's report that this case is not an isolated one, but that a strong feeling exists generally among the Canadian fishermen regarding the treatment they are receiving from the officials in the service of Newfoundland.

The minister is aware of causes existing for the long delay on the part of the government of Newfoundland, in dealing with representations of your excellency's government respecting the Bait Act. The minister of marine and fisheries is confident that ultimately that government will see that good faith is maintained between the two colonies of the empire.

The committee recommend that your excellency be moved to bring the claim of Mr. Dicks to the notice of the government of Newfoundland for their attention, with a view to affording full relief for the losses sustained.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Clerk, Privy Council.*

[Enclosure 1 in No. 44.]

Dominion of Canada,  
Province of Prince Edward Island,  
County of Kings,  
Georgetown,  
*to wit :*

I, Henry Dicks, of Murray Harbour, in Prince Edward Island, mariner and fisherman, do solemnly declare that the statements set forth in the petition hereunto annexed are true and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the "Act respecting Extra Judicial Oaths."

HENRY DICKS.

Declared before me at Georgetown  
in Kings County, Prince Edward  
Island, this 29th day of October  
A.D., 1890.

D. A. MACKINNON, *Notary Public.*

[Enclosure 2 in No. 44.]

To the Honourable

CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

The petition of Henry Dicks, of Murray Harbour, in Prince Edward Island, Dominion of Canada, mariner and fisherman,  
Humbly sheweth :—

That your petitioner resides with his wife and family at Murray Harbour, in Prince Edward Island.

That he is owner of the schooner "Hattie," 18 tons, registered in Charlottetown, in said island, No. 88644, and is a British subject.

That he took out a fishing bounty license for deep see fishing in British waters and cleared with said schooner from the port of Murray Harbour on the 28th of April last.

That a copy of said license is annexed, marked "A."

That on the 5th day of July your petitioner entered into port of Channel, in Newfoundland, and reported and paid the usual light money, and also made entry of fishing supplies consisting of 130 barrels for herring and 4 tons salt.

That he was compelled to pay a duty on the said barrels and salt before a clearance would be granted, amounting to \$16.70. That your petitioner considers he should not have been compelled to pay such duty, and at the time protested against paying it, and was detained in said port four days until payment of duty, which was paid eventually in order to get clear to fish, the barrels and salt not having been landed at all.

That he cleared from Channel on 10th July for coastwise fishing, having on board the aforesaid barrels and salt and usual stores and seine which were not landed. That a copy of certificate of entry and clearance at Channel is annexed marked "B."

That your petitioner proceeded to Burnt Island about fifteen miles distant, and fished with seine, off said island, and within a radius of about seven miles from the island, making several small hauls of herring. That on the 2nd August he made a large haul of herring, about half way between Channel and Burnt Island, and was employed for three days taking the fish out of the seine, which was moored in a safe place, and had about five hundred barrels of herring enclosed.

That Captain Eastman, with his schooner "Annie G" of Newfoundland was fishing in company with your petitioner, and his small seine was used to take the fish on board out of your petitioner's large seine. That 130 barrels herring were taken out and put in Captain Eastman's barrels, and 100 barrels were put on board the "Hattie" out of this haul by your petitioner and his crew.

That there still remained in the seine about three hundred barrels.

That on the evening of the 7th August, Richard Furneaux, preventive officer, in service of Newfoundland government, came on board and said he was going to seize said schooner for violation of the law in hauling herring with a seine.

That on the following morning, about 7 o'clock, said Richard Furneaux seized your petitioner's schooner and, as originally written, put an officer in charge.

That such officer continued in charge for 12 days and nights and prevented your petitioner from continuing hauling herring.

Your petitioner telegraphed to the collector of customs at Channel on the 8th as follows: "Schooner seized under your instructions: better come down." To which the collector replied: "Better come up: cannot understand your case."

That a copy of the reply is annexed marked "C."

Your petitioner proceeded immediately to Channel and was granted a license there on 11th August, to continue fishing and the magistrate there advised that the license was all your petitioner required.

That a copy of said license is annexed marked "D."

That to obtain such license your petitioner, with two sureties, had to give bonds for \$2,000 that fish were for food and exportation.

Your petitioner then went to his vessel and took charge of her. A few hours afterwards the said officer came on board again with a telegram from the preventive officer to pay \$1 a ton and ignore the license of Mourant, a copy of which is annexed marked "E," and he again took charge of your petitioner's schooner.

Your petitioner informed Mr. Mourant, who had granted the license, of this and received reply to pay nothing for license to preventive officer.

That a copy of said reply is annexed marked "F."

That the said officer would not allow your petitioner to continue fishing; and soon after your petitioner discovered that his seine had been tripped and the herring were all gone.

That this loss of herring occurred as a consequence of such interference by the preventive officer. That a copy of letter received from him is annexed "G."

That on the 13th August your petitioner went to the magistrate at Channel, Mr. Squarrie, and he wired the attorney general of Newfoundland at St. Johns and received reply, a copy of which is annexed marked "H," to pay for license.

That on receipt of this, your petitioner went to Channel and paid the license fee, \$1 per ton, in all, \$11, to Mr. Mourant, customs officer, and obtained receipt, which was shown to Richard Furneaux, the officer seizing, and he was asked to let ship go, but he refused and continued in charge.

That the magistrate from Channel sent a policeman on board who arrested and took your petitioner ashore for trial on or about the 20th August, for infringement of Bait Act, and a fine of \$6 was imposed.

Your petitioner paid this, as he could not afford an appeal, and further interference ceased.



By this time the herring season was over, the crew demoralized and your petitioner has taken no fish since, and the loss was very serious to your petitioner, who is an ordinary fisherman, unable to privately prosecute the parties who interfered and caused the loss of the herring from the seine and the loss of the season's work and worry and trouble to your petitioner; and your petitioner claims \$2,000 damages.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that your honour would make due enquiries into the actions of the officers of the Newfoundland government and demand recompense from them for damage caused and loss sustained by your petitioner in the premises, and a refund of the duty.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

HENRY DICKS.

Witness,

D. A. MACKINNON, *Notary Public.*

[Enclosure 3 in No. 44.]

"A."

No. 4.

1890.

*Fishing Bounty License, under Statute 45 Victoria, Chap. 18.*

PORT OF MURRAY HARBOUR, P.E.I., 28th day of April, 1890.

The herein named Henry Dicks, being a British subject, and owner of the British vessel "Hattie," 18 tons measurement, registered at Charlottetown, P.E.I., official number 88,644, carrying a crew of four men, having declared to me his intention to employ the "Hattie" in deep sea fishing in British waters, for fish other than shell fish, salmon and shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, for at least three months during the year 1890, is granted this license in order that the above named vessel, when having complied with the regulations, may be entitled to claim fishing bounty.

H. J. BRENTANT,  
*Sub-Collector.*

[Enclosure 4 in No. 44.]

"B."

PORT OF CHANNEL, NEWFOUNDLAND.

These are to certify all whom it doth concern, that Henry Dicks, master in command of the schooner "Hattie," burthen 18 tons, mounted with no guns, navigated with 5 men, B. P. built, and bound for coastwise fishing, having on board 130 herring barrels, 4½ tons salt, all duty paid; also stores and seine for the use of the voyage; hath here entered and cleared his said vessel according to law.

Given under my hand at the custom house, at the port of Channel, in the island of Newfoundland, this 10th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Plantation No. 20, General Clearance (Long).

CHAS. MOURANT,  
*Sub-Collector.*

[Enclosure 5 in No. 44.]

"C."

*Newfoundland Government Telegraph Lines, No.*

OFFICE STAMP AND DATE, 9th August, 1890.

Line No. .—Place from, Channel, .—No. of words, 17, paid.

No enquiry respecting this message can be attended to without production of this paper:—

To HENRY DICKS, Burnt Islands.

Better come up, cannot understand your case.

MOURANT.

[Enclosure 6 in No. 44.]

"D."



LICENSE.

*For Newfoundland deep sea fishery.*

To purchase, haul, or take bait fishes for the prosecution of the fishery.

According to the provisions of the act passed in the 52nd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the exportation and sale of bait fishes" permission is hereby given to Capt. H'y Dicks, of Prince Edward Island, of the schooner called "Hattie," to purchase and haul herrings to be taken on board the said vessel to be split by the master of said vessel for the purpose of food, not exceeding in all five hundred barrels, to be exported to the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Channel, this 11th day of August, A.D., 1890.

CHAS. MOURANT,  
*Sub-collector of Customs.*

Countersigned      B. BOND,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

Reference annexed, to 52 Vic., cap. 6, ss. 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11—re-exportation of bait fishes.

[Enclosure 7 in No. 44.]

"E."

*Newfoundland Government Telegraph Lines, No. 1.*

OFFICE STAMP AND DATE, 12th August, 1890.

Line No. .—Place from, Rose Blanche.—No. of words, 17, paid.

No enquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper.

To Capt. DICKS, Burnt Islands.

Insist you paying dollar per ton. Mourant cannot interfere, ignore any license you may have from him.

PREVENTIVE OFFICER.

[Enclosure 8 in No. 44.]

"F."

*Newfoundland Government Telegraph Lines, No. 4.*

OFFICE STAMP AND DATE, 12th Aug., 1890.

Line No. .—Place from, Channel.—No. of words, 19, paid.

No enquiry respecting this message can be attended to without production of this paper.

To HENRY DICKS, Burnt Islands.

Best my knowledge and belief pay nothing for license, as cargo is intended food purpose, and not for bait.

MOURANT.

[Enclosure 9 in No. 44.]

“ G.”

CUSTOMS, BURNT ISLANDS, 12th August, 1890.

Capt. DICKS.

DEAR SIR,—You are directed by the colonial secretary to pay a fee of \$1 per ton of your schooner, and to give bond that your herring will be duly cleared and landed at some port or ports in the Dominion of Canada.

Other business calls me to Rose Blanche, or I would stay and see you myself. You can therefore pay Mr. Tuesdell and make the necessary bond with him. In default of payment I will take legal proceedings. So the best way would be for you to settle this matter in as quiet a manner as possible.

Yours, &c.,

R. FURNEAUX,

*Preventive Officer.*

[Enclosure 10 in No. 44.]

“ H.”

*From Acting Attorney General, St. Johns, to Magistrate, Channel.*

ST. JOHNS, 14th August, 1890.

If foreigners haul herring for exportation for food and give bonds with approved sureties, they must pay \$1 per ton, but may take all they require. If hauled by our own people and sold to them for same purpose, and they comply with like conditions, they need pay no license.

*Acting Attorney General.*

[Enclosure 11 in No. 44.]

*Department of Marine and Fisheries—Fisheries Protection Service.*

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,

TORONTO, 3rd December, 1890.

*(Letter to Lieut. A. R. Gordon, 6th December, 1890, Lb. 62, p. 656.)*

Hon. C. H. TUPPER, M.P.,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a petition addressed to you by Henry Dicks, of Murray Harbour, Prince Edward Island, and I ask your favourable consideration for the prayer of his petition.

The case is fully set out in the petition and accompanying documents, and I beg to offer thereon the following remarks :

The schooner “ Hattie ” leaves a Canadian port to fish in British waters in Newfoundland, her catch being intended for sale, salted in the Dominion, she carries salt and empty barrels. She is entered at a customs house at Channel, and the collector demands duty on the salt and barrels in the ship, which, after protest, is paid, because vessel is not allowed to clear till the money is paid.

The petitioner then fishes in partnership with a Newfoundland vessel, when a still further claim is made on the Canadian vessel, that she shall take out a license. The vessels have meanwhile got a large quantity of herring trapped in the large seine, which they are engaged in salting and saving as fast as the few hands they carry are able to do the work. The Canadian vessel is then seized, and a constable put in charge. A first license is taken out, which is held to be insufficient by a second customs officer, and the vessel is again seized, and compelled to pay one dollar per ton license fee. The delays arising thus caused great loss to the petitioner. His seine was tripped and three hundreds barrels of herring set free, and instead of making two successful trips he did not get a full load.

I consider the loss of the three hundred barrels herring equivalent to a loss of \$1,200, and this with the harrassment which the petitioner suffered at the hands of the officers of the Newfoundland government could not be compensated properly for a less sum than the \$2,000 which the petitioner claims.

The man is only a poor fisherman, and is not able to take the necessary legal steps to defend his own rights or recover damages, and as he apparently endeavoured in every particular to comply with the local laws, his case is one which, I think, the government may fairly take up in the general interests of our fishermen, for this is not an isolated case, and there is a very strong feeling among the fishermen on our coasts that Newfoundlanders have every privilege on our shores, whilst, when they visit Newfoundland, they are regarded as foreigners, and treated in a directly hostile manner.

I have heard of many cases in which our fishermen have more or less suffered at the hands of the Newfoundland officials, but this is the only one in which I have been able to get the statement put into shape for action. If further evidence is desirable, the statement of the party fishing with Captain Dicks can be obtained.

In conclusion, I ask your favourable consideration for the prayer of the petition, as, knowing the petitioner personally, I have every faith in the accuracy of his statement.

I have, &c.,

ANDREW R. GORDON.

**No. 45.**

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,

TORONTO, 4th January, 1891.

Lieut.-Col. TILTON,  
Deputy Minister of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—In further reference to my letter of 3rd December, 1891, transmitting the petition of Henry Dicks, of Murray Harbour, I now forward herewith the further declaration of Adam Power, of Channel, Newfoundland.

Mr. Mackinnon, a barrister, of Georgetown, P.E.I., who has carefully looked into the case, writes me as follows:—

“It seems clear from the proclamation of the governor of Newfoundland on the 2nd April, and from the Bait Act, that the license obtained from Mourant, countersigned by the colonial secretary, should have protected Captain Dicks from further annoyance and consequent loss.”

So far as I am able to judge, I think the above opinion is thoroughly sound, and as Mr. Dicks really lost his summer's work, I trust he will obtain compensation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW R. GORDON.

**No. 46.**

*Sir Julian Pauncefote to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

WASHINGTON, 15th January, 1891.

His Excellency  
The Governor General,  
&c., &c. &c.,

MY LORD,—In accordance with instructions which I have received from the Marquis of Salisbury, I have the honour to transmit to your excellency the enclosed copy of a draft convention to improve commercial relations between the United States and the colony of Newfoundland, which was communicated to me on the 6th inst. by Mr. Blaine, as showing to what extent and on what conditions the government of the United States are willing to enter into an arrangement of the kind proposed by the government of Newfoundland in the month of October last.

I have, &c.,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 46.]

CONVENTION between Great Britain and the United States of America for the improvement of commercial relations between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's colony of Newfoundland.

The governments of Great Britain and the United States desiring to improve the commercial relations between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's colony of Newfoundland have appointed as their representative plenipotentiaries and given them full powers to treat and conclude such convention, that is to say :—

Her Britannic Majesty on her part has appointed Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the President of the United States has appointed on the part of the United States, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

And the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles :—

Art. 1.—United States fishing vessels entering the waters of Newfoundland shall have the privilege of purchasing herring, caplin, squid and other bait fishes, at all times on the same terms and conditions and subject to the same penalties in all respects as Newfoundland vessels.

They shall also have the privileges of touching and trading, selling fish and oil, and procuring supplies in Newfoundland, conforming to the harbour regulations, but without other charge than the payment of such light, harbour and customs dues as are or may be levied on Newfoundland fishing vessels.

Art. 2.—Dry codfish, cod oil, seal skins, herrings, salmon, trout and salmon trout, lobsters, cod roes, tongues and sounds, the product of the fisheries of Newfoundland, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty.

Also all hogsheads, barrels, kegs, boxes or tin cans in which the articles above named may be carried, shall be admitted free of duty. It is understood, however, that "green" codfish are not included in the provisions of this article.

Art. 3.—The officers of customs at the Newfoundland port where a vessel laden with the articles named in Art. 2 clears, shall give to the master of such vessel a sworn certificate that the fish shipped were taken in the waters of Newfoundland, which certificate shall be countersigned by the consul or consular agent of the United States and delivered to the proper officer of customs at the port of destination in the United States.

Art. 4.—When this convention shall come into operation, and during the continuance thereof, the duties to be levied and collected upon the following enumerated merchandise imported into the colony of Newfoundland from the United States shall not exceed the following amounts, viz. :—

Flour, 25 cents a barrel.

Pork, 1½ cents per pound.

Bacon, hams, tongues, smoked beef and sausages, 2¼ cents per pound, or \$2.50 per 112 pounds.

Beef, pigs' heads, hocks and feet, salted or cured, ½ cent per pound.

Indian meal, 25 cents per barrel.

Oatmeal, 30 cents per barrel of 200 pounds.

Pease, 30 cents per barrel.

Bran, Indian corn and rice, 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Salt in bulk, 20 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Kerosene oil, 6 cents per gallon.

The following articles, imported into the colony of Newfoundland from the United States, shall be admitted free of duty :—

Agricultural implements and machinery, imported by agricultural societies for the promotion of agriculture, crushing mills for mining purposes, raw cotton, corn for the manufacture of brooms, gas engines, when protected by patent, ploughs and harrows, reaping, raking, ploughing, potato-digging and seed-sowing machines, to be used in the colony, printing presses and printing types.

Art. 5.—It is understood that if any reduction is made by the colony of Newfoundland at any time during the term of this convention in the rates of duty upon the articles named in Art. 4 of this convention, the *said reduction* shall apply to the United States.

Art. 6.—The present convention shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the congress of the United States, on the one hand, and by the imperial parliament of Great Britain and the provincial legislature of Newfoundland on the other hand. Such assent having been given, the convention shall remain in force for five years from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of five years, or at any time afterwards.

Art. 7.—This convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington on the first day of February, 1891, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_

No. 47.

*Colonial Office to Governor General.*

(Cypher.)

23rd January, 1891.

Her Majesty's government have given fullest consideration to representations of Canada against proposed Newfoundland convention. As Canadian negotiations with United States could not even in despite of absence of further delay arising from dissolution of Dominion parliament be commenced before March, and may not be carried (?) this year, Newfoundland interests should not be indefinitely postponed. Newfoundland ministers informed me that they are willing to negotiate for an arrangement with Canada on a basis similar to that of proposed convention with the United States. Her Majesty's government strongly hope that your government will on this understanding withdraw opposition to ratification of convention between Newfoundland and United States.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 48.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 26th January, 1891.*

On a report dated 20th January, 1891, from the minister of marine and fisheries, submitting with reference to a minute of council of 31st December, 1890, relative to Mr. Henry Dicks for compensation for alleged illegal treatment by the customs authorities of Newfoundland, for the information of your excellency, further correspondence on the same subject, and recommending that it be brought to the notice of the government of Newfoundland.

The committee advise that your excellency be moved to communicate the enclosed information to the governor of Newfoundland.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk, Privy Council.

[Enclosure 1, in No. 48.]

DOMINION OF CANADA, )  
 Province of Prince Edward Island. }

In the matter of the application of Henry Dicks, of Murray Harbour, in Prince Edward Island, mariner and fisherman, for redress for wrongful treatment at the hands of the officials of the Newfoundland government.

Kings County,

*To wit :*

I, Adam Power, of Channel, in the colony of Newfoundland, master mariner, do solemnly declare that I know and am well acquainted with Henry Dicks, of Murray Harbour, in Prince Edward Island, for 12 or 13 years.

That I am master of the schooner "Harry Mathers," of Barrington, Nova Scotia, and also owner; and I reside, when home from sea, at Channel aforesaid.

That about the 5th or 6th day of August last, the said Henry Dicks telegraphed from Burnt Islands to me at Channel to come on with my said schooner to Burnt Islands and take from his seine a surplus quantity of herring, and I immediately proceeded after I got my supplies aboard; and on the 8th of that month went to Burnt Islands. When I arrived Captain Dicks came on board and told me his seine had been tripped and herring were all gone from the seine. That I went on board his schooner and found the officer of the customs in charge of his vessel.

That Captain Eastman, of schooner "Annie C." was by and told me the seine was tripped, and also said that there was a big haul of herring in the seine the day before, five or six hundred barrels, and that they had taken out only 130 barrels. That about a fortnight after, I met Captain Dicks at Channel and he then told me the officer, Furneaux, had detained him 12 days at Burnt Islands. That I helped him cooper up some of his herring, and saw that they were damaged by having been open to the weather too long, and that their sale would be spoiled by the delay. That Captain Dicks told me he could not cooper them up on account of the officer having charge. That on the 100 barrels I consider his loss would be equivalent to \$500 or thereabouts, as herrings were worth then five and six dollars a barrel, as his salt was used in them and the expense of taking so many bad herrings out of the barrels could not pay for the trouble and the expense. That he was detained at Channel about a week, and was put to a great deal of trouble owing to Captain Mourant advising one way and the other government officials acting otherwise, and I consider that he has been unfairly and unlawfully dealt with by the preventive officer and other officials of the said government; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the act respecting judicial oaths.

ADAM POWER.

Declared before me at Georgetown, in King's }  
 county, Prince Edward Island, this 20th }  
 day of November, A. D. 1890. }

D. A. MACKINNON,  
 Notary Public for Prince Edward Island.

No. 49.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 29th January, 1891.*

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a despatch dated the 15th January, 1891, from Her Majesty's minister at Washington, accompanied by the copy of a proposed convention between Great Britain and the United States for the

improvement of commercial relations between the United States and the colony of Newfoundland, and also the telegram from the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies to your excellency dated the 23rd January instant.

The sub-committee of council, to whom the despatch and enclosures were referred, report as follows :—

The reasons advanced in the minute of council, approved on the 12th December, 1890, referring to the negotiations for a trade and fishery arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland, appear to your excellency's government to be fully as important and pressing now as they were at the date of that minute, and to be as applicable to the present draft convention as to the draft which had then been under consideration.

While those reasons have doubtless been considered by Her Majesty's government, they do not appear to have had attached to them the weight which, in the opinion of your excellency's advisers, they are entitled to, for the despatch of Lord Knutsford, dated the 23rd January instant, merely intimates the inconvenience of delay with regard to the convention proposed for Newfoundland, as though only delay had been asked, and as though objections in point of principle had not been advanced.

Her Majesty's government will doubtless remember that when the protest of your excellency's government against the draft convention which was considered in December last was made known to the principal secretary of state for the colonies, his lordship intimated that if Canada were willing to commence negotiations at once the Newfoundland convention would not be concluded immediately, but that negotiations on behalf of Canada could go on *pari passu* with those regarding Newfoundland.

Your excellency's government at once assented to the propriety of this course, and announced their willingness to commence negotiations at once, with the sanction of Her Majesty's government, only expressing a preference for a formal and official conference under commission, rather than a private and unofficial discussion.

No responsibility for delay rests on your excellency's government. Even the dissolution of parliament, which has been referred to as possible, would not retard negotiations.

The sub-committee feel bound, therefore, to recommend that the government of Canada insist on the importance of the negotiations concerning trade relations with Canada proceeding *pari passu* with those affecting Newfoundland.

The sub-committee observe that an examination of the proposed convention will show that while, as was stated in the minute of council approved in December last, the advantages afforded to the British North American fishermen under the treaty of 1818 would be reduced almost to a nullity, the fishery products of Newfoundland would be admitted to the markets of the United States under such a convention on such terms as to displace very largely the like products exported by the fishermen of Canada to that country.

That the Canadian government has declared its policy to be that no commercial arrangements with a foreign country should be acceded to by Canada which would involve tariff discrimination against the mother country, and this principle has had the approval of Her Majesty's government; but it will be difficult to induce the people of Canada to continue to believe in the importance of that principle as a safeguard to the interests of the empire if Great Britain now makes a convention for Newfoundland under which the United States is able to discriminate directly against Canada.

The sub-committee are of opinion that your excellency's government should press the importance of permitting no discrimination, at least as against any part of British North America, to be made in any trade arrangement with the United States, and should continue to urge the necessity of insistence that in any such arrangement all Her Majesty's provinces in North America shall participate equally.

The sub-committee submit that it seems necessary further to invite close attention to the 5th article of the draft convention. That article seems fairly open to the construction that if the existing rates of duty in Newfoundland on the articles mentioned in article 4 shall be reduced as regards importations from other countries than the United States, the United States shall have a further reduction below that which the convention



fixes as the maximum duties on United States goods of that description. If this is the construction intended, the convention is open to the further objection that it stipulates for a continued preference in the markets of Newfoundland for United States products over those of every other country, involving therefore not only discrimination by the United States in favour of Newfoundland, but by Newfoundland in favour of the United States, and such discrimination would be against Canada and the mother country as well.

The committee concur in the said report of the sub-committee, and request that your excellency be pleased to transmit this minute, if approved, to the right honourable the principal secretary of state for the colonies.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Clerk, Privy Council.*

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**No. 50.**

[*Telegram.*]

HALIFAX, N.S., 20th March, 1891.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER,  
Marine Department, Ottawa.

Are Newfoundland bait laws regarding Canadian vessels same as last season? What change, if any? Fishermen enquiring.

JOHN STAIRS.

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**No. 51.**

[*Telegram.*]

OTTAWA, 20th March, 1891.

JOHN F. STAIRS, M. P., Halifax.

Think same bait laws in force, but am sending cable for certainty. Our vessels should pay fees demanded, under protest.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

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**No. 52.**

[*Telegram.*]

ST. JOHNS, NFLD., 23rd March, 1891.

Minister Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

I am directed to inform you that the Bait Act prohibiting supplies of bait to Canadian vessels will be rigidly enforced this season. This notice is given so as to prevent any misunderstanding as to the intention of the Newfoundland government.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

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**No. 53.**

[*Cable.*]

OTTAWA, 26th March, 1891.

Colonial Secretary,  
St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Received following cable purporting come from you. Cable begins: I am directed to inform you that the Bait Act prohibiting supplies of bait to Canadian vessels will be rigidly enforced this season; this notice is given so as to prevent any misunderstanding as to the intention of the Newfoundland government. Signed, Colonial Secretary. Cable ends.

As minute of Canadian government, twenty-ninth May, eighteen hundred and ninety, forwarded your government is unanswered, guarantees of Newfoundland delegates, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and of attorney general on behalf Newfoundland government not withdrawn nor expressly repudiated and considering the assurance Mr. Whiteway, in London, last summer, cannot believe cable genuine. Kindly say if so.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

No. 54.

(*Telegram.*)

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, 27th March, 1891.

HON. CHAS. TUPPER.  
Message genuine.

*Colonial Secretary.*

No. 55.

YARMOUTH, N.S., 28th March, 1891.

HON. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEAR SIR,—In conversation with some of our Bank fishermen who are compelled upon entering a port in Newfoundland to pay 24 cts. per ton light dues, and for the privilege of buying bait a further tax of \$1 per ton. I was asked if the department was aware of the fact that every year during the months of May and June there were hundreds of the citizens of Newfoundland who crossed over to the Canadian shore, and there lived and fished for four or five months of the year. If such is the case it would seem a hardship to our fishermen to be compelled to submit to so excessive a tax in Newfoundland when to the citizens of that colony Canada denies nothing. I am writing this at the suggestion of the masters of some of our Bankers.

I am yours,

J. R. KINNEY.

No. 56.

(*Telegram.*)

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, 28th March, 1891.

HON. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

Pray explain what you mean in your telegram to colonial secretary by words "considering assurance, Mr. Whiteway in London last summer," quotation ends—I distinctly declined to give any assurance.

WILLIAM WHITEWAY.

No. 57.

(*Cable.*)

OTTAWA, 28th March, 1891.

Sir WILLIAM WHITEWAY,  
St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Reference was to the following extract, High Commissioner's Report, 6th August last: "Sir William Whiteway said he had only recently learned the engagements made on this question by his predecessors, and recognized their force, and that so soon as the report of the commission appointed to enquire into the whole matter was

received, he would do what he could to meet the difficulty, and that the season was nearly over for this year. He said we all recognized the importance of having the most cordial relations between Newfoundland and Canada." Quotation ends. This account corroborated by Sir John Thompson.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

No. 58.

(Cable.)

OTTAWA, 28th March, 1891.

Sir WILLIAM WHITEWAY,  
St. Johns, Newfoundland.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM WHITEWAY,—I have duly received your cable message of this date, which reads as follows:—"Pray explain what you mean in your telegram to colonial secretary by words 'considering assurance Mr. Whiteway in London last summer.' Quotation ends. I distinctly declined to give an assurance."

On the 26th March, I had sent the following cable to the colonial secretary of your government:—

"Received following cable purporting to come from you. Cable begins: 'I am directed to inform you that the Bait Act prohibiting supplies of bait to Canadian vessels will be rigidly enforced this season. This notice is given so as to prevent any misunderstanding as to the intention of Newfoundland government. Signed, Colonial Secretary.' Cable ends. As minute of Canadian government, twenty-ninth May, eighteen hundred and ninety, forwarded your government is unanswered, guarantees of Newfoundland delegates, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and of attorney-general on behalf Newfoundland government not withdrawing nor expressly repudiated, and considering the assurance Mr. Whiteway in London last summer, cannot believe cable genuine. Kindly say if so."

Permit me, first of all, to apologize for the mistake made by me, on the spur of the moment, in referring to you as "Mr. Whiteway."

In reply to my cable of the 26th March, I received to-day from the colonial secretary a message dated the 27th March, stating: "Message genuine."

In reply to your enquiry as above, I have cabled you to-day as follows:—"Reference was to following extract, High Commissioner's Report, sixth August last"—"Sir William Whiteway said he had only recently learned the engagements made on this question by his predecessors, and recognized their force, and that so soon as the report of the commission appointed to enquire into the whole matter was received, he would do what he could to meet the difficulty, and that the season was now nearly over for this year. He said well recognized the importance of having the most cordial relations between Newfoundland and Canada"—quotation ends. "This account corroborated by Sir John Thompson."

I also enclose copy of the High Commissioner's Report, to which my cable refers, in full.

I need not add how much I regret to observe from the above communications the want of that cordiality which has hitherto existed in the relations between Canada and Newfoundland.

I sincerely hope that after further communication and consultation, our relations may become as pleasant as ever.

It may be out of place for me directly to interrogate you as to your reasons for assuming the attitude apparent from the correspondence we have had.

I cannot help adding, however, to my letter which covers the cable messages that have passed between us, an expression of the hope that my colleagues may soon be in possession of your reasons for pursuing the course adopted touching the Bait Act.

I am, dear Sir William Whiteway,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 59.

*(Telegram.)*

ST. JOHNS NEWFOUNDLAND, 30th March, 1891.

To Hon. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

I fail to see that language in your telegram to-day contains assurance conflicting with action this government in matter Bait Act; referring to engagements made by my predecessors—pray remind high commissioner my protest against Canadian interference to prevent Her Majesty's assent. I quite appreciate desirability preserving cordial relations with Canada, and upon reasonable proposals will willingly do what I can to meet difficulty; but greatly regret your government's recent action in matter United States convention evidencing hostility—not cordiality—to Newfoundland.

WILLIAM WHITEWAY.

## No. 60.

*(Telegram.)*

PHILADELPHIA, 2nd April, 1891.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER, Ottawa.

Ask Sir James Winter cable you number fishing licenses issued Newfoundland under *modus* for different years.

CHARLES TUPPER.

## No. 61.

*(Cable.)*

OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1891.

Sir JAMES WINTER, St Johns, Newfoundland.

Please cable number licenses issued Newfoundland *modus vivendi* each year.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 62.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, 3rd April, 1891.

J. R. KINNEY, Esq.,  
Inspector of Fisheries,  
Yarmouth, N. S.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th ultimo, stating that "every year during the months of May and June there are hundreds of the citizens of Newfoundland who cross over to the Canadian shore and there live and fish for four or five months of the year;" and to request you to please give further particulars as to the particular shores visited by these people.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN TILTON,  
*Deputy Minister of Fisheries.*

## No. 63.

*(Cable.)*

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., 6th April, 1891.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER, Ottawa.

Unable to procure information you ask immediately. Government forbid officials furnish.

WINTER.

## No. 64.

*(Telegram.)*

LUNENBURG, N.S., 7th April, 1891.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

Reported here that Newfoundland refuses bait to Dominion fishermen. Our vessels ready to sail, and skippers would like to know what action, if any, has been taken by government in their interest; wire reply immediately.

W. A. LETSON,  
*Ed. Argus.*

## No. 65.

*(Telegram.)*

YARMOUTH, N.S., 7th April, 1891.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

Telegrams from our fishing captains say Newfoundland government prohibits Canadian vessels getting bait. Vessels coming back without any, as there is no bait on our own shore now. This prohibition means ruin to our Bank fisheries. You are probably aware that Newfoundland merchants send thousands of men to the Labrador shore and fishing grounds every year; in fact fully one-half their fish are caught in Canadian waters with the Canadian shore as a base of operations. In view of these facts cannot our government induce Newfoundland to revoke this outrageous prohibition.

PARKER, EAKINS & CO.  
A. F. STONEMAN & CO.  
H. & N. B. LEWIS.

## No. 66.

*(Telegram.)*

OTTAWA, 8th April, 1891.

PARKER, EAKINS & Co.,  
Yarmouth, N. S.

W. A. LETSON,  
Lunenburg, N. S.

Telegram received; Canadian government long ago urged Newfoundland to suspend operation of Bait Act against our fishing vessels. Have recently sent a delegate to further press the subject to a favourable conclusion. We have placed the case before imperial authorities as well.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 67.

ST. PIERRE, Miq., 10th April, 1891.

Minister Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

Newfoundland government refused to give us bait under any conditions, which will be great loss to us. Please advise to protect us. Answer.

RUFUS HINES, CAPT.,  
*Schooner "Donald Cann," of Yarmouth.*

## No. 68.

[Telegram.]

OTTAWA, 10th April, 1891.

CAPTAIN RUFUS HINES,  
Schooner "Donald Cann,"  
St. Pierre, Miquelon Island.

Canadian government has for some time been endeavouring with the British and Newfoundland governments to prevent injury to which you refer; a special delegate is now in communication with both governments on the subject.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 69.

*Sir T. O'Brien to Lord Stanley of Preston.*GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
ST. JOHNS, Nfld., 10th April, 1891.

The Governor General,

MY LORD,—With reference to your lordship's despatches of the 10th and 30th January last, forwarding for the consideration of my ministers copies of the minutes of the privy council of Canada, dealing with the petition of Mr. Henry Dicks for compensation for alleged illegal treatment by the customs officers of this colony, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter from the colonial secretary, from which your lordship will observe that my government decline to consider any claim for compensation, as they hold that Mr. Dicks was violating the local laws when the alleged acts took place.

I have, etc.,  
T. O'BRIEN, *Lt.-Col.,*  
*Governor.*

[Enclosure 1 in No. 69.]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ST. JOHNS, 9th April, 1891.

CECIL FANE, Esq., Private Secretary.

SIR,—In reference to despatches from the Governor General of Canada, of the 10th and 30th January last, herewith returned, communicating copies of the minutes of the privy council of Canada in support of a claim of Mr. Henry Dicks, of Prince Edward Island, requesting compensation for certain alleged grievances suffered by him at the hands of the Newfoundland customs officials, I am to say that the government consider that there are no grounds for the claim set up by Mr. Dicks, as if he did suffer loss, it was consequent upon a breach of the local laws.

I have, &c.,  
R. BOND,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

## No. 70.

*Re Dicks.*

GEORGETOWN, P.E.I., 14th April, 1891.

Capt. A. R. GORDON, R.N.,  
 Meteorological Office, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—In this matter has the minister of marine been able to secure compensation for the loss sustained by applicant? Mr. Dicks has been expecting results and asks me what progress is made. Delay no-doubt was caused by general election. Has the Newfoundland government refused to make enquiry into the facts of the case; or if such enquiry has been made, on what grounds do they neglect making good the damage? This special case seems strongly in favour of applicant and there should be very little trouble in coming to a settlement—the only point about which there may be dispute would seem to be as to the amount of damages.

Mr. Dicks claims that the duty he paid should be refunded with compensation for the damages caused him.

After obtaining a clearance, all duty paid, and holding a license from the sub-collector of customs, countersigned by the colonial secretary to haul herring for exportation, how can the Newfoundland government justify the seizure of Mr. Dicks' schooner and the arrest of his person for acting under their license?

Recently from press accounts the government of Newfoundland does not seem to be in the best of temper. Is any arrangement come to with them regarding the fisheries for the coming season?

A report of how matters stand will oblige.

Yours sincerely,

D. A. MACKINNON.

## No. 71.

[*Telegram.*]

OTTAWA, 14th April, 1891.

To Collector Customs at Halifax, N.S.

Send list as complete as possible of all Canadian vessels belonging to your district which took out licenses in Newfoundland last year to purchase bait, the amount paid in each case and by whom; names of owners and names of masters of vessels to be stated.

JOHN TILTON, *D.M.F.*

## No. 72.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 21st April, 1891.*

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration the annexed report dated 17th April, 1891, of the minister of marine and fisheries with reference to the fishery interests of Canada.

The committee, concurring in the said report and the recommendation therein contained, submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Clerk, Privy Council.*

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[Enclosure 1 in No. 72.]

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, CANADA,  
17th April, 1891.

To His Excellency  
The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned has the honour to advert to circumstances of grave importance to the fishery interests of Canada.

Your excellency will recollect that in 1887, the Canadian government learned with surprise that it had been proposed in the provisions of a bill of a legislature in a British colony to exclude subjects of Her Majesty, residing in Canada, from their supply of bait in that colony, either by purchase or by catch, and to exclude Canadian fishermen upon the coast of Labrador from the right to catch herrings, and to trade in these fish there, and generally on the coast of Newfoundland to obstruct Canadian vessels in the trade of bait fishes.

Against this proposed legislation the Canadian government most earnestly protested. It has not been deemed necessary in past reports to dwell upon the constitutional question involved in an attempt by a colonial legislature in the British empire to exclude British subjects from their right to fish in British waters on terms of equality. It was considered sufficient by your excellency's government to point out the grave consequences threatened by the proposed act to thousands of British subjects in a neighbouring colony, and the peril in which an enormous industry would be involved by the allowance of this legislation.

This legislation known as the "Bait Act of 1887" was reserved for royal assent. It became the subject of discussion between the Canadian government and that of Her Majesty.

The representations of the Canadian government were in 1887 communicated by Her Majesty's government to the government of Newfoundland.

It has already been shown that ample assurances were at that time obtained from the Newfoundland authorities in precise terms, that this legislation was not intended to, nor would it curtail the privileges of British fishermen.

Pledges, solemn, formal and distinct, on behalf of the government of Newfoundland, were promptly conveyed that Canadian fishermen should enjoy equal privileges with those of Newfoundland.

Upon these assurances Her Majesty was advised to assent to the bill.

In 1889 the legislature of Newfoundland passed an act, entitled: "An act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the importation and sale of bait fishes."

This act was proclaimed on the 3rd day of April, 1890. It includes the provisions of the act of 1887.

It prohibits the export, catch, purchase, or having in possession any bait fishes for the purpose of exportation from Newfoundland.

Provision is made for the granting of licenses for the above purposes under the authority of the governor in council.

Extraordinary penalties and imprisonment follow the fishing for, or having possession of herring, caplin, squid or other bait fishes in the bays and harbours, or other places in Newfoundland.

Under the fourth section the operation of the act may be suspended or limited by the governor in council.

In 1889, the act, according to the understanding to which reference is made, was not enforced against British subjects, but in 1890 the colony of Newfoundland, notwithstanding the specific assurances to the contrary, compelled Canadian vessels under the provisions of this legislation to pay a heavy tax equal to \$1 on each ton of the ship's tonnage, for the privilege of buying bait in Newfoundland ports, upon limited occasions.

Touching the nature of the pledges upon which the Canadian government had previous to last year implicitly relied, reference may again be made to Sir Ambrose Shea, who, speaking for Newfoundland, said in a despatch to the colonial office, 27th April,



1887: "Such an enactment was necessarily framed in general terms to avoid the declaration of its specific bearing on foreigners, which on international grounds might have raised difficulties to its acceptance by Her Majesty's government. But I feel the Dominion government has no real ground for its opposition, from which it will at once recede when authorized assurances are given that in carrying out the law *no supposed ambiguity will be allowed to operate to the prejudice of Canada's fishermen with whom we have common rights on the coasts of the Dominion.*" (The italics are those of the undersigned.)

And further on he says:—"It must, I submit, be manifest that the course taken by the Dominion government has arisen from a complete misapprehension of the views and purposes of the Newfoundland legislature, and while I should regret if they could be justified in their conclusion of such unfriendly legislation, I feel Her Majesty's Government will be satisfied that such impressions are unfounded, and moreover are fully explained away by our statement of the aims of the act and *its assured uniform application to all British subjects.*" \* \* \* \*

(The italics are those of the undersigned.)

On the same day, Sir Robert Thorburn, K.C.M.G., to whom the Canadian remonstrance was also referred, wrote as follows to the colonial office:—

"I respectfully submit that the objections raised are entirely untenable and cannot be found on grounds other than entire misconception of the scope and intention of the measure, which so far from prejudicially affecting the interests of Canadian fishermen must materially assist the success of their operations in curtailing the competition of foreign fishermen, firstly in procuring the essential supply of bait."

The attorney general of Newfoundland went on to say that no difficulty would arise in procuring the license required by the act, as it was unlikely that regulations would be imposed that would hamper the operations of Newfoundland fishermen to an equal, if not a greater degree than those of their neighbours, and he enclosed copies of cablegrams as follows:—

"To Attorney General:—Canadian government evidently misunderstood scope and intention of our Bait Act. Assure them promptly by telegraph that their fishermen will enjoy equal privileges with our own, and that practically there will be no restrictions on bait supply of any British subject—Thorburn."

"To Sir Chas. Tupper, Ottawa:—Your fishermen are on same footing as ours under Bait Bill, and no practical impediment in way of either. Our government will give any required guarantee that this is our reading of the act: Advise colonial office as soon as possible that this explanation is satisfactory.—Thorburn. Shea."

The right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies, in his despatch of 20th May, 1887, after stating that he had caused the minute of Canadian privy council, dated 11th April, 1887, with its enclosures, to be referred to the Newfoundland delegates, said:—"The explanation given by Sir R. Thorburn as to the scope of the measure and his assurance as to the manner in which it will be worked appeared to Her Majesty's government to offer sufficient safeguards for Canadian interests, and they did not therefore hesitate to advise Her Majesty to assent to it."

The undersigned again submits that it was upon these assurances, and upon these alone, so unreservedly given by the Newfoundland government, that Her Majesty's government was induced to recommend royal assent to the legislation then under consideration. If any question or doubt could possibly arise regarding the intention of the Newfoundland authorities when conveying these assurances, it is dispelled by the cablegram from the then attorney general of Newfoundland to the then minister of marine and fisheries, dated 20th April, 1887, sent for the express purpose of removing Canadian objections and with a view of promoting royal assent in the following words:—

"We learn with surprise and regret your government apprehend our Bait Act will interfere with Canadian fishermen. I am authorized give you fullest assurance no interference or hindrance whatever of Canadian fishermen contemplated. Act necessarily framed so as to confer upon governor discretionary powers in granting licenses to sell or

export bait : our only object being to prevent supply to foreign subsidized rivals. Fullest rights and privileges of all British fishermen to take or purchase for their own use as hitherto enjoyed will be maintained. Please communicate this information to your representative or agents in London, to *remove objection our act and promote royal assent.*"

(The italics are those of the undersigned.)

Against the conduct of the government of Newfoundland, your excellency's ministers have earnestly protested without effect—without even a reply from the government of that colony.

The facts set out in the above despatches have been before the present administration of the government of Newfoundland for almost a year.

The only apparent result of a reminder of the solemn pledges given by the Newfoundland government to Canada, and to Her Majesty's government, that the bait legislation would not affect Canadian fishermen to any greater extent than those in Newfoundland is the summary and sudden enforcement of this act against Canadian fishermen, and the exemption from its provisions of United States fishermen at the same time. This is all the more remarkable in the light of Lord Knutsford's despatch of 9th July, 1890, to your excellency, covering an extract from a minute of council (Newfoundland) of 20th June, 1890, communicated to him by Sir Terrence O'Brien. This extract reads as follows:—"On consideration of telegrams received from several customs officers relating to the supply of caplin bait to foreign vessels, it was resolved that the following instructions be telegraphed to all customs officials:—From this date vessels requiring caplin or squid may, instead of paying tonnage license, obtain a license to purchase the particular quantity of bait they require by paying a license fee, calculated at the rate of \$1 per barrel, but no vessel to take more than 40 barrels. You will observe that by the foregoing system vessels may enter as often as they require. Those vessels preferring to take bait under present system can do so." It is necessary to remark in passing that even the modification quoted in no way met the objections of your excellency's government previously urged.

The undersigned desires to refer to the interview between the high commissioner for Canada, and the Honourable Sir John Thompson, and Sir Wm. Whiteway, the Premier of Newfoundland, and Mr. Emerson, Speaker of the House of Assembly of that colony, held in London on the 5th August, 1890, detailed in the high commissioner's despatch of 6th August, 1890, to the prime minister of Canada.

The high commissioner reported:—"Sir Wm. Whiteway said he had only recently learned the engagements made on this question by his predecessors, and recognized their force, and that as soon as the report of the commission appointed to enquire into the whole matter was received, he would do what he could to meet the difficulty, and that the season was now nearly over for this year. He said we all recognize the importance of having the most cordial relations between Newfoundland and Canada."

Notwithstanding the reiterated assurances on the part of the Newfoundland authorities that Canadian fishermen would not be affected by the bait legislation, and that they would continue to enjoy equal privileges on the coasts of that colony with the local fishermen as is accorded on the Canadian coasts, it is hardly necessary to say that they were, during last season, notoriously hampered by officials under the Bait Act; license fees were collected, and the masters of vessels subjected to extraordinary treatment.

While the representations of the Canadian government have not been acknowledged by the government of Newfoundland, the undersigned has received an abrupt intimation from the colonial secretary of Newfoundland, by cable, to the effect that the Bait Act will be rigidly enforced against Canada during the coming season. He now learns the extraordinary information contained in the appended newspaper extracts that on no account whatever is bait to be supplied to Canadian fishermen, while every facility is to be afforded those of the neighbouring republic to procure bait free of any government charges.

In this connection, and to further show the gravity of the position, the undersigned appends a telegram received by him from Messrs. Parker, Eakins & Co., A. F. Stoneman & Co., and H. & N. B. Lewis, leading fish merchants of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, reporting the refusal of bait to Canadian fishermen, and that their vessels are returning for want of same. In this action, it will be observed, they apprehend nothing less than ruin to the Canadian bank fisheries.

The newspaper extracts appended describe the treatment recently received by the Canadian schooner "Ocean Belle," of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Captain Wrayton, master.

It will be observed that Commissioner Sullivan, the senior customs officer of the Newfoundland government on the coast, informed Captain Wrayton that on no condition was bait to be given to Canadians this season, while United States vessels are now permitted to obtain all the bait they require, free of any government charge, in the ports of Newfoundland.

A formal statement of the facts connected with the case of the "Ocean Belle" will be presented to your excellency later on, the undersigned understanding it is now in the course of preparation.

The undersigned has been furnished with a copy of a newspaper published in the state of Massachusetts, the *Cape Ann Advertiser*, wherein are published the "Instructions to magistrates, customs officers, &c., in relation to the enforcement of the Bait Act of 1889."

While from the proclamation referred to in these instructions, it appears that Canadian vessels are prohibited from obtaining under any circumstances bait fishes, it is to be observed that no definite intimation of such a policy being intended or adopted ever reached the Canadian government beyond that contained in the cable from the colonial secretary of the 26th day of March. This proclamation and instructions are now made known to the undersigned through a newspaper published in the fishing district of one of the United States.

The undersigned in considering the extraordinary conduct of the Newfoundland government in enforcing the Bait Act against British vessels while suspending it against foreign fishermen, deems it not out of place to call attention to the utterances of the recognized organ of the present administration at Washington, the *New York Tribune*.

In its issue of 26th November, 1890, when treating upon the negotiations then going on between Newfoundland and the United States, whereby it was proposed that Newfoundland should discriminate in favour of the United States, and against Canada, the following suggestions were made regarding the Bait Act. \* \* \* \*

"The enforcement of that act is left with the colonial government. It can modify it or suspend it, or apply it to the vessels of one country, and not to those of another, as it pleases. At least, the government has assumed that it possessed this authority, and we have not observed that its view has been in any way challenged, unless by a recent decision of the colonial courts setting aside certain verdicts obtained against American vessels for violations of the act. The significance of this decision has not been revealed in the despatches recording it, but of course Mr. Bond will be able to explain just what it means. If it leaves the government in possession of the authority it has been exercising, the relation Mr. Bond is seeking to bring about would seem to admit of an easy establishment" \* \* \* \*

" \* \* \* if Newfoundland is prepared to give our fishermen exclusive privileges under the existing Bait Act, it seems to us that reciprocity can be easily and quickly effected without any formal proceeding" \* \* \* \*

It would from this appear that Her Majesty's government, having, in the interests of the empire, refused to sanction a treaty which proposed to place United States fishermen and United States on a favourable footing in Newfoundland markets and in British waters surrounding that island, to the detriment and exclusion of British subjects, and contrary to terms of the treaty of 1818, the government of that colony now seeks to bring about those relations with the United States in the indirect manner suggested by the *Tribune*.

It may further be observed that the conduct on the part of the present government of Newfoundland is such that a leading organ of public opinion in New York is forced to denounce it, although it is attempted in the interest of the citizens of that country. An article from the *New York Times* is appended to this report.

It has been shown that in May, 1890, a full statement of the pledges given by the government of Newfoundland, that the bait legislation would not be used or employed to the detriment of Canada, was presented to that government.

The only result of this reminder is a further and more dangerous violation of the pledges made. Should the government of that colony further persist in disregarding the assurances upon which Her Majesty's government was pleased to assent to legislation of the peculiar character now under review, the undersigned has the honour to recommend that your excellency be moved to urge upon Her Majesty's government the necessity of procuring legislation by the imperial parliament for the repeal of the Newfoundland Bait Act.

Considering the absence of bait fishes on the Canadian coast at this season of the year, and the great number of Canadian fishing vessels now fitted out and manned, but unable to proceed to the Bank fishery for want of bait procurable in Newfoundland, the undersigned has the honour to further recommend that your excellency be moved to communicate by cable the purport of this report, if approved, to Her Majesty's government, so that advantage may be taken of the presence of the premier of Newfoundland, who is now in London, to relieve, if possible, the Canadian bank fishermen from intense financial distress.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. TUPPER,

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

[Enclosure 2, in No. 72.]

APPENDIX "A."

*(The Morning Herald, Saturday, 4 April, 1891.)*

#### IS IT RETALIATION ?

OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT OF A HALIFAX CAPTAIN, BY NEWFOUNDLAND CUSTOMS OFFICIALS—  
THEY REFUSE TO ALLOW HIM TO OBTAIN A CARGO OF HERRING—NO BAIT  
IN NEWFOUNDLAND WATERS FOR CANADIAN VESSELS.

The schooner *Ocean Belle*, Captain Wrayton, arrived yesterday from St. Jacques, Fortune Bay, Nfld., after a passage of 55 hours, 8 of which were consumed in passing through ice. He relates a remarkable experience of the tyrannical conduct of Newfoundland government officials. A *Herald* reporter called upon Captain Wrayton last night to ascertain the facts. He has, for the past two or three years, gone to Fortune Bay to purchase fish for disposal in this market. He had always conformed to the local requirements and had never been molested. The *Ocean Belle* reached Fortune Bay on March 17th, and between that time and the 24th, had secured 300 barrels of herring. On the 25th, he had concluded a bargain with Captain Patrick Farrell for the purchase of 250 barrels more, which would have completed his cargo, when the government boat *Greyhound* with Customs Collector Hubert appeared on the scene. Captain Wrayton was sent for and informed that he would be allowed to take no more fish. This was in consequence, the officers said, of instructions from St. Johns. Everybody was prohibited from selling herring. Policemen were put on board Farrell's vessel, which lay alongside the *Greyhound*, to see that these orders were carried out. The next day Collector Hubert ordered Farrell's fish to be thrown overboard, to make sure that it should not be sold to Wrayton, and alleging that it was illegal to have it in his possession. The arbitrary measures were enforced, the officials said, in accordance with instructions from headquarters, though they did not furnish any documents. Captain Wrayton

asked for a written statement from the officials that they had refused to allow him to prosecute his business, but they were careful not to give anything of the kind. They would assign no reason for their action, but merely reiterated the order that under no circumstance could he obtain the fish. This, in view of the fact that he had furnished the required bond for \$1,000 that the fish he purchased would not be disposed of in St. Pierre. Captain Wrayton could not believe that those officers were acting legally, and left Belloram for East Bay to endeavor to get his cargo filled up. Soon after his arrival there Commissioner Sullivan came after him in the steamer Fiona and boarded the Ocean Belle, asking the captain what he was after. He told him that he had secured 300 barrels of frozen herring for Halifax and that he needed 250 more to complete his cargo. Commissioner Sullivan's word is law in those regions. He acts as though he were both government and court, and he positively refused to allow him to obtain a single barrel. He was doubtful, indeed, he said, whether he would allow him to retain what he had already secured. Sullivan put a force of police on the Ocean Belle to guard the schooner, while he went to Bay Largent to communicate with the government, telling Captain Wrayton that he would inform him of the decision. He was kept waiting for three days and then could get no satisfaction. Nothing was said, however, of confiscating the 300 barrels he had in the hold. Farrell feels as deeply aggrieved as does Captain Wrayton. It was a clear loss to him of 250 barrels for which he had a willing purchaser. It looks a little as if Sullivan had found that he was going too fast in his conduct. It is evidently simply a case of retaliation against Canadian vessels. The Newfoundlanders profess to think that Canadian influence destroyed Bond's alleged chances for negotiating his reciprocity treaty with the United States; Canadians are accordingly put on the same level with the French; they are to be equally harrassed and closely watched. Commissioner Sullivan said that bait was to be given to Canadians on no condition. He had, he told Captain Wrayton, received telegraphic orders to that effect from St. Johns, and they would certainly be carried out. The injustice of this is the greater when Americans are freely allowed to take all the bait they desire. An instance of this is the case of Parker, Eakins & Co's. Yarmouth schooner. Her captain was informed by the officials that no vessels belonging to the dominion could obtain bait under any circumstances, though the Yankees were given all the facilities they desired, to do so.

Captain Wrayton intends this morning presenting his case to T. E. Kenny, M.P. He thinks he has a good claim against the Newfoundland government for damages, and intends to push his claim.

(*The Empire, Toronto, Monday, 6th April, 1891.*)

#### NEWFOUNDLAND'S ACTION

CAUSES MUCH IRRITATION AMONG NOVA SCOTIA FISHERMEN.

HALIFAX, 5th April.—The action of the Newfoundland government in refusing to permit Canadian vessels to obtain bait in the waters of that colony is causing much irritation among Nova Scotia fishermen and vessel owners. Besides being a piece of spiteful retaliation because of Canada's successful protest against the imperial assent being given to the Bond-Blaine reciprocity treaty, it is a gross breach of faith on the part of the Newfoundland administration with both Canada and England. When Sir William Whiteway, premier of the colony, was in England last year he held a conference in the colonial office with Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Thompson, representing the dominion government, and in the presence of Lord Knutsford pledged his Government not to enforce the provisions of the bait law against Canada. But Sir William Whiteway is a weak man, and though nominally premier, Mr. Bond appears to be the governing power in Newfoundland. Mr. Bond is naturally very much chagrined because his treaty with Mr. Blaine was blocked by Canada's intervention, and now seeks retaliation by placing Canadian fishermen and vessels at the same disadvantage

that the French fishermen suffer in regard to the purchase of bait; but Newfoundland's treatment of Canada is far worse than its treatment of France. Its only excuse for refusing to permit the French to obtain bait is that the enormous bounties paid by the French government are driving Newfoundland fish out of the Mediterranean markets, and that to supply French fishermen with the one essential to catching those fish is to commit commercial suicide. But Canada, though paying a small bounty, is in no sense a rival of Newfoundland in Mediterranean markets. The most striking feature of Newfoundland's conduct, however, is the fact that, while she refuses bait to her fellow British subjects under any circumstances, she furnishes ample supplies free of cost as regards license fees to alien Americans. While Newfoundland has a perfect right to furnish Americans with bait, she must do the same with Canada. It is stated on authority here that the imperial government will not for a moment permit such a discrimination against subjects of the empire as Newfoundland is now attempting. Great surprise is expressed that Governor O'Brien should permit himself to become such a tool in the hands of his advisers as to consent to such executive action, and a prominent official here expressed the opinion to your correspondent that the governor would undoubtedly receive a severe reprimand from the colonial office, and possibly be recalled. Mr. Bond's object in refusing bait to both Canadians and French, while giving Americans all the privileges of the coast, appears to be three-fold: 1. To annoy both the Canadian and imperial governments with new complications; 2, to secure the whole bait and supply trade of the American fleet to Newfoundland, and incidentally to increase the desire for the annexation of the colony to the republic; and, 3, by this marked manifestation of friendliness to the United States to convince Mr. Blaine that the base of supplies afforded by Newfoundland renders American fishermen entirely independent of the Canadian coast. It is thought by this Mr. Bond hopes to hamper the impending negotiations between the delegates of the dominion government and Mr. Blaine. Captain Wrayton, of the schooner "Ocean Belle," who was detained three days and subsequently ordered to leave Newfoundland waters, will press his claim for damages for losses sustained. His vessel was not a fisherman, but a commercial vessel, and did not require the herring for bait to pursue a fishing voyage, but for commercial purposes. He made oath that he had no intention of selling that bait to the French at St. Pierre, and gave a bond for \$1,000 that he would not do so. He insists that the dominion government immediately cable a strong protest to the imperial government against Newfoundland's action, call upon them to bring the colony back to a common sense policy and press his claim for damages. The action of the people of the west coast of Newfoundland in repudiating the action got up by St. Johns politicians and merchants against the arbitration with France, and pledging themselves to loyally accept the decision of the arbitration, places Sir William Whiteway and his government in a very awkward fix, and will add materially to the difficulties of the delegates who leave St. Johns tomorrow for England.

*(By Telegraph from Halifax.)*

Capt. Michael Wrayton, of the Halifax schooner "Ocean Belle," arrived from Newfoundland lately, gives details of the outrageous treatment experienced at the hands of the Newfoundland authorities, which, if confirmed, will necessarily produce very strained relations between Canada and her sister colony. Wrayton says he had secured 300 barrels of herring at Belloram, and made oath that they were for Halifax, but Collector Hubert, from Harbour Breton, put in an appearance in the bait steamer "Greyhound" and ordered Wrayton not to take any herring on board. Capt. Patrick Farrell offered Wrayton a supply of fish, but he, too, was forbidden to supply the Canadian, and police were placed on Farrell's vessel to prevent his supplying Wrayton. Subsequently Bait Commissioner Sullivan came along in a steamer, and compelled his officials to throw overboard a portion of the cargo of herring that Wrayton already had aboard the "Ocean Belle." The vessel was detained in charge of the police three days, when Wrayton was ordered to leave the Newfoundland coast. Wrayton further states that the captain of a vessel owned by Parker, Eakins & Co., Yarmouth, which put into

St. Jacques for bait, was informed by the officials there that no Canadian vessel would be allowed to obtain bait under any circumstances, while American vessels would get bait free of any government charge.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 72.]

APPENDIX B.

(Telegram.)

YARMOUTH, N.S., 7th April, 1891.

HON. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

Telegrams from our fishing captains say Newfoundland government prohibits Canadian vessels getting bait. Vessels coming back without any as there is no bait on our shore now. This prohibition means ruin to our bank fisheries. You are probably aware that Newfoundland merchants send thousands of men to the Labrador shore and fishing grounds every year; in fact, fully one-half their fish are caught in Canadian waters with the Canadian shore as a base of operations. In view of these facts, cannot our government induce Newfoundland to revoke this outrageous prohibition?

PARKER, EAKINS & CO.,  
STONEMAN & CO.,  
H. & N. B. LEWIS.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 72.]

APPENDIX C.

*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

FRIDAY, 10th April, 1891.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAGISTRATES, CUSTOMS OFFICERS, &C., IN RELATION TO ENFORCEMENT OF "BAIT ACT, 1889."

Under proclamation of the Governor, no exportation, or sale, or purchase, or taking of bait fishes of any sort, is to be permitted without a license.

Licenses of three sorts will be granted: Free of charge to vessels belonging to Newfoundland prosecuting the deep sea fishery to purchase, haul or take bait fishes; one to Newfoundland punt fishermen, free of charge to catch bait for sale to foreign vessels or otherwise; and one free of charge to American vessels to purchase bait.

In all cases of application for licenses (except Newfoundland punt fishermen who catch for sale), the party applying must make an affidavit setting forth all the particulars required to be stated in the license. (*See* Bait Act, 1889.) This affidavit may be made either by the master of the vessel for which the license is applied for, or by the owner, the agent of the owner, or on behalf of the master. Blank forms of these affidavits of each sort are furnished. The affidavits may be made before a magistrate or a customs officer.

You will notice that the licenses have been signed by the colonial secretary, and they must be also signed by the person issuing the licenses, either a customs officer or magistrate.

No license shall be granted except to Newfoundland and United States fishing vessels, and before granting such license the customs officer or magistrate shall require to have produced to him the ship's register in the case of Newfoundland vessels, and in the case of United States vessels the clearance papers from the American customs.

All vessels shall be restricted to eight barrels of herring per dory; to ten barrels of caplin per dory, and to four barrels of squid per dory, and shall be compelled to

take out a new license upon each entry into any port in this colony. A second license to purchase or take herring bait shall not be granted within eighteen days from the date of the previous license, and a second license to purchase or take caplin or squid bait shall not be granted within fourteen days from the date of the previous license.

Upon granting a license to an American vessel, you shall notify the customs officers at all the other ports of entry, by telegram or letter that you granted such license, stating date of issue, so as to prevent such vessel from obtaining a second license within the period stated above.

In the case of a vessel taking bait at your port, you will see that only the quantity named in license is taken aboard.

If a vessel is found supplying bait in contravention of the provisions of this act, the license of said vessel shall be forfeited forthwith.

No American vessel is to be permitted to leave the port where she has baited unless the bait purchased has been iced down.

R. BOND,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 20th March, 1891.

[Enclosure 5 in No. 72.]

#### APPENDIX D.

*The New York Times.*

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, 9th April, 1891.

The indignation expressed by the government and people of the dominion at the reported discrimination of Newfoundland against Canadian fishermen is not difficult to understand. It even seems rather singular when the bait act of last year included dominion fishermen under its restrictions as well as the French and the New Englanders. But that provision, if it did not look particularly neighbourly, could be defended on the ground that Newfoundland felt the need of protecting her bait supply from exhaustion against all comers, and did not rest her restrictions wholly on the score of nationality. As Newfoundland was not a part of the dominion but a distinct British colony, she could, perhaps, in legislating for her own people, include Canadian fishermen among the general class of outsiders. But it is quite a different matter to refuse licenses for buying bait to Canadians and to grant them to Americans, as the despatches from several quarters have lately accused her officials of doing. Such a discrimination against a sister colony may well have caused a protest to be sent to London. Perhaps the favour shown to Americans has been due hitherto to the separate convention with the United States which Newfoundland hoped to be allowed to be arranged; but as to its attitude toward Canadian fishermen, there is evidently room for explanation from the St. Johns government.

#### No. 73.

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING STREET, 23rd April, 1891.

Governor General

The Right Honorable

The Lord STANLEY OF PRESTON.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your ministers, a copy of a proclamation by the governor of Newfoundland and instructions in connection with the enforcement of the Bait Act for the season of 1891.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

NOTE.—The proclamation mentioned in this despatch will be found among the enclosures in order in council 21st November submitting "case."



## No. 74.

OTTAWA, 23rd April, 1891.

D. A. MACKINNON, Esq., Barrister,  
Georgetown, P.E.I., for Mr. Henry Dicks.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 14th instant, transmitted to this department by Lieutenant A. R. Gordon, R.N., and to inform you that the application of Mr. Henry Dicks, mariner and fisherman, "for redress for wrongful treatment at the hands of the Newfoundland government" has been brought to the notice of the government of Newfoundland, and that this department is awaiting an answer before proceeding further in this matter.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN TILTON,  
*Deputy Minister of Fisheries.*

## No. 75.

OTTAWA, 2nd May, 1891.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to hand you herewith two copies of the statement of James Allan, owner of the British schooner "Ocean Belle," showing a loss amounting to \$2,287.50, which Mr. Allan states he has sustained owing to the refusal of the officers of the Newfoundland government to allow the said schooner "Ocean Belle" to procure a full load of frozen herring at Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, in the month of March, 1891.

Will you kindly take such steps in the matter as may seem to you best to recover this amount for Mr. Allan.

Yours faithfully,

T. E. KENNY.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 75.]

NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT ACT *IN RE* BRITISH SCHOONER  
"OCEAN BELLE," OF HALIFAX, N.S.

Statement of loss to James Allen, sole member of the firm of John Allen & Sons, of Halifax, N.S., owners of the British schooner "Ocean Belle," Wrayton master, on her voyage from Halifax, N.S., to Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, showing the loss sustained to said owner through the refusal of the officers of the Newfoundland government to allow them to procure a full load of frozen herring at Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, in the month of March, A.D. 1891.

Capacity of vessel in count.....	350,000
Landed.....	167,000

Short of load.....	183,000
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Value, 183,000 herring at 1½ cents, \$2,287.50.

Canada,	}
Province of Nova Scotia,	
County of Halifax.	

I, James Allen, of the city and county of Halifax, merchant, sole member of the firm of John Allen & Sons, owners of the British schooner "Ocean Belle," do solemnly declare as follows: That the foregoing statement doth contain a true and correct account of my loss by reason of the schooner "Ocean Belle," through her not being allowed to

get herring at Newfoundland as therein stated, and my loss thereby is \$2,287.50, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the act respecting voluntary and extra judicial oaths.

JAMES ALLEN.

Solemnly declared before me at Halifax, }  
in the county of Halifax, this 27th }  
day of April, A.D. 1891. }

J. L. BARNHILL,

A Commissioner of the Supreme and County Courts  
for the County of Halifax.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 75.]

### NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT ACT.

*In re "Ocean Belle."*

Statement of Michael B. Wrayton, master of the British schooner "Ocean Belle," of 68 tons burthen, owned by John Allen & Sons, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Left Halifax, N.S., 21st January, 1891, for Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, to procure a cargo of frozen herring; arrived at St. Jacques on the 29th following. Entered vessel at custom house, paid duties and received coastwise clearance from Collector Clinton. Asked him for instructions and if any further papers were necessary for me to procure herring. He answered me, "There is nothing to prevent you securing your load of frozen herring; you can do so, as far as I am concerned. I have no instructions to the contrary."

Left St. Jacques on the 4th of February, sailed to Belloram and other places about the bay in search of herring but secured none until the 16th of March, when we took on board one hundred and seventy-five barrels. On the 20th of March took another lot of sixty barrels. At midnight on the 23rd of March we returned to Belloram. On the 25th purchased from one Patrick Farrell two hundred and sixty barrels of fresh herring. Just as the purchase was concluded, the steamer "Greyhound," employed by the government of Newfoundland, steamed into Belloram with Philip Hubert, Collector of Customs at Harbor Breton, on board, who at once sent a policeman on board my vessel and demanded the removal of the hatches. I protested against disturbing the hatches, the weather being soft, but finally had to comply with his demand. I was then asked to go on board the "Greyhound," when Collector Hubert informed me I could take no more herring, at the same time forbidding Farrell delivering me any of the lot I had secured from him, and placed a policeman on board to prevent his doing so.

On the following morning (26th) Collector Clinton arrived from Bay l'Argent (Telegraph Station) and I at once went with him on board the "Greyhound" when a consultation was held to decide what to do with the herring I had already on board. They decided to take a bond from me to land fish at Halifax, Nova Scotia, at the same time stating their instructions were to allow no Canadian vessel to secure fresh herring. I asked them to put their refusal in writing. This they refused to do.

During the 26th the wind changed to north north-east and the weather turned intensely cold. Tried to secure herring again from Farrell, but policeman prevented him handling them.

On the morning of the 27th (the steamer "Fiona," also employed in the Newfoundland government service and having on board Commissioner Sullivan, not having arrived as expected) I sailed for the Bay, the East. On the way down secured a lot of twenty-five (25) barrels of herring, spread them on ice for freezing and engaged two hundred and fifty (250) barrels more from one Jeremiah Petit; had about one hundred (100) barrels in boats to spread on ice when steamer "Fiona" arrived and Commissioner Sullivan boarded my vessel asking me what I was doing here. Told him I was trying to freeze balance of my cargo if allowed to do so. He then asked me if Collector Hubert

had not forbidden me taking herring. I replied he had, but that he had refused to put his order in writing or give or show his authority for the course he was taking. Commissioner Sullivan then demanded the hatches removed, looked at the fish and ordered the hatches replaced: at the same time forbidding me taking another fish. I then demanded of him a written notice that I should secure no herring. This he positively refused to give and was some time in doubt whether he would allow me to take what herring I had already on board. Finally I was allowed to take vessel to St. Jacques with the first catch of herring. Before leaving, Mr. Sullivan ordered the men in charge of the one hundred (100) barrels of herring to throw them overboard, which was done in the presence of myself and crew. The night following was intensely cold. I then had to go on board the "Fiona," when I was compelled to take a most binding oath that the herring I had on board would not be used for bait in Nova Scotia.

We cleared from St. Jacques for Halifax, N. S. where I arrived on the third day of April and handed vessel and cargo over to her owners, John Allen & Sons, who took immediate charge.

Further, I wish to state that at the time the several lots of herring were secured by me or during the following few hours, the weather was exceptionally cold and I could have loaded the vessel to her utmost capacity which counted out amounts to three hundred and fifty thousand (350,000) herring, but was prevented doing so solely by the officials of the Newfoundland government, who threatened to use force against me should I persist in taking any fish against their instructions.

M. B. WRAYTON.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 75.]

Canada,  
Province of Nova Scotia,  
County of Halifax. }

I, Michael B. Wrayton, of Halifax, in the county of Halifax, and province of Nova Scotia, master mariner, do hereby solemnly declare as follows:—

1. That I am the Michael B. Wrayton referred to in the statements hereto annexed.
2. That the foregoing statements are just and true and contain in a condensed form the facts in connection with my voyage to Newfoundland in the schooner "Ocean Belle," and the transactions in connection therewith.
3. That I have not in any way whatever endeavoured to overdraw the same, but have related them as they actually took place, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an act passed for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths.

M. B. WRAYTON.

Solemnly declared at Halifax, in the county  
of Halifax, this 20th day of April, A.D. }  
1891, before me.

J. L. BARNHILL,  
A Commissioner of the Supreme and County Courts  
for the county of Halifax.

### No. 76.

*Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

4th May, 1891.

To the Governor General.

Referring to your telegram of the 23rd April, have pressed Newfoundland delegates to withdraw and am still in communication with them.

KNUTSFORD.

## No. 77.

OTTAWA, 6th May, 1891.

T. E. KENNY, Esq., M.P.,  
House of Commons,  
Ottawa.

DEAR MR. KENNY,—I have your letter of the 2nd instant, with copies of the statement of Mr. James Allen, showing the loss sustained by him owing to the refusal of the officers of the Newfoundland government to allow his schooner, "Ocean Belle," to procure a full cargo of bait.

The subject of procuring bait by Canadian fishermen in Newfoundland ports has already received consideration, and Mr. Allen's statement will be valuable in further dealing with the case.

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 78.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, 7th May, 1891.

Deputy Minister of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the privy council, reference No. 566—H, in reference to the claim of H. Dicks, of Prince Edward Island, against the Newfoundland government. When I forwarded Mr. Dicks' petition, I had carefully studied the facts of the case as set forth therein, and it was impossible to come to any other conclusion than that Mr. Dicks had endeavoured, as far as possible, to comply with the regulations of the Newfoundland government.

I would respectfully recommend that the papers in the case, including Mr. Dicks' petition, the additional evidence which I subsequently forwarded from the captain who fished with him, and the reply of the Newfoundland government, should be submitted to the department of justice for a report. I am not in possession of copies of the Newfoundland regulations, and could only form an opinion based on Mr. Dicks' statements in his petition. The reply of the colonial secretary does not refute any statement made by Mr. Dicks, nor show in what particular he committed a breach of the laws.

Your obedient servant,  
ANDREW R. GORDON.

## No. 79.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,  
VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 VICTORIA STREET,  
LONDON, S.W., 8th May, 1891.

The Right Hon. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,  
Ottawa, Canada.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN MACDONALD,—In continuation of my despatch No. 208 of the 29th ultimo, I now beg to transmit for your information, a copy of the reply I have received from the colonial office to the letter I addressed to that department on the 28th April, 1891, with reference to the treatment of Canadian fishermen under the Newfoundland Bait Act.

I remain yours faithfully,  
CHARLES TUPPER.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 79.]

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING STREET, 30th April, 1891.

The High Commissioner  
for the Dominion of Canada.

SIR,—I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant as to the treatment of Canadian fishermen under the Newfoundland Bait Act, and to acquaint you in reply that it has been communicated to the foreign office and referred to Sir W. V. Whiteway.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 80.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,  
VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 VICTORIA STREET,  
LONDON, S.W., 8th May, 1891.

The Right Honourable

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, G.C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Ottawa, Canada.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN MACDONALD,—I beg to confirm the following telegram which I sent you to-day, in cipher:—

“Have addressed letter colonial office protesting against bill recently passed Newfoundland legislature repealing old tariff and enacting new one, effect of which would be to enable colony discriminate against Canada without further legislation, and pressing Lord Knutsford telegraph governor ‘withhold assent.’”

I now enclose for your information a copy of my letter to the colonial office upon the subject. This I took over to the colonial office personally and handed to Sir Robert Herbert, from whom I understood that instructions of the nature suggested in my communication would be sent to the governor.

I remain yours faithfully,  
CHARLES TUPPER.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 80.]

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,  
17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W., 7th May, 1891.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office, S.W.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to a bill which has been introduced into, and, I believe, passed by, the Newfoundland legislature, to confirm certain resolutions submitted by the honourable the receiver general to a committee of the whole house on ways and means.

The effect of this bill would be to repeal the existing tariff of Newfoundland, to create a new table of duties, and to legalize resolutions of an important character, to which I feel it my duty to direct the attention of Her Majesty's government.

1. The duty to be levied in the general tariff on fish is subject to the following condition, namely: “Provided that the governor may, by proclamation, published in the *Royal Gazette* remit, as he may deem equitable, the whole or any part of the duty imposed on fish imported into this colony or its dependencies, from countries making such changes or reductions in their tariff with respect to fish or other articles exported from this colony or its dependencies to such countries.”

The effect of this would be that the small fish usually sold by fishermen from the Banks in exchange for bait and supplies might be made free when sold by United States fishermen, and the provision might thus be made to discriminate against Canadian fishermen.

2. The duty on flour in the general tariff is fixed at 30 cents per barrel, and on pork at \$1.75 per barrel ; but in a subsequent provision it is provided "that when the proposed convention between this colony and the United States of America shall come into operation, and during continuance thereof, the duties to be levied and collected upon the following enumerated merchandize imported into the colony of Newfoundland from the United States shall not exceed the following amounts, namely:—

Flour, per barrel . . . . .	\$ 0.25
Pork, per barrel of 200 lbs. . . . .	1.50

It will be seen that the lower duties would be a practical discrimination against Canada, and no power is apparently taken to grant equal concessions to the Dominion.

3. It is also provided that, in addition to the duties in the general tariff, certain additional duties, on the following articles, of prohibitive nature, may be levied against countries placing duties on the fish exported from the colony:—

Flour, the barrel . . . . .	\$ 0 75
Pork, do . . . . .	0 75
Butter, the one hundred pounds . . . . .	0 75
Tobacco do do . . . . .	5 00
Kerosene oil, the gallon . . . . .	0 05
Corn meal, the barrel . . . . .	0 25
Hay, the ton . . . . .	5 00
Oats, the bushel . . . . .	0 10
Potatoes, the bushel . . . . .	0 25
Turnips the bushel . . . . .	0 25
• Cabbages, the dozen heads . . . . .	0 40

Unenumerated vegetables, thirty per cent.

At the present time Canada imposes no duty upon fish imported from Newfoundland, and in fact the colony is treated in the Dominion on more favourable terms in that respect than any other part of the empire, but under the provisions of the bill to which I have referred, should Canada deem it necessary or desirable at any time to place Newfoundland on terms of equality with any other country or colony, the Newfoundland government would have power to impose these prohibitive duties on Canadian imports, and, in another way to discriminate against the trade and commerce of the Dominion.

I think I have been able to place sufficient information before the secretary of state to warrant my asking, on behalf of my government, that Her Majesty's government may interfere to prevent the bill in question receiving the royal assent, for if it is made law it will discriminate most unjustly against the Dominion. Its provisions seem to be particularly harsh in view of the generous and friendly treatment which the Dominion has always accorded to the sister colony of Newfoundland.

It will also be within your recollection that in 1884, when the question of the proposed negotiations between Great Britain and Spain, for the arrangement of closed commercial relations between Canada and the Spanish Antilles, was under discussion, I stated, on behalf of the Canadian government, in my letter to your department dated the 1st October, 1884, that, in the event of a treaty being concluded for the purpose in question, the Dominion government would be prepared to extend any concessions that might be granted to the Spanish Antilles to the British West Indies on similar terms.

I think Canada may at least fairly ask to be placed in a similar position so far as Newfoundland is concerned, and I venture to hope also that Her Majesty's government will support my contention that it would be unwise for the colony to place itself in the position of being able to discriminate against a neighbouring colony, and in direct favour of a foreign country. I trust therefore that Lord Knutsford will be able to

inform me at an early date, that he will communicate with the governor of Newfoundland by telegraph upon the subject, and prevent the bill to which I have called attention becoming law, as it would undoubtedly be regarded with much dissatisfaction in the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES TUPPER,  
*High Commissioner for Canada.*

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No. 81.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,  
VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 Victoria St.,  
LONDON, S.W., 16th May, 1891.

The Right Honourable,  
Sir John A. MACDONALD, G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.,  
Ottawa.

My Dear Sir JOHN MACDONALD,—Following up my dispatch No. 275 of the 8th instant, I enclose for your information, a copy of a letter which I have received from the colonial office, respecting the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against Canadian fishermen; together with a copy of the correspondence between that department and Sir W. Whiteway upon the subject, which accompanied it. I do not send any other enclosures, as they consist of communications between the Governor General and the secretary of state for the colonies, which you already have.

I also forward you a copy of a further letter which I addressed to the colonial office upon the subject yesterday.

I remain yours faithfully,

CHARLES TUPPER.

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[Enclosure 1 in No. 81].

COLONIAL OFFICE, S.W., 12th May, 1891.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you copies of correspondence respecting the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against Canadian vessels.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

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[Enclosure 2 in No. 81.]

*Colonial Office to Sir W. Whiteway.*

DOWNING STREET, S. W., 25th April, 1891.

Sir W. WHITEWAY, K.C.M.G.

SIR,—I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acquaint you that he has received a telegram from the governor general of Canada stating that the Dominion government earnestly protest against the unfavourable treatment of Canadian vessels by the government of Newfoundland under the Bait Act of 1889.

They point out that the Bait Act of 1887—of which that of 1889 is a consolidation—was only assented to by Her Majesty after an assurance had been given by the then government of Newfoundland that the fullest rights and privileges to procure bait for their own use such as they had previously enjoyed, would be extended to all British fishermen.

Contrary to this assurance, the Bait Act of 1889 is now being rigorously enforced against Canadian fishermen, while fishermen from the United States are exempt, and a large fleet of fishing vessels from Nova Scotia are now in great distress for want of early spring bait, owing to their exclusion from Newfoundland ports.

The assurance referred to as having been given by the government of Newfoundland are contained in Sir R. Thorburn's letter to this department of the 27th of April, 1887, and in the telegraphic correspondence which is enclosed, and it will be within your recollection that in the discussion which you and your fellow delegates had last year in this office with Sir C. Tupper and Sir J. Thompson as to the terms on which bait licenses should be issued to Canadian fishermen, you were understood to promise to make arrangements consistent with that assurance.

Lord Knutsford will be glad to be favoured with any remarks which you may wish to offer on this matter.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD WINGFIELD.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 81.]

*The Colonial Office to Sir W. Whiteway.*

DOWNING STREET, 30th April, 1891.

Sir WM. WHITEWAY, K.C.M.G.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from this department of the 25th instant, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit for your consideration a copy of a letter from the high commissioner for Canada on the subject of the enforcement of the Bait Act against Canadian fishermen.

I am to point out that, putting aside for the moment the question whether it is lawful and constitutional to exclude some British subjects from fishing in British waters open to other British subjects, Her Majesty's government press upon you the desirability on all grounds of at once removing these restrictions upon Canadian fishermen.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

## No. 82.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,  
VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 VICTORIA STREET,  
LONDON, S.W., 16th May, 1891.

The Right Honourable

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, G.C.B.,  
Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN MACDONALD,—In continuation of my letter No. 274, of the 8th instant, I beg to transmit herewith, for your information, copies of two letters I have received from the colonial office on the subject of my representation respecting the Newfoundland tariff, together with a further communication which I have addressed to that department in reply.

I remain yours faithfully,

CHARLES TUPPER.



[Enclosure 1 in No. 82.]

COLONIAL OFFICE,  
DOWNING STREET, S.W., 9th May, 1891.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

SIR,—I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, respecting the budget resolutions proposed by the receiver general of Newfoundland.

I am to acquaint you that Lord Knutsford is in communication with the governor on the subject.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD WINGFIELD.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 82.]

COLONIAL OFFICE, S.W., 13th May, 1891.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from this department of the 9th instant, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acquaint you that the governor of Newfoundland has pointed out that the resolutions proposed by the receiver general of the colony, to which you called attention in your letter of the 7th instant, are identical with sections 10 and 12 of the tariff act, 50 Vic., cap. 2, at present in force, of which a copy is enclosed.

I am to add that these sections do not appear to confer on the government of Newfoundland any greater power of discriminating against Canada than is conferred by section 3 of cap. 33 of the Revised Statutes of Canada on the government of the Dominion of discriminating against Newfoundland.

In these circumstances, Lord Knutsford does not feel justified in directing the governor to reserve the bill embodying the resolutions in question.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 82.]

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,  
17 VICTORIA STREET, S. W., 15th May, 1891.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office, S.W.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bramston's letter of the 13th inst., with reference to the resolutions proposed by the receiver general of Newfoundland, to which I called attention in my letter of the 7th instant.

In the second paragraph of Mr. Bramston's letter it is stated:

"I am to add that these sections do not appear to confer on the government of Newfoundland any greater power of discriminating against Canada than is conferred by section 3 of cap. 33 of the Revised Statutes of Canada on the government of the Dominion of discriminating against Newfoundland."

I should like to say upon that point that the section of cap. 33 of the Revised Statutes of Canada provides, not for an increase of duty in certain contingencies, but for a reduction, and that it does not apply to the United States alone but to Newfoundland also. I may add that the government have used the power conferred upon them to make fish and fish products from Newfoundland practically free of duty.

On the other hand, the proposed Newfoundland legislation, although certain portions of it may be a re-enactment, provides for increased duties which may be used as against Canada and other parts of the empire, and in favour of other countries; and the last resolution, which is entirely new, provides for direct discrimination in certain circum-

stances in favour of the United States against every other country, no power being taken to grant similar reductions to British subjects. This is certainly contrary to the practice which has hitherto prevailed, and as defined in the instructions issued under date of 28th March, 1876, to the governor and commander-in-chief of Newfoundland and its dependencies, in which it is provided that the governor is not to assent to "any bill imposing differential duties," or to "any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby the prerogative, or the rights and property of our subjects not residing in our said colony, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom, and its dependencies, may be prejudiced." It seems to me also that such legislation tends to establish a precedent which may be fraught with inconvenience and difficulty in the future. In this connection I need only refer again to the last paragraph but one in my letter of the 7th instant, as instancing the policy of Canada towards the other colonies of the empire, when negotiations were pending with Spain, for regulating the commercial relations between the Dominion and the Spanish Antilles.

I venture therefore to again express the opinion that the matter is one to which the attention of Her Majesty's government should be directed.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,  
**CHARLES TUPPER,**  
*High Commissioner.*

[Enclosure 4 in No. 82.]

(See *New York Herald*, 13th, and *Boston Herald*, 18th October.)

I immediately wrote to Sir Robert Herbert a letter of which I enclose you a copy. Previous to the receipt of that letter Mr. Bramston sent me a despatch of which I also send you a copy, and I have to-day cabled you as follows:—

"Your cable 21st entered protest as desired. What action do you wish me to take in reference to Pauncefote's telegram to foreign office?"

I await your instructions, as it is very important that the same line should be taken in my communications on this question as that adopted by your government.

I have, &c.,  
**CHARLES TUPPER,**  
*High Commissioner.*

[Enclosure 5 in No. 82.]

HÔTEL CONTINENTAL,  
 PARIS, FRANCE, 21st October, 1890.

DEAR SIR ROBERT HERBERT,—I called yesterday morning to see you and Lord Knutsford in reference to a cable saying that the foreign office had allowed Mr. Bond, a member of the Newfoundland government, to negotiate through Sir J. Pauncefote with the government of the United States for the free admission of the Newfoundland fish to the United States markets in exchange for bait and other privileges.

I missed seeing either of you and was obliged to come here on urgent business connected with our fast Atlantic service. After I left London a cable came from Sir J. Macdonald asking me to ascertain whether there was any truth in this rumour, and if so enter a strong protest on behalf of Canada. I have never believed that any policy so obviously disastrous to Canada could be entertained by Her Majesty's government, and I hope Lord Knutsford will authorize you to send me a letter, under cover to Mr. Colmer, saying I may at once relieve the government of Canada from any apprehension on this point.

I will lose no time in seeing you on my return to London the latter part of this week.

Yours, &c.,  
**CHARLES TUPPER.**

[Enclosure 6 in No. 82.]

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING STREET, S. W.,

23rd October, 1890.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

SIR,—I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acquaint you that a telegram dated 6th instant has been received from Her Majesty's minister at Washington by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, of which the following is the purport :—

“With reference to your despatch of the 10th ultimo, introducing Mr. Bond, I have presented that gentleman to Mr. Secretary Blaine, and negotiations are now going on with a view to an independent arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland, relating to the fisheries. Before negotiations go further, I would suggest that the government of Canada might be informed of them as they might wish to negotiate in the same lines as regards New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.”

The substance of Sir J. Pauncefote's telegram has been communicated by telegraph to the Governor General of Canada.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

No 83.

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd May, 1891.*

On a report dated 12th May, 1891, from the minister of marine and fisheries, calling attention to the minute of council of the 21st of April, ultimo, with appended newspaper extracts, announcing the interference with the operations of the Canadian schooner “Ocean Belle,” of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Captain Wrayton, master, by the Newfoundland authorities, and intimating that a detailed statement of the facts was in course of preparation.

The minister now submits a formal declaration of Michael B. Wrayton, master, detailing the circumstances attending the treatment complained of, together with a declaration of Mr. James Allen, the owner of the schooner “Ocean Belle,” of claim to compensation for loss sustained by him by reason of his vessel being prevented under threat of forcible interference (as set forth in the statements) from securing a full load of frozen herring at Fortune Bay, whither she had sailed from Halifax for that purpose.

The committee, on the recommendation of the minister of marine and fisheries, advise that your excellency be moved to forward copies hereof together with the appended statements to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies with a request that the claim may be brought to the attention of the government of Newfoundland, with a view to obtaining relief for loss sustained by the owners of the vessel.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

[Enclosure 1 in No. 83]

NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT ACT.

*In re British Schooner “Ocean Belle,” of Halifax, N.S.*

Statement of loss to James Allen, sole member of the firm of John Allen & Sons, of Halifax, N.S., owners of the British schooner “Ocean Belle,” Wrayton, master, on her voyage from Halifax, N.S., to Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, showing the loss sustained

to said owner through the refusal of the officers of the Newfoundland government to allow them to procure a full load of frozen herring at Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, in the month of March, A.D. 1891.

Capacity of vessel in count. . . . .	350,000
Landed . . . . .	167,000
<hr/>	
Short of load . . . . .	183,000
Value 183,000 herring at 1¼ cents, \$2,287.50.	

Canada,  
Province of Nova Scotia,  
County of Halifax,

I, James Allen, of the city and county of Halifax, merchant, sole member of the firm of John Allen & Sons, owners of the British schooner "Ocean Belle," do solemnly declare as follows: That the foregoing statement doth contain a true and correct account of my loss by reason of the schooner "Ocean Belle" through her not being allowed to get herring at Newfoundland as therein stated, and my loss thereby is \$2,287.50, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the act respecting voluntary and extra judicial oaths.

JAMES ALLEN,

Solemnly declared before me at Halifax, in the county of Halifax, this 27th day of April, A.D. 1891.

J. L. BARNHILL,

*A Commissioner of the Supreme and County Courts  
for the County of Halifax.*

[Enclosure 2 in No. 83.]

#### NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT ACT *in re* "OCEAN BELLE."

Statement of Michael B. Wrayton, master of the British schooner "Ocean Belle," of 80 tons burthen, owned by John Allen & Sons, of Halifax, Nova Scotia:—

Left Halifax, N.S., 21st January, 1891, for Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, to procure a cargo of frozen herring; arrived at St. Jacques on the 29th following. Entered vessel at custom house, paid duties and received coastwise clearance from collector Clinton. Asked him for instructions and if any further papers were necessary for me to procure herring. He answered me: "There is nothing to prevent you securing your load of frozen herring; you can do so, so far as I am concerned. I have no instructions to the contrary."

Left St. Jacques on the 4th of February, sailed to Belloram and other places about the bay in search of herring but secured none until the 16th of March, when we took on board one hundred and seventy-five barrels. On the 20th March took another lot of sixty barrels. At midnight, on the 23rd March, we returned to Belloram. On the 25th purchased from one Patrick Farrell two hundred and sixty barrels of fresh herring. Just as the purchase was concluded, the steamer *Greyhound*, employed by the government of Newfoundland, steamed into Belloram with Philip Hubert, Collector of Customs at Harbour Breton, on board, who at once sent a policeman on board my vessel and demanded the removal of the hatches. I protested against disturbing the hatches, the weather being soft, but finally had to comply with his demand. I was then asked to go on board the *Greyhound*, when Collector Hubert informed me I could take no more herring, at the same time forbidding Farrell delivering me any of the lot I had secured from him, and placed a policeman on board to prevent his doing so.

On the following morning (26th), Collector Clinton arrived from Bay L'Argent (telegraph station) and I at once went with him on board the *Greyhound*, when a consultation was held to decide what to do with the herring I had already on board. They decided to take a bond from me to land the fish at Halifax, N.S., at the same time stating their instructions were to allow no Canadian vessel to secure fresh herring. I asked them to put their refusal in writing. This they refused to do.

During the 26th the wind changed to north north-east and the weather turned intensely cold. Tried to secure herring again from Farrell, but policeman prevented him from handling them.

On the morning of the 27th (the steamer "Fiona," also employed in the Newfoundland government service, and having on board Commissioner Sullivan, not having arrived as expected), I sailed for the Bay, the East. On the way down secured a lot of twenty-five (25) barrels of herring, spread them on ice for freezing and engaged two hundred and fifty (250) barrels more from one Jeremiah Petit; had about one hundred (100) barrels in boats to spread on ice when steamer "Fiona" arrived and Commissioner Sullivan boarded my vessel, asking me what I was doing here. Told him I was trying to freeze balance of my cargo if allowed to do so. He then asked me if Collector Hubert had not forbidden me taking herring. I replied he had, but that he had refused to put his order in writing or give or show his authority for the course he was taking. Commissioner Sullivan then demanded the hatches removed, looked at the fish and ordered the hatches replaced; at the same time forbidding me taking another fish. I then demanded of him a written notice that I should secure no herring. This he positively refused to give and was some time in doubt whether he would allow me to take what herring I had already on board. Finally, I was allowed to take vessel to St. Jacques with the first catch of herring. Before leaving, Mr. Sullivan ordered the men in charge of the one hundred (100) barrels of herring to throw them overboard, which was done in the presence of myself and crew. The night following was intensely cold. I then had to go on board the "Fiona," when I was compelled to take a most binding oath that the herring I had on board would not be used for bait in Nova Scotia.

We cleared from St. Jacques for Halifax, N.S., where I arrived on the third day of April, and handed vessel and cargo to her owners, John Allen & Sons, who took immediate charge.

FURTHER, I wish to state that at the time the several lots of herring were secured by me or during the following few hours, the weather was exceptionally cold and I could have loaded the vessel to her utmost capacity which, counted out, amounts to three hundred and fifty thousand (350,000) herring, but was prevented doing so solely by the officials of the Newfoundland government, who threatened to use force against me should I persist in taking any fish against their instructions.

M. B. WRAYTON.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 83.]

Canada,  
Province of Nova Scotia,  
County of Halifax.

I, Michael B. Wrayton, of Halifax, in the county of Halifax, and province of Nova Scotia, master mariner, do hereby solemnly declare as follows:—

1. That I am the Michael B. Wrayton referred to in the statements hereto annexed.
2. That the foregoing statements are just and true and contain in a condensed form the facts in connection with my voyage to Newfoundland in the schooner "Ocean Belle," and the transactions in connection therewith.
3. That I have not in any way whatever endeavoured to overdraw the same, but have related them as they actually took place, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of an act passed for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

M. B. WRAYTON.

Solemnly declared at Halifax,  
in the county of Halifax this  
20th day of April A.D., 1891.  
Before me

J. L. BARNHILL,

*A Commissioner of the Supreme and County  
Courts for the county of Halifax.*

## No. 84.

OTTAWA, 5th June, 1891.

To the Honourable

CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—In obedience to your instructions, I left Ottawa on Thursday, April 2nd, for Newfoundland, to confer with the government on the "bait question."

I sailed from Halifax in the steamer "Carthaginian," on Saturday, the 4th of April, and arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, at midnight, on Monday the 6th.

Learning that a delegation, consisting of Sir William Whiteway, premier, Mr. Morine, leader of the opposition, Mr. Speaker Emmerson, and the Hon. Messrs. Harvey and Munro, members of the legislative council, were embarking for England by the same steamer, I did not land, thinking it better to accompany these gentlemen.

The second day out, I presented my credentials to Sir William Whiteway, who gave me a formal introduction to the other gentlemen of the delegation.

On the passage over, we fully discussed the bait question, as well as other matters of trade, &c., between the Dominion and Newfoundland, at the outset of which I assured the delegates that Canada was not desirous, even in the most remote degree, of being on any other than the most friendly relations with the government and people of that colony.

In our discussion of the Bait Act, it became apparent that the measure was not passed, primarily, with the view of interfering in the least degree with the right of Canadian fishermen, but rather to provide a remedy for a state of affairs of which Newfoundland complained as regards the "French shore" and Bank fisheries. Briefly, the difficulty may be stated as follows, taking the statistics of 1882, the only figures available at present;—

In 1882, the value of the cod fishery products exported from Newfoundland was \$5,978,668.00. The total catch of codfish that year being 1,463,139 quintals. The average total value of the fisheries of Newfoundland is \$7,901,370 or £1,646,118 sterling.

The countries to which the bulk of the dried codfish is exported, are the United States, United Kingdom, Brazil, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Spanish West Indies, British West Indies and the Dominion of Canada. The products of the seal fishery are sent almost exclusively to the United Kingdom; lobsters are exported to Great Britain, and herrings chiefly to Canada and the United States.

Each year in April a fleet arrives at St. Pierre from France, and, after purchasing a supply of bait, for which they are wholly dependent upon the Newfoundland fishermen, who realize about \$100,000 per annum from its sale, they proceed to the Banks and to their station along the French shore. The product of the first two voyages is taken ashore at St. Pierre and dried; that of the third is taken back to France, in a green state, at the end of the current fishing season.

This fishery has not advanced since 1864, and indeed for a number of years past has been in a state of decline; and it is believed that but for the "bounties" amounting to about two dollars a quintal, it would have long since ceased. The number of men employed is between 5,000 and 6,000, and the annual product of the cod fishery is estimated at about 400,000 quintals. In 1879, the total value of the French cod fisheries, on the Banks and on the coast of Newfoundland, was 369,628 quintals, valued, according to the returns, at £279,697 sterling, or in round numbers, to \$1,400,000.

It may not be improper here to state that, of the 5,239 miles of fishing ground belonging to British America as against 7,070 miles claimed by the United States, Newfoundland claims to own 2,000 miles. The colonists also assert ownership over all the fisheries "around their coast" within the three mile limit; and that they therefore have a right to legislate for themselves and their interests against the rest of the world.

Further discussion revealed that one of the causes of unfriendliness towards Canada was the interference of the dominion government with their negotiations at Washington for a separate and distinct treaty with the United States.

In reply, I stated that in all negotiations affecting trade regulations with the United States, the dominion always included Newfoundland, and that the ratification of such negotiations was subject to the concurrence of the Newfoundland legislature; that Canada could certainly not stand by and see United States fishermen obtaining bait free in British waters, whilst her own vessels, flying the same flag, were prohibited from so doing, and placed in the same category as "all foreign nations" except the United States; nor could Canada, representing, as it does, five millions of British subjects on this continent, understand how any treaty could be made with the United States by Newfoundland in which Canadians could not fully participate and *vice versa*; that as Canada and Newfoundland had always acted concurrently, I saw no good reasons for any departure from the precedents of the legislation of 1854 and 1882.

But the "chief cause" of complaint was that whilst Newfoundland was endeavouring to prevent the French obtaining bait, we were supplying them with bait from our Magdalen Island herring fishery.

In reply, I stated that if it were the case, that we had not only sufficient bait for ourselves, but enough to sell to the French, there was no necessity for their passing an order in council depriving us of bait. But I fully satisfied them that it was impossible for us to sell the French herring from the Magdalen Islands, inasmuch as whilst the French wanted the bait the last week in March or the first week in April, it was then impossible to get to the Magdalen Islands for ice, and that there was no herring there until the ice left.

The delegates concluded that if the bait fishery was as much ours as theirs, and as the French "bounty fed fish" met Canadian fish, as well as their own, in the world's markets, Canada should contribute to the protection of the bait fishery, and then all opposition on their part to our obtaining bait would be withdrawn.

It was in this spirit we reached Liverpool, whence I wired you:—

"Premier open to proposal for settlement to pay share of protecting bait fishery or sending steamer for May and June and preventing our fishermen selling bait to the French, Americans to obtain limited bait by joint consent."

Upon my arrival in London, I was introduced by Sir Charles Tupper to Lord Knutsford and Sir Robert Herbert, with whom I had several interviews, when I found that they agreed with me in the views hereinbefore expressed.

I learned also that before the Bait Act received the royal assent, a distinct pledge had been given by the then premier of the colony that it should not apply to Canadian fishing vessels.

I communicated this information to Sir William Whiteway, who replied that he had never heard of it, nor had he seen it in any of the records of his government, and that, in his opinion, he was not bound by it.

I replied that there could be no continuity of administration unless each succeeding premier was bound by the pledges of his predecessor, and I hoped he would see his way clear to withdraw his minute of council, in default of which I considered he would lay his government open to action for damages by owners of our vessels who had been refused bait.

Throughout our conferences the most friendly spirit was exhibited by all the delegates, and as they were unable to conclude how to act until their present misunderstanding with the imperial government was settled, they promised to give my representations the very fullest consideration, and I may say in conclusion that I am quite satisfied the majority of the delegates shared my views.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

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**No. 85.**
*(Telegram.)*

Hon. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

HALIFAX, 15th June, 1891.

Any chance Newfoundland Bait Act changing inside one month favouring  
dominion vessels?

B. E. REINHARDT.

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**No. 86.**
*(Telegram.)*

B. E. REINHARDT,  
Halifax, N.S.

OTTAWA, 15th June, 1891.

Cannot yet speak definitely, but am hopeful. Have cabled government of New-  
foundland, and if reply favourable will publish it.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

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**No. 87.**
*[Cable.]*

Colonial Secretary,  
St. Johns Newfoundland.

OTTAWA, 15th June, 1891.

Fourteen vessels Lunenburg desire bait from your ports. Kindly cable whether  
they can now do so.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

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**No. 88.**
*[Cable.]*

Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
Ottawa.

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, 18th June, 1891.

Position unchanged. Regulations have not been relaxed.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

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**No. 89.**
*[Cable.]*

TUPPER,  
London, England.

OTTAWA, 18th June, 1891.

Newfoundland regulations not relaxed. Canadian vessels in our (their?) ports  
embarrassed by bait prohibition. Can nothing be done by English government?

TUPPER.

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**No. 90.**
*(Telegram.)*

Hon. C. H. TUPPER, Ottawa.

CANSO, 3rd July, 1891.

Will Newfoundland bait law soon change, favouring Dominion vessels? Answer.

H. N. OXNER.



## No. 91.

*(Telegram.)*

OTTAWA, 3rd July, 1891.

H. N. OXNER, Canso, N. S.

Regret not able yet to give definite answer.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 92.

*(Telegram.)*

HALIFAX, 6th July, 1891.

Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Can Canadian vessels procure bait in Newfoundland, and under what conditions?

W. D. HARRINGTON.

## No. 93.

*[Telegram.]*

OTTAWA, 6th July, 1891.

W. D. HARRINGTON, Halifax, N.S.

Have no notice of change in Newfoundland regulations yet.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 94.

*[Telegram.]*

CANSO, N.S., 14th July, 1891.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Any chance to go to Newfoundland at present? Answer quick.

REUBEN RITCEY.

## No. 95.

*[Telegram.]*

OTTAWA, 14th July, 1891.

REUBEN RITCEY, Master, Canso, N.S.

Have no advice of change in Newfoundland regulations yet.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 96.

*[Telegram.]*

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., 17th July, 1891.

Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Wire if any change Newfoundland bait law reference Canadian vessels.

A. W. HENDRY.

## No. 97.

*[Telegram.]*

OTTAWA, 17th July, 1891.

A. W. HENDRY, North Sydney, N.S.

Not advised of any change since.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 98.

OTTAWA, 17th July, 1891.

Jos. POPE, Esq., Private Secretary  
to the Hon. the Premier, Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR,—The minister desires me to ask the Honourable Mr. Abbott to request his excellency to cable the governor of Newfoundland enquiring whether any decision has yet been reached as to permitting Canadian fishing vessels to purchase bait in Newfoundland.

Will you be good enough to submit this request to the premier.

Yours very truly,

JOHN TILTON,  
*Deputy Minister of Fisheries.*

## No. 99.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, OTTAWA, 20th July, 1891.

JOHN TILTON, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 17th, I beg to inform you, for the information of the minister of marine and fisheries, that Mr. Abbott has telegraphed his excellency asking him to be pleased to cable the governor of Newfoundland, enquiring whether any decision has yet been reached as to permitting Canadian fishing vessels to purchase bait in Newfoundland. To this, no answer has yet been returned.

Believe me yours faithfully,

JOSEPH POPE.

## No. 100.

PRIVY COUNCIL, OTTAWA, 20th July, 1891.

The Honourable C. H. TUPPER.

DEAR MR. TUPPER,—By direction of the first minister, I send you copies of two cypher telegrams received to-day from Lord Stanley *re* the present position of the Newfoundland bait question as it affects Canada.

Yours faithfully,

JOSEPH POPE.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 100.]

*From Lord Stanley to the Honourable J. J. C. Abbott.*

NEW RICHMOND, P.Q., 18th July, 1891.

Following telegrams sent to governor Newfoundland, begins—Government here desire to know whether any decision arrived at yet as to permission to Canadian vessels to purchase bait in Newfoundland,—ends.

STANLEY.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 100.]

*From Lord Stanley to the Honourable J. J. C. Abbott.*

NEW RICHMOND, P.Q., 18th July, 1891.

Following received from governor of Newfoundland, telegram begins—In reply to your telegram of to-day, position of affairs unchanged. No relaxation of prohibition against Canadians purchasing bait Newfoundland—ends.

STANLEY.

## No. 101.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 20th July, 1891.

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration the annexed report dated 23rd June, 1891, from the minister of marine and fisheries, on the dispatch dated 23rd April, 1891, from Lord Knutsford, transmitting copy of a proclamation by the governor of Newfoundland and instructions in connection with the enforcement of the Bait Act for the season of 1891.

The committee, concurring in the report and recommendations therein contained, advise that your excellency be moved to forward a copy hereof to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 101.]

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, CANADA,  
OTTAWA, 23rd June, 1891.

To His Excellency

The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned has had referred to him, privy council reference No. 585 H., under date 9th May, 1891, covering a dispatch from the right honourable the principal secretary of state for the colonies, transmitting copy of proclamation by the government of Newfoundland, and instructions in connection with the enforcement of the Bait Act for the present season.

This proclamation is dated 20th March, 1891, and after reciting that whereas the fourth section of "an act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to exportation and sale of bait fishes" provides that: "the governor in council may, from time to time, by proclamation, suspend or limit the operation of this act, and the issue of licenses thereunder, in relation to any district or part of this colony, or the coasts thereof, and for such period and in relation to sale and exportation to such places, or for such purposes, and in such quantities as shall appear expedient and as shall be declared and defined in the proclamation," goes on to say that: "whereas it is expedient to limit the quantity of bait that any vessel, having obtained a license, shall be permitted to take or purchase under the said act, in this colony for the purpose of the fishery, I do, therefore, by this my proclamation, declare that no vessel shall be permitted to take or purchase more than eight barrels of herring for each dory employed by such vessel, or ten barrels of caplin for each dory employed by such vessel, or four barrels of squid for each dory employed by such vessel: and without a new license, no vessel shall be permitted to take or purchase a further supply of herring bait within a period of eighteen days from the date of previous license, or of caplin or squid bait within a period of fourteen days from the date of previous license."

\* \* \* \* \*  
The instructions for magistrates, customs officers, &c., are dated 20th March, 1891, and contain the following:—

"No licenses shall be granted except to Newfoundland and United States fishing vessels." \* \* \*

In this connection the undersigned would invite the attention of your excellency to his report of 17th April last, which was approved by your excellency on the 21st of that

month, and which, after reviewing the whole question at considerable length, recommended that Her Majesty's government be urged to procure legislation by the imperial parliament for the repeal of the act in question.

The undersigned further reports that he has recently received the appended letter (with appendix enclosures) from Mr. John P. Chetwynd, of Halifax, dated at Boone Bay, Newfoundland, remonstrating against the refusal of the Newfoundland authorities to allow him to procure salt herring bait at Fortune Bay, for his lobster traps in St. Barbes district, on the ground that he was a Canadian, although he had been engaged in the fish and lobster packing business in Newfoundland for the past four years.

The undersigned would observe that it appears from the incident related in the above mentioned letter, that it is the intention of the authorities of Newfoundland to place as strict an interpretation upon the act as is possible in the direction of discriminating against Canadian fishermen in favour of foreigners, notwithstanding the assurances to the contrary given both to Her Majesty's government and that of Canada for the purposes of removing objections and promoting royal assent, when seeking allowance of similar legislation in 1887, and he therefore recommends that a copy of this report, if approved, be transmitted to the right honourable the principal secretary of state for the colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's government.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

[Enclosure 2 in No. 101.]

BOONE BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND, 16th May, 1891.

HON. CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of sending you copies of telegrams and correspondence which explain themselves. I have been engaged in the fish and lobster packing business in Newfoundland for the past four years, although residing in Halifax, and last spring obtained what herring I required at Fortune Bay for the same purpose as intended this. But when about to leave for Fortune Bay, this spring, it was intimated to me that there was a possibility of being an objection made, but as the herring were to be salted and only fit for lobster bait, as also to be landed at and used in another part of the island, it appeared absurd that any objection would be offered, and it was only as a matter of precaution that induced me to make the enquiry. As a matter of fact, herrings are not available at the places referred to until the middle or latter part of this month, and I am now waiting here for the purpose of getting bait, in the meantime being under heavy expenses and consequent loss. In conclusion, may I ask you to kindly favour me with your opinion in the matter, which appears to be a peculiar construction of the Bait Act, to say the least.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JOHN P. CHETWYND.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 101].

*Copy of telegram sent.*

LA POILE, NEWFOUNDLAND, 10th April, 1891.

Messrs. McDougall & Templeton,  
St. Johns.

Have vessel here bound Fortune Bay for part load salt herring lobster bait St. Barbes and factories north: does Bait Act prevent getting them? Will give bond to land there, collector to sign receipt.—Ascertain positive and wire immediately.

JOHN P. CHETWYND.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 101.]

*Copy of telegram received.*

ST. JOHNS, 10th April, 1891

JOHN P. CHETWYND,  
La Poile.

Attorney general says Bait Act positively prevents your getting herring Fortune Bay, but you can purchase requirements St. Barbes district.

McDOUGALL & TEMPLETON.

[Enclosure 5 in No. 101.]

*Extract from McDougall and Templeton's letter in reference to same.*

When we received your telegram we immediately called on the attorney general and got his opinion *re* the Bait Act, and your application to procure salt herring at Fortune Bay to be landed in St. Barbes district for baiting lobster traps, and he informed us that on account of you having the misfortune to be of the Dominion and not a Newfoundlander, that the law as it at present stands prevents your getting herring in Fortune Bay, but that you could get herring in Bay of Islands or Bay St. George without difficulty.

**No. 102.**

[Telegram.]

HALIFAX, N.S., 20th July, 1891.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries,

Can Newfoundland government collect duties on Canadian vessels' outfit on fishing voyage Labrador?

W. D. HARRINGTON,  
*Collector.*

**No. 103.**

[Telegram.]

OTTAWA, 22nd July, 1891.

W. D. HARRINGTON, Collector of Customs, Halifax, N.S.,

Full particulars must be given of circumstances under which government of Newfoundland exacted duty on fishing outfit, before answering your question,

JOHN TILTON.

**No. 104.**

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 31st July, 1891.*

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a despatch, hereto annexed, dated 16th May, 1891, from the high commissioner for Canada in London respecting the Newfoundland tariff.

The ministers of customs, and marine and fisheries, to whom the despatch was referred, submit a report thereon dated 6th July, 1891, herewith.

The committee concur in the report and they advise that your excellency be moved to forward copies hereof to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council*

[Enclosure 1 in No. 104]

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,  
Victoria Chambers, 17 Victoria Street,  
LONDON, S.W., 16th May, 1891.

The Right Honourable  
Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, G.C.B.,  
Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN MACDONALD,—In continuation of my letter, No. 274, of the 8th inst., I beg to transmit, herewith, for your information, copies of two letters I have received from the colonial office on the subject of my representation respecting the Newfoundland tariff; together with a further communication which I have addressed to that department in reply.

I remain yours faithfully,  
CHARLES TUPPER.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 104.]

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING STREET, S.W., 9th May, 1891.

The High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada.

SIR,—I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, respecting the budget resolutions proposed by the receiver general of Newfoundland.

I am to acquaint you that Lord Knutsford is in communication with the governor on the subject.

I am, &c.,  
EDWARD WINGFIELD.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 104.]

COLONIAL OFFICE, S.W., 13th May, 1891.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from this department of the 9th instant, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acquaint you that the governor of Newfoundland has pointed out that the resolutions proposed by the receiver general of the colony to which you called attention in your letter of the 7th instant are identical with sections 10 and 12 of the Tariff Act, 50 Vic., cap. 2, at present in force, of which a copy is enclosed.

I am to add that these sections do not appear to confer on the government of Newfoundland any greater power of discrimination against Canada than is conferred by section 3 of cap. 33 of the Revised Statutes of Canada on the government of the dominion of discriminating against Newfoundland.

In these circumstances, Lord Knutsford does not feel justified in directing the governor to reserve the bill embodying the resolutions in question.

I am, &c.,  
JOHN BRAMSTON.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 104.]

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,  
17 VICTORIA STREET, S.W., 15th May, 1891.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office, S.W.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bramston's letter of the 13th instant, with reference to the resolutions proposed by the receiver general of Newfoundland, to which I called attention in my letter of the 7th instant.

In the second paragraph of Mr. Bramston's letter it is stated:—

"I am to add that these sections do not appear to confer on the government of Newfoundland any greater power of discriminating against Canada than is conferred by section 3 of cap. 33 of the Revised Statutes of Canada on the government of the Dominion of discriminating against Newfoundland."

I should like to say upon that point that the section of cap. 33 of the Revised Statutes of Canada provides not for an increase of duty in certain contingencies, but for a reduction, and that it does not apply to the United States alone, but to Newfoundland also. I may add that the government have used the power conferred upon them to make fish and fish products from Newfoundland practically free of duty.

On the other hand, the proposed Newfoundland legislation, although certain portions of it may be a re-enactment, provides for increased duties which may be used as against Canada and other parts of the empire, and in favour of other countries; and the last resolution, which is entirely new, provides for direct discrimination in certain circumstances in favour of the United States against every other country, no power being taken to grant similar reductions to British subjects. This is certainly contrary to the practice which has hitherto prevailed, and as defined in the instructions issued under date of 28th March, 1876, to the governor and commander in chief of Newfoundland and its dependencies, in which it is provided that the governor is not to assent to "any bill imposing differential duties," or to "any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby the prerogative or the rights and property of our subjects not residing in our said colony, or the trade and shipping of the united kingdom, and its dependencies, may be prejudiced." It seems to me also that such legislation tends to establish a precedent which may be fraught with inconvenience and difficulty in the future. In this connection I need only refer again to the last paragraph but one in my letter of the 7th instant, as instancing the policy of Canada towards the other colonies of the empire when negotiations were pending with Spain for regulating the commercial relations between the Dominion and the Spanish Antilles.

I venture, therefore, to again express the opinion that the matter is one to which the attention of Her Majesty's government should be directed.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES TUPPER,

*High Commissioner.*

[Enclosure 5 in No. 104.]

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 6th July, 1891.

To His Excellency

The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned have had referred to them a reference from the honourable the privy council, No. 619 H., under the date 28th May, 1891, covering a communication from the high commissioner for Canada, in London, dated 16th May.

The high commissioner reverts to his letter of 8th May, on which the undersigned had the honour of jointly reporting to your excellency on the 15th ultimo, in which report your excellency's attention was called to a bill providing for legislation by the Newfoundland government, which would empower that colony to arrange its tariff in such a manner as to directly discriminate against Canadians and other British subjects, in favour of citizens of the United States.

It was advanced that in view of the attitude already assumed by Newfoundland towards Canada, there was much reason to fear an unfriendly exercise of the power which royal assent to the bill in question would confer upon the government of Newfoundland; and Her Majesty's intervention was sought to secure its disallowance.

The high commissioner now encloses copies of two letters on the subject which he has received from the colonial office, together with his reply thereto.

It will be observed that the right honourable the principal secretary of state for the colonies did not feel justified in directing the governor of Newfoundland to reserve the bill in question, being of opinion that the section referred to did not appear to confer on the government of Newfoundland any greater power of discriminating against Canada than is conferred by section 3 of cap. 33 of the Revised Statutes of Canada on the government of the Dominion of discriminating against Newfoundland. The high commissioner pointed out, however, that the section of the Canadian act above referred to, provides not for an increase, but for a reduction of duties in certain contingencies, and that it applies equally to the United States and Newfoundland. And he added the government have used the power conferred upon them by this section to make fish and fish products from Newfoundland free of duty.

While on the other hand he explained that the proposed Newfoundland legislation was objected to because it provided for increased duties which could be used as against Canada and other portions of the empire, and in favour of other countries; and that a part of it which is entirely new, provides for direct discrimination under certain circumstances in favour of the United States against all other countries; no power being taken to grant similar reductions to British subjects.

Sir Charles Tupper proceeded to point out that such was contrary to the practice hitherto prevailing, and as defined in the instructions of 28th March, 1876, to the governor and commander in chief of Newfoundland. These instructions provide that the governor is not to assent to "any bill imposing differential duties" or to "any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby the prerogative or the rights and property of our subjects not residing in our said colony, or of the united kingdom, and its dependencies, may be prejudiced."

The high commissioner also expressed the opinion that such legislation would tend to the establishment of a precedent which may be fraught with future inconvenience and difficulty, and he concluded by inviting attention to a previous letter from him in which he instanced the policy of Canada in 1884, when the question of the proposed negotiations between Great Britain and Spain, for the arrangement of closer commercial relations between Canada and the Spanish Antilles was under discussion, Canada was then prepared to extend any concessions which might be granted to the Spanish Antilles to the British West Indies on similar terms, and may at least fairly ask to be placed in a similar position, so far as Newfoundland is concerned.

The undersigned beg to state that they strongly support the views of the high commissioner in this matter, and recommend that your excellency be moved to cause him to be informed that his action meets with the approval of your excellency's government.

They desire at the same time to add that they believe they cannot too earnestly express the hope that before finally deciding to formally assent to this anomalous legislation, admitting as it does of such discrimination to the detriment of British subjects in Canada and Canadian interests, Her Majesty's government be strongly urged to most carefully consider the objections which have been raised against it on behalf of Her Majesty's subjects residing in Canada.

Since the joint report of the undersigned on this subject, dated 15th ultimo, the minister of marine and fisheries has had occasion to report to your excellency upon a proclamation by the governor of Newfoundland in connection with the enforcement of the Bait Act, and the instructions to magistrates, customs officers, &c., which direct that "no licenses shall be granted except to Newfoundland and United States fishing vessels."

To this report the minister also appended correspondence with a Canadian fish dealer who had for four years conducted a business in that colony, which shows that instead of relinquishing the unfriendly position assumed towards Canada, a more narrow interpretation than ever before was being placed upon the act, as against Canadians. On the 18th ultimo, the minister was informed by the colonial secretary of Newfoundland that no relaxation of the regulations had taken place.



The undersigned believe that under ordinary circumstances such legislation might not have any significance, beyond providing power for extraordinary and remote contingencies, which power would never be exercised against fellow British subjects. Considering, however, the facts above related, and the circumstances (so well known to your excellency and Her Majesty's government) attending the allowance of the bait bill, it is quite evident that the attitude of the Newfoundland authorities towards Canada will lead to still further unfriendly relations, should her past and present actions remain unchanged.

The undersigned, therefore, view with alarm the possibilities which could arise out of the existence on the statute books of Newfoundland of the power now sought to be taken by that colony.

They, therefore, beg again to call the attention of your excellency to the consequences likely to attend the allowance of this bill, which contemplates such additional power of discrimination, and recommend that a copy of this report be transmitted to the right honourable the principal secretary of state for the colonies, for submission to Her Majesty's government, with the expression of an earnest hope that some means may be devised to secure to Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, in their intercourse with the colony of Newfoundland, at least as favourable terms as are freely extended by that colony to citizens of the neighbouring republic.

Respectfully submitted,

M. BOWELL,

*Minister of Customs.*

CHARLES H. TUPPER,

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

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No. 105.

(Telegram.)

ST. PIERRE, MIQ., 3rd August, 1891.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Am master "Hazel Dell," Yarmouth. Telegraphed colonial secretary, Newfoundland, if possible enter for bait. Replied, no. I heard law changed. Reply.

HEDLEY RIDER,

*Captain.*

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No. 106.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 3rd August, 1891.

HEDLEY RIDER,  
St. Pierre, Miq

Have no notice withdrawal prohibition or change of law.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

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No. 107.

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING STREET, 4th August, 1891.

The Governor General,  
&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of your ministers that the government of Newfoundland has declined to accept the opinion of the law officers of the crown that their action in refusing to issue bait licenses to Canadian fishermen is *ultra vires* and illegal and have decided to maintain the prohibition.

I enclose for submission to your government a copy of a memorandum by the Newfoundland delegates stating the condition on which, as they had informed the Dominion government this year, the impediments to their obtaining bait would be immediately removed.

Should your government not find themselves able to accept these proposals, I have intimated to the government of Newfoundland that, as the question is one of serious importance to both governments, it should be submitted to the judicial committee of the privy council, and have informed them that a joint case stating the facts should be prepared on behalf of the governments of the Dominion and Newfoundland which I shall then be ready to advise Her Majesty to refer to the judicial committee, under section 4 of the Act 3 and 4, Will. IV, cap. 41.

I shall be glad to be favoured with the views of your government on this proposal, and I should be pleased to learn that they are in communication with the government of Newfoundland in regard to the proposed case.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD

[Enclosure 1 in No. 107.]

MEMORANDUM.

“A.”

*Bait controversy between Newfoundland and Canada.*

The Newfoundland bait bill for the purpose of excluding the French came into operation in 1888. Canada was aware that the object was to exclude the French from getting bait. Canada asked and obtained permission to get bait in Newfoundland in the same way as Newfoundlanders. During 1888, 1889 and 1890, Canadians from Magdalen Islands, Cape Breton and from Newfoundland supplied bait to the French at St. Pierre—thus to a certain extent frustrating the object of the Newfoundland act.

In 1891, Canadians were informed that Newfoundland would withhold from them bait unless they took measures to stop Canadian vessels from carrying bait from Canada and Newfoundland to the French and otherwise assisted in preventing the French from getting bait and helped to recompense certain of the losses made by stopping the bait to the French.

They were also informed that as soon as they promised to take measures to these ends, the embargo on bait would be immediately removed without waiting for the measures to be taken.

The Newfoundland executive thought that these terms were equitable and are ready to carry them out at any moment.

Hotel Metropole, 4th July, 1891.

No. 108.

[Telegram.]

ST. PIERRE, MIQUELON, 8th August, 1891.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER.

Will you give Canadian vessels permission to get bait on Newfoundland?

ANGUS HINES.

No. 109.

[Telegram.]

OTTAWA, 8th August, 1891.

ANGUS HINES, St. Pierre, Miquelon,

Have no authority grant permission to get bait Newfoundland.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 110.

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING ST., 23rd August, 1891.

His Excellency the Governor General.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's despatch No. 188 of the 31st ultimo, enclosing a privy council minute with the report of the minister of marine and fisheries respecting the proclamation and instructions issued by the government of Newfoundland for the enforcement of the Bait Act of that colony during the present season.

I have to refer your government to my despatch No. 180 of the 4th instant on the subject.

I have, etc.,

KNUTSFORD.

## No. 111.

OTTAWA, 26th August, 1891.

HON. CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—We notice by late papers that the government intend taking steps towards obtaining compensation for losses sustained by parties in Bay St. George, through the action of the French admiral, and desire to remind you of the claims of Messrs. John Allen & Sons, which is now in your hands, and respectfully suggest, if not already done, it be placed before the imperial authorities immediately, with a view to having it discussed and if possible recognized and paid by the Newfoundland government, in case their claims should receive favourable consideration.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

T. E. KENNY.

JOHN. F. STAIRS.

## No. 112.

OTTAWA, 26th August, 1891.

Messrs. T. E. KENNY, Esq., M.P.  
J. F. STAIRS, Esq., M.P.  
House of Commons,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIRS,—In answer to your letter of the 26th instant, I beg to say that a report was made to council on the 12th May last, recommending that the statement of Mr. James Allen, owner of the British schooner "Ocean Belle" be forwarded to the secretary of state for the colonies, with a request that the claim might be brought to the attention of the government of Newfoundland.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 113.

OTTAWA, 19th September, 1891.

The Hon. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I am asked by Mr. George E. Boak, of Halifax, to bring to the notice of the dominion government the importance of urging the imperial government to obtain from

the judicial committee of the privy council an immediate decision as to the validity of the regulations of the Newfoundland government, respecting bait, which discriminate against Canadian fishermen.

Mr. Boak points out the very great loss Canadian fishermen were put to last season, and the hardship it would be for them to lose another season.

I have therefore to request that such steps be taken as may be deemed expedient to bring to the notice of the imperial government the importance of obtaining an immediate decision from the judicial committee.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. STAIRS.

— — — — —  
No. 114.

OTTAWA, 30th September, 1891.

Messrs. Muir & Son,  
Halifax, N.S.

SIRS,—In reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, as to whether a Canadian vessel going to Newfoundland for the purpose of purchasing a cargo of frozen herring, to be disposed of either in Canada or the United States, is liable to seizure by the Newfoundland government, I beg to say that according to the terms of the instructions issued by the Newfoundland government to the magistrates, customs officers, &c., no licenses to purchase bait, or take bait fishes, will be granted to Canadian vessels.

I may add, as stated by me in the house of commons on Saturday last, that the government has been most persistent in its efforts to effect a settlement of the difficulty; and I may safely state that negotiations are approaching that stage when we ought to expect a satisfactory settlement before the next fishing season.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

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No. 115.

*COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 21st September, 1891.*

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a communication, hereto attached, dated 16th May, 1891, from the high commissioner for Canada, forwarding copies of correspondence which has passed between him and the colonial office, and also between Sir William Whiteway and the colonial office, on the subject of the enforcement against Canada of the Newfoundland Bait Act of 1889.

The minister of marine and fisheries, to whom the communication and enclosures were referred, observes that, in his letter dated 4th May, to the secretary of state for the colonies, Sir William Whiteway, Premier and Attorney General of Newfoundland, seeks to justify the non-observance by his government of the pledges of Sir Robert Thorburn and Sir Ambrose Shea, on the ground that they were made upon a protest of the Dominion government against the legislation proposed, which, he urges, the Canadian government had no right to make; and which protest, Sir William Whiteway thinks, would not have been held by Her Majesty's government to be a valid reason for recommending the withholding of royal assent. Also, that Sir Robert Thorburn could make no such promise that would be binding upon the government of Newfoundland.

The minister, upon this argument, has nothing to add to the history of this case submitted in the approved minute of the privy council under date 21st April, 1891, already communicated to Her Majesty's government, wherein it was shown beyond reasonable doubt that it was upon these assurances alone that Her Majesty's ministers were induced to recommend royal assent to the legislation.

The minister further observes that under these circumstances it would seem that, whatever may be the views of the present administration of the government of Newfoundland upon the subject, or the interpretation Sir William Whiteway places upon his promise to "do what he could to meet the difficulty" after learning the engagements of his predecessors, there exists in fact an obligation to fulfil the pledges upon which the assent of Her Majesty's government to the legislation in question was obtained.

The minister, apart entirely from the legal aspect of the legislation, submits that the failure to fulfil the engagements entered into on behalf of the government of Newfoundland, avowedly to promote the allowance of the proposed legislation, renders imperial legislation for its repeal justifiable.

When, however, it is considered that the act has been used for the very purpose of directly discriminating against British subjects in favour of citizens of a foreign nation, the request already communicated to Her Majesty's government for repeal of the act finds further justification.

The minister recommends that the high commissioner for Canada be informed that his action in this matter meets with the approval of your excellency's government.

The minister of marine and fisheries also takes this opportunity of inviting your excellency's attention to his report of the 23rd June, 1891, approved under the minute of council of the 20th July, 1891, dealing with a proclamation and instruction of the government of Newfoundland regarding the enforcement of the Bait Act during the present season. To this report was appended a communication with enclosures from Mr. Chetwynd, of Halifax, which showed to what extent this inexcusable discrimination is being enforced against Canadian fishermen in British waters in favour of those of a foreign nation.

The minister also desires to state that he having received the following confidential cablegram from the high commissioner for Canada:—"Confidential letter from colonial office states law officers have advised Newfoundland government not empowered by act 1887, or entitled apart that act to exclude Canadian or other British fishermen from obtaining licenses, and this Government informed and hope expressed prohibition against Canadian fishermen will be at once withdrawn."

He telegraphed to the colonial secretary of Newfoundland as follows:—

"Fourteen vessels from Lunenburg desire bait from your ports. Kindly cable whether they can now do so."

To this, he regrets to inform your excellency, he received the following answer:—"Position unchanged. Regulations have not been relaxed."

The committee, on the recommendation of the minister of marine and fisheries, advise that your excellency be moved to transmit a copy of this minute if approved 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.*

[Enclosure 1 in No. 115.]

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,  
Victoria Chambers, 17 Victoria Street,  
LONDON, S.W., 16th May, 1891.

The Right Honourable SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, G.C.B., &c., &c., &c., Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN MACDONALD,—Following up my despatch, No. 275, of the 8th instant, I enclose for your information a copy of a letter which I have received from the colonial office respecting the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against Canadian fishermen; together with a copy of the correspondence between that department and Sir W. Whiteway upon the subject, which accompanied it. I do not send the other enclosures, as they consist of communications between the governor general and the secretary of state for the colonies, which you will already have.

I also forward a copy of a further letter which I addressed to the colonial office upon the subject yesterday.

I remain yours faithfully,

CHARLES TUPPER.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 115.]

COLONIAL OFFICE, S.W., 12th May, 1891.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you copies of correspondence respecting the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against Canadian vessels.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 115.]

*Colonial Office to Sir W. Whiteway.*

DOWNING STREET, S.W., 25th April, 1891.

Sir W. WHITEWAY, K.C.M.G.

SIR,—I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acquaint you that he has received a telegram from the governor general of Canada stating that the Dominion government earnestly protest against the unfavourable treatment of Canadian vessels by the government of Newfoundland under the Bait Act of 1889.

They point out that the bait act of 1887, of which that of 1889 is a consolidation, was only assented to by Her Majesty after an assurance had been given by the then government of Newfoundland that the fullest rights and privileges to procure bait for their own use, such as they had previously enjoyed, would be extended to all British fishermen.

Contrary to this assurance, the Bait Act of 1889 is now being rigorously enforced against Canadian fishermen while fishermen from the United States are exempt, and a large fleet of fishing vessels from Nova Scotia are now in great distress for want of early spring bait owing to their exclusion from Newfoundland ports.

The assurances referred to as having been given by the government of Newfoundland are contained in Sir R. Thorburn's letter to this department of the 27th of April, 1887, and in the telegraphic correspondence which is enclosed, and it will be within your recollection that, in the discussion which you and your fellow delegates had last year in this office with Sir C. Tupper and Sir J. Thompson as to the terms on which bait licenses should be issued to Canadian fishermen, you were understood to promise to make arrangements consistent with that assurance.

Lord Knutsford will be glad to be favoured with any remarks which you may wish to offer on this matter.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD WINGFIELD.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 115.]

*The Colonial Office to Sir W. Whiteway.*

DOWNING STREET, 30th April, 1891.

Sir Wm. WHITEWAY, K.C.M.G.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from this department of the 25th instant, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit for your consideration a copy of a letter from the high commissioner for Canada on the subject of the enforcement of the Bait Act against Canadian fishermen.

I am to point out that, putting aside for the moment the question whether it is lawful and constitutional to exclude some British subjects from fishing in British waters open to other British subjects, Her Majesty's government press upon you the desirability on all grounds of at once removing these restrictions upon Canadian fishermen.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

[Enclosure 5 in No. 115.]

*Sir W. Whiteway to Colonial Office.*

Sir ROBERT HERBERT, K.C.M.G.

HOTEL MÉTROPOLE, 4th May, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mr. Wingfield, of your department, of the 25th ultimo, and also your letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing a communication from Sir Charles Tupper, with copy of cuttings from the *Montreal Gazette*. To both of these letters I now beg leave to reply.

In the first place, permit me to correct an error contained in the letter of Mr. Wingfield. Referring to a letter of Sir Robert Thornburn, dated the 27th April, 1887, and the assurance contained therein, Mr. Wingfield says that at the interview had last year at the colonial office by me and my fellow-delegates with Sir C. Tupper and Sir J. Thompson, I was "understood to promise to make arrangements consistent with that assurance." On the occasion of an interview with Lord Knutsford and the gentlemen referred to, I was accompanied by only Mr. Emerson, and this must be the interview to which Mr. Wingfield refers, as I had no other, and I hardly think that Sir Charles Tupper, or Sir John Thompson, or you, who, I believe, was present, will undertake to affirm that I made any promise on that occasion.

Before leaving St. Johns, upon my present mission, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Bond, received a cable from Mr. Charles Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, remonstrating against the action of the Newfoundland government respecting the Bait Act after, as he stated, my assurance. I cabled Mr. Charles Tupper to ask to what assurance he referred, and he replied as follows: "High commissioner reports, 6th August last, Sir William Whiteway said he had only recently learned the engagements made on this question by his predecessors, and recognized their force, and that so soon as the commission appointed to inquire into the whole matter was received, he would do what he could to meet the difficulty. He said he recognized the importance of having cordial relations with Canada."

I fail to see in this any promise, and I would add that upon the occasion designated I distinctly abstained from making any promise.

Mr. Wingfield's letter would have been replied to before, but I have had to cable to Newfoundland for the foregoing.

I very much regret the action of Sir Charles Tupper and that of the Dominion government, evidencing, as it appears to me, a determination to use their influence, which no doubt is powerful, to prejudice the interests of Newfoundland, apparent from the references which I shall have occasion to make.

Sir Charles Tupper submits that the present action of the Newfoundland government is unconstitutional. If such were the case, why did he consider it necessary to protest against the Bait Act of 1886 receiving Her Majesty's assent? For if Canadian fishermen could not be constitutionally excluded under its provisions, no injury could have been done by its becoming law. I submit, upon the other hand, that the action of the Newfoundland government is absolutely necessary for the protection of its fisheries, and in accord with its constitution.

With respect to Sir Robert Thornburn's promise, it appears to have been obtained upon a protest of the Dominion government against the Bait Act, and I submit that the Dominion government had no right to make such a protest, and that Her Majesty's

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government would not have held such protest to be a valid reason for advising Her Majesty to refuse her assent to an act having for its object the protection of the fisheries of Newfoundland.

I submit also that Sir Robert Thorburn could make no promise which could be held to be binding in relation to the parties with respect to whom or against whom the act should or should not operate or be enforced.

In addition, Sir Robert Thorburn could never have anticipated, when he made the promise that Canadian fishermen would have been employed in furnishing a supply of bait to the French, knowing, as the Dominion government knew, that the object of the act was to prevent it.

The action of Canadian fishermen in carrying a large supply of bait to St. Pierre has had the effect of thwarting the very object for which the Bait Act was passed; and whilst, for the preservation of our fisheries generally, a number of our people have suffered in being stopped in a trade which they had carried on with profit for many years, Canadian fishermen have prosecuted vigorously the same business, not only in smuggling bait from Newfoundland to St. Pierre in contravention of the Bait Act, but in conveying the same from ports in the Dominion to the same place.

I may add that it was not until I arrived in London last July that I was made fully aware of the nature of the promise made by Sir Robert Thorburn.

Mr. Harvey and I had the pleasure of a conference with Sir Charles Tupper last week, when the complaints which we have were explained, and appeared to be fully appreciated by him. The Dominion fishermen are interested as we are in counteracting the effect of French bounties.

A reasonable solution of the difficulty was then suggested and telegraphed by him to the Dominion government, which was to the effect that the Dominion parliament should pass an act similar to the Bait Act, that the Dominion government should co-operate with us in the execution of these laws, and also afford aid in the compensation of those residents in Newfoundland who had as before mentioned carried on the bait supplying business. Had the answer been satisfactory, I should have forthwith cabled the suggestion to my colleagues in the executive council for their consideration and approval, but since then I have received no communication from Sir Charles Tupper upon the subject.

I have also had interviews with Senator Howlan, who brought me a letter from Sir John A. Macdonald especially designating him to confer upon this subject, and he informed me that he had cabled the result of our conferences, which was to the same effect as that cabled by Sir C. Tupper; whilst he was very anxious to obtain a supply of bait to the Dominion fishermen, he expressed himself as fully appreciating the necessity for adopting the course pursued, and concurred in the suggested solution.

The unfriendly and unjustifiable action of the Dominion government in urging, and so far with success, upon Her Majesty's government the withholding assent to the Newfoundland and United States convention, has aroused a bitter spirit of resentment on the part of a large majority of the people of the colony.

The Dominion government having failed to procure an arrangement with the United States is most unfairly, in our opinion, exercising its influence to debar Newfoundland from obtaining an advantage, because Canada cannot induce the United States to concede the same privileges to her. The subordination of the interests of Newfoundland to those of Canada is working great injury to the former. This is deeply felt, adding, as it does, to the difficulties under which at present the colony is suffering.

It is the fervent hope, in which I share, that this objection may be overruled and the convention assented to.

I have, &c.,

W. V. WHITEWAY.



[Enclosure 6 in No. 115.]

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,  
17 VICTORIA STREET, S.W., 15th May, 1891.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office, S.W.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, and its enclosures, respecting the enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against Canadian fishermen.

I do not think it is necessary for me to again point out that the Bait Act only received the royal assent upon the most distinct and positive assurances made by a former Newfoundland government that its provisions would not be applied against Canadians; neither need I refer to the statement of the secretary of state that it was upon these assurances, which were deemed to be effective, that Her Majesty was advised to permit the bill to become law.

It does not seem to me that Sir William Whiteway's letter contains any reason whatever for the neglect to carry out the solemn pledges to which I have referred. I have no official information that the Bait Act has in previous years been nullified to any extent by Canadian fishermen having smuggled bait from Newfoundland to St. Pierre and Miquelon. I can only say that the Canadian government will be happy to investigate any cases that may have occurred, and to co-operate with the Newfoundland government in preventing anything of the kind taking place.

There is only one point in Sir William Whiteway's letter of the 4th instant to which I would refer. It is the following paragraph:—

“A reasonable solution of the difficulty was then suggested and telegraphed by him (Sir Charles Tupper) to the Dominion government, which was to the effect that the Dominion parliament should pass an act similar to the Bait Act, that the Dominion government should co-operate with us in the execution of these laws, and also afford aid in the compensation of these residents in Newfoundland who had as before mentioned carried on the bait supplying business. Had the answer been satisfactory, I should have forthwith cabled the suggestion to my colleagues in the executive council for their consideration and approval, but since then I have received no communication from Sir Charles Tupper upon the subject.”

It is right I should place upon record that I expressed no opinion myself in regard to the above suggestion, and that I merely promised Sir William Whiteway and Mr. Harvey to communicate it as their views to Sir John Macdonald, and to ask him what he thought of it. This is what I did, as will be seen from my telegram to Sir John which I beg to quote for Lord Knutsford's information:—

“Have had long conference with delegates. It is claimed that Canada is deeply interested as Newfoundland in maintenance of Bait Act against the bounty-fed French fish; that Canada should pass similar act and join with Newfoundland in enforcing it, and also aid Newfoundland in compensating bait fishermen at Fortune and Placentia Bays who are sufferers by Bait Act as early supply is confined to those places. What do you think of this?”

I was not surprised that the Dominion government felt unable to entertain these proposals, in view of the breach of faith shown by Sir William Whiteway's government, and its failure to carry out the pledges to which I have referred, and which were observed by their predecessors in office.

The other matters to which Sir William Whiteway refers I am sure I need not enter into, and I will only express the hope that the Newfoundland government will yet see its way to treating Canadian fishermen as fellow British subjects, and not exclude them from privileges which are being freely offered to a country outside the limits of the British empire.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES TUPPER,

*High Commissioner.*

## No 116.

HALIFAX, N.S., 22nd September, 1881.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine, Ottawa.

SIR,—We would respectfully ask to be advised if a Canadian vessel going to Newfoundland, for the purpose of purchasing a cargo of frozen herring, to be disposed of either in Canada or the United States, is liable to seizure by the Newfoundland government? We make this enquiry on behalf of several vessel owners who intend making a trip to Newfoundland for that purpose during the coming winter, but who would not do so if the laws of Newfoundland prohibit the sale or purchase of herring under such circumstances, and render vessels so employed liable to seizure.

We may add that this enquiry is prompted by the recollection of the disputes during last winter and spring between the agents of the Newfoundland government and masters of Canadian vessels.

Your obedient servants,  
WM. MUIR & SON.

## No. 117.

OTTAWA, 24th September, 1891.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you a letter from Messrs. John Allen & Sons, of Halifax, referring to their claim against the government of Newfoundland, respecting which I have already written you.

In reply, will you please return the letter, advising if there be anything new in connection with their case that I can communicate to this firm.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN F. STAIRS.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 117.]

HALIFAX, N.S., 4th September, 1891.

JOHN F. STAIRS, Esq., M.P.,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—By your valued favour of the 1st inst., at hand to-day, we note that our claim against the Newfoundland government has been duly forwarded to the secretary of state for the colonies by the honourable the minister of marine.

We trust that during the negotiations our claim will not be lost sight of, but be laid together before the imperial authorities, as it may not receive the same attention if allowed to stand over until those of Newfoundland are arranged.

Attached is a clipping from a late paper which refers to the matters in question.

Thanking you and Mr. Kenny for your kind and prompt attention to our interests.

We remain yours faithfully,  
JOHN ALLEN & SONS,  
JOHN C. RUSSELL.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 117.]

## FRENCH INTERFERENCE CLAIMS.

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, 31st August.

Sir Robert Pinsent, the commissioner appointed by the local government, has received 200 claims for compensation for damages caused by French interference with the herring fishery during the last three years. One of these is for \$6,000; others

range from \$100 to \$4,000. The commissioner closed his investigation to-day. The local government decided to demand compensation for all well established claims from the imperial treasury. The total losses by the people have been large.

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No. 118.

OTTAWA, 28th September, 1891.

JOHN F. STAIRS, Esq., M.P.,  
House of Commons, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 19th instant, applying on behalf of Mr. George E. Boak, of Halifax; for certain information with regard to the state of negotiations respecting the enforcement of the Bait Act against Canadians by the Newfoundland government.

I may say, as stated by me in the house of commons on Saturday last, that the government has been most persistent in its efforts to effect a settlement of the difficulty; and I may safely state that negotiations are approaching that state when we ought to expect a satisfactory settlement before the next fishing season.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

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No. 119.

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING STREET, 2nd October, 1891.

Governor General  
The Right Honourable  
LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 258 of the 1st instant, enclosing copy of an approved minute of your privy council on the subject of the enforcement against Canada of the Newfoundland Bait Act of 1889.

I observe that no mention is made in these papers of my despatch No. 180 of the 4th of August last, which pointed out a mode of solving the difficulties connected with this question, I should be glad to receive the views of your ministers in regard to the suggestions contained in that despatch. In the meantime, I have communicated to the governor of Newfoundland a copy of your despatch and of its enclosure for the consideration of his government.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

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No. 120.

*Colonial Office to Governor General.*

DOWNING STREET, 6th October, 1891.

The Governor General,  
Ottawa.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's despatches Nos. 196 and 197 of the 8th and 10th of August, respectively, with their enclosures, respecting the Newfoundland tariff.

Since the date of the joint report by the ministers of customs and fisheries, which accompanies the latter despatch, your government will no doubt have had before them the reply which I caused to be returned to the high commissioner's letter of the 15th May, in which it was pointed out, with reference to the last of the Newfoundland tariff

resolutions, that its coming into force was dependent on the ratification of the convention between that colony and the United States, and that such ratification had been deferred by Her Majesty's government until it has been ascertained whether some general arrangement was practicable between the United States and the whole of Her Majesty's dominions in North America; and your government may rest assured that in any event Her Majesty's government will not lose sight of the interests of *Canada* in this matter.

With regard to the other resolutions complained of, they are, as pointed out in the letter from this department of the 13th May, identical with sections 10 and 11 of the existing tariff act, which would remain in force if the bill embodying the resolutions complained of were disallowed.

I have, etc.,  
KNUTSFORD.

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No. 121.

HALIFAX, N. S., 29th October, 1891.

HON. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 28th of Sept. last, with regard to the state of negotiations respecting the enforcement of the Bait Act against the Canadians by the Newfoundland government, I beg to point out that Mr. G. C. Boak, of Halifax, brings to my notice that the bait question is only one of the many difficulties which Canadians have experienced in Newfoundland. He reminds me that every fall a large number of vessels have been going to Fortune and Placentia Bay for frozen herring. Some vessels there last year got loads, but finally the Newfoundland coast guard steamer stopped the traffic.

Will you kindly advise me, for the benefit of Mr. Boak and others interested in the Newfoundland trade, whether this state of affairs still exists? If so, would it not be well if the government would correspond with the Newfoundland government on this point?

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN F. STAIRS.

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No. 122.

OTTAWA, 3rd November, 1891.

JOHN F. STAIRS, Esq., M. P.  
Halifax, N. S.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th October, touching Mr. Boak's point in reference to the bait question.

I have not failed to observe the unfortunate fact that some of our vessels were prevented last year from obtaining frozen herring.

It will be observed that the Bait Act pretends to authorize the governor to prohibit the exportation, or sale, or purchase, or taking of bait fishes of any sort without a license. Though the frozen herring, which are not to be used for bait, the construction of the act and the order in council under it are made to cover them as bait fishes.

In the proceedings that are contemplated, I have not overlooked the important suggestion made by Mr. Boak.

I regret that at present there is no change in the position of affairs, and that the government of Newfoundland insists upon refusing the granting of licenses to Canadian vessels for any of the above purposes. I have, however, on your suggestion, asked his excellency to make a further enquiry of the governor of Newfoundland, touching the traffic in frozen herring at this juncture.

I am yours faithfully,  
CHARLES H. TUPPER.

**No. 123.**

November 3rd, 1891.

To His Excellency  
The Governor General of Canada.

My LORD,—Touching the unfortunate dead-lock between Newfoundland and Canada in reference to the fisheries, I promised Mr. Stairs, M.P. for Halifax, N. S., I would ask your excellency to enquire by cable of the governor of Newfoundland whether the present prohibition against Canadian vessels extended to the traffic in frozen herring. I have reason to believe that it does.

Nevertheless, I have promised Mr. Stairs I would ask your excellency to obtain a definite reply.

I have the honour to be, my lord,  
Your excellency's obedient servant,  
CHARLES H. TUPPER.

**No. 124.**[*Telegram.*]

LITTLE GLACE BAY, C. B., 9th November, 1891.

HON. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

Can our Nova Scotia vessels go down to Western Newfoundland for frozen fish?  
D. McKEEN.

**No. 125.**[*Telegram.*]

OTTAWA, 10th November, 1891.

D. McKeen, Esq., M.P.  
Little Glace Bay, N.S.

I fear no change in policy Newfoundland government yet, but am enquiring as to frozen fish.

Our vessels were prohibited at last accounts.  
CHARLES H. TUPPER.

**No. 126.**(*Telegram.*)

LUNENBURG, N.S., 11th November, 1891.

HON. CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

Cable Newfoundland if Canadian vessels can purchase "frozen herring," not for bait but for American market. Vessels ready to sail; waiting answer.

C. E. KAULBACH.

**No. 127.**(*Telegram.*)

OTTAWA, 12th November, 1891.

C. EDWIN KAULBACH, M.P.,  
Lunenburg, N.S.

As at present advised our vessels cannot purchase "frozen herring" at Newfoundland. Have asked for latest information and will advise when answer received.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 128.

*(Telegram.)*

HALIFAX, 13th November, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

Can Canadian vessels purchase herring at Newfoundland?

W. D. HARRINGTON.

## No. 129.

OTTAWA, 13th November, 1891.

*(Telegram.)*

W. D. HARRINGTON, Collector of Customs,  
Halifax, N.S.

Canadian vessels cannot purchase herring under present Bait Act, as interpreted by Newfoundland government. The act covers all bait fishes, whether used for bait or not.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 130.

LUNENBURG, 13th November, 1891.

*(Telegram.)*

Hon. C. H. TUPPER, Ottawa.

Great excitement here. Our vessels excluded from Newfoundland. Serious results. Demand protection imperial government at once.

C. E. KAULBACH.

## No. 131.

OTTAWA, 13th November, 1891.

C. E. KAULBACH, Esq., M.P.,  
Lunenburg, N.S.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated 13th November, 1891, in which you inform me:

“Great excitement here. Our vessels excluded from Newfoundland. Serious results. Demand protection imperial government at once.”

I am not sure that I apprehend the direct object of your message.

I have already informed you that the Canadian government had long ago placed the full information concerning the unfortunate affairs to which you refer in the hands of Her Majesty's government in England, and that every effort was being made by Her Majesty's government to enable Canadian vessels to enjoy all commercial privileges in the ports of Newfoundland.

No demand further than such requests as have already been addressed to Her Majesty's government would hasten matters in any way, or bring a conclusion satisfactory to our fishermen and traders.

I shall, however, advise you when possible of any changes in the state of things. Meanwhile, until you have evidence to the contrary, it is only reasonable that you should accept my repeated assurances that nothing is being left undone on the part of the present government to bring about such a change of action on the part of Newfoundland as you so much desire.

CHAS. H. TUPPER.

## No. 132.

OTTAWA, 19th November, 1891.

D. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,  
Barrister, Georgetown, P.E.I.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, addressed to Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N., I beg to state that Mr. Henry Dicks' claim was forwarded by the governor general to the proper authorities for submission to the government of Newfoundland; but that the latter government refused to recognise such claim.

The department has the matter on record, and should an opportunity arise it will be brought up again.

I am, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
S. P. BAUSET,  
*Acting Deputy Minister of Fisheries.*

## No. 133.

*Governor of Newfoundland to Governor General.*

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND,  
21st November, 1891.

Referring to your telegram of 11th November, restrictions of export of bait fishes, my government regrets action of Canadian government in opposition to Newfoundland's proposed convention with the United States of America and the persistence of Canadian fishermen in supplying the French with bait to the injury of this colony compels Newfoundland in self protection to continue the restrictions of export of herrings.

GOVERNOR.

## No. 134.

OTTAWA, 21st November, 1891.

ROBERT HOCKIN, Esq.,  
Inspector of Fisheries, Pictou, N.S.

SIR,—The accompanying list of Nova Scotian fishing vessels from the masters of which license fees were exacted by the Newfoundland authorities during the season of 1890, has been prepared with the view of the ultimate return of the money collected by the Newfoundland government. It is necessary, however, that our government should have authority to use the names of the parties aggrieved before taking steps in the matter, and I am directed by the minister to request that you will obtain this requisite authority from the various owners, or managing owners interested, and forward to this department as soon as possible.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
S. P. BAUSET,  
*Acting Deputy Minister of Fisheries.*

## No. 135.

*REPORT of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 21st November, 1891.*

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a despatch, dated 4th August, 1891, from the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies on the subject of the enforcement by the government of Newfoundland of the Bait Act against Canadian fishing vessels.

The sub-committee of council to whom the despatch was referred observe that by a report dated the 12th September, 1891, from the minister of marine and fisheries, approved by your excellency under date 21st September, 1891, it was stated that the minister of marine and fisheries had received a communication from the high commissioner for Canada, conveying the information that a confidential letter from the colonial office announced that the law officers of the crown had advised that the government of Newfoundland was not empowered by the act of 1887, nor entitled apart from that act, to exclude Canadian or other British fishermen from obtaining licenses to procure bait, and that that government had been so informed.

The sub-committee observe that Lord Knutsford's despatch now before them, officially announces that the government of the colony of Newfoundland has declined to accept the opinion of the law officers of the crown.

The despatch also communicates for the information of your excellency's government a memorandum by the Newfoundland delegates, stating the conditions on which the impediment to Canadians obtaining bait would be removed.

The memorandum reads as follows :—

*Memorandum.*

Bait controversy between Newfoundland and Canada. The Newfoundland bait bill for the purpose of excluding the French, came into operation in 1888. Canada was aware that the object was to exclude the French from getting bait. Canada asked and obtained permission to get bait in Newfoundland in the same way as Newfoundlanders. During 1888, 1889, 1890, Canadians from Magdalen Islands, Cape Breton, and from Newfoundland supplied bait to the French at St. Pierre, thus to a great extent frustrating the object of the Newfoundland act.

In 1891, Canadians were informed that Newfoundland would withhold from them bait unless they took measures to stop Canadian vessels from carrying bait from Canada and Newfoundland to the French, and otherwise assisted in preventing the French from getting bait, and helped to recompense certain of the losses made by stopping the bait to the French. They were also informed that as soon as they promised to take measures to these ends the embargo on bait would be immediately removed without waiting for the measures to be taken.

The Newfoundland executive thought that these terms were equitable and are ready to carry them out at any moment.  
Hotel Metropole, 4th July, 1891.

The sub-committee upon this memorandum desires to observe as follows :—

One of the conditions sought to be imposed upon the vessels of Canada for the enjoyment of privileges belonging to all British vessels in the ports of a British colony, is that Canada should help "to stop Canadian vessels from carrying bait from Canada and Newfoundland to the French, and otherwise assist in preventing the French from getting bait, and help to recompense certain of the losses made by stopping the bait to the French."

It is submitted that this proposition could in no event be favourably entertained by the government of Canada, even admitting it is necessary to purchase the concession of the rights in question.

The government of Newfoundland cannot reasonably contend that there has been a serious violation of the Bait Act on the part of Canadian vessels in view of there not having been a single instance of such an infraction brought to the notice of the Canadian government.

On the other hand, representatives of the government of Newfoundland have been assured that Canada is ready to legislate in the direction of preventing Canadian vessels violating provisions of the Bait Act as soon as Canadian vessels are accorded, in the ports of Newfoundland, the privileges previously assured to them by the government of that colony and now denied.

It is, however, unreasonable to expect that Canada should co-operate with the colony of Newfoundland to the extent of adopting similar legislation respecting the sale



of bait to the fishing vessels of France from Canadian ports. It may be remarked that there is a strong opinion, even in Newfoundland, that this legislation is unwise, and certainly in Canada it is not desired by any section of the Canadian people.

It appears that the losses from the interference by the Newfoundland government with the people of that colony selling bait to the French, Canada is also asked to share. No ground for such request is advanced.

Canada is desired, moreover, to lessen the disadvantages accruing to the citizens of Newfoundland from a policy voluntarily adopted by that colony.

A general statement that a practice by Canadian fishermen thwarts the intentions of the legislation of Newfoundland, is not, in the opinion of the sub-committee, a sufficient reason for the demand now made upon Canada.

So far as the sub-committee have been able to ascertain, the percentage of Canadian vessels selling bait to the French is exceedingly small and these vessels obtain their bait from ports of the Magdalen Islands, with perhaps a small portion from other ports of the Dominion.

The main body of the fishing fleet visiting the Newfoundland waters from Nova Scotia and the other provinces desire bait for their own purposes.

It is not to be forgotten that foreign vessels freely obtain bait in ports of Newfoundland which may be sold to French vessels as easily as if bought by British vessels.

It is a matter for regret that under all the circumstances, Newfoundland has been unwilling to re-consider her position, to the end of removing friction and maintaining the harmony desirable, especially between British colonies.

In anticipation of your excellency's government being unable to alter the determination already arrived at as to the proposals of the Newfoundland government, and in view of the serious importance of the question to both governments, his lordship the secretary of state for the colonies now suggests that the case should be submitted to the judicial committee of the privy council, and his lordship states that he has intimated this view to the government of Newfoundland.

The sub-committee have dealt with that suggestion in a report dated and approved by your excellency upon date 21st November, 1891.

The committee concurring in the above report recommend that your excellency be moved to transmit a copy of this minute to the right honourable the principal 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.*

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### No. 136.

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 21st November, 1891.*

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a despatch dated 4th August, 1891, from the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies, acquainting your excellency's government that the government of Newfoundland had declined to accept the opinion of the law officers of the crown to the effect that the action of that government in refusing to issue bait licenses to Canadian fishermen was *ultra vires* and illegal, and had decided to maintain the prohibition. Lord Knutford's despatch further stated that, should your excellency's government find themselves unable to accept the proposals of the Newfoundland delegates, as contained in the memorandum indicated in the despatch in question, Lord Knutford had intimated to the government of Newfoundland that as the question was one of serious importance to both governments, it should be submitted to the judicial committee of the privy council, and that he had informed them that a joint case stating the facts should be prepared on behalf of the governments of the Dominion and of Newfoundland, and that he would then be

ready to advise Her Majesty to refer such cases to the judicial committee under section 4 of the Act 3 and 4 William IV, chapter 41. Lord Knutsford further stated that he would be glad to be favoured with the views of your excellency's government on that proposal, and would be pleased to learn that your excellency's government was in communication with the government of Newfoundland with regard to the proposed case.

The sub-committee of council to whom the question was referred have dealt in a report, dated 18th November, 1891, which has been approved by your excellency under date 21st November, 1891, setting forth the reasons why it would seem that the proposition made on behalf of the government of Newfoundland cannot be acceded to by your excellency's government.

The sub-committee concur in the suggestion of Lord Knutsford as to the advisability of submitting to the judicial committee of the privy council the questions in dispute between the two governments, and they have prepared a case which forms an appendix to this minute, stating as they understand them the questions in controversy between the two governments, and they recommend the case as therein stated for the approval of your excellency as a proper one to be referred to the judicial committee.

The sub-committee therefore recommend that this minute, with the appendix annexed, be transmitted to the colonial office, and that a copy of it be at the same time transmitted by your excellency to Sir J. Terrence O'Brien, Governor of Newfoundland, with a request that the government of Newfoundland will assent to such case, or else will submit to your excellency a draft of the case that they would be willing to have referred to the judicial committee, in order that your excellency's government may take such action thereon as may appear proper.

The committee, concurring in the above report, and the recommendation therein made, advise that your excellency be moved to take the necessary action in the premises.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

[Enclosure 1 in No. 136.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CANADA,  
OTTAWA, 24th November, 1891.

Case which the government of Canada desires to have referred by Her Majesty to the judicial committee of the privy council pursuant to the provision of 3 and 4 William IV, chapter 41, section 4.

1. On the first day of June, 1889, the legislature of Newfoundland passed an act in the words and figures following:—

*Chapter VI.*

An act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the exportation and sale of bait fishes.

(Passed 1st June, 1889.)

Be it enacted by the governor, legislative council and assembly, in legislative session convened, as follows:—

I. No person shall—

- (1.) Export, or cause or procure to be exported, or assist in the exportation of; or,
- (2.) Haul, catch, take or have in his possession, for the purpose of exportation; or
- (3.) Purchase or receive in trade or barter for the purpose of exportation; or
- (4.) Take, ship or put, or haul on board or assist in taking, shipping, putting or hauling on board of any ship or vessel for any purpose whatever; or
- (5.) Carry or convey on board of any ship or vessel for any purpose whatever, any herring, caplin, squid, or other bait fishes, from, on, or near any parts of this

colony or its dependencies, or from or in any of the bays, harbours or other places therein, without a license in writing, to be granted and issued as hereinafter provided.

II. Licenses may be granted for any of the following purposes, viz. :—

- (a.) To export bait fishes to a foreign country for bait purposes.
- (b.) To export bait fishes to a foreign country for food or consumption.
- (c.) To export bait fishes for use for bait purposes in prosecuting deep sea fisheries.
- (d.) To haul, catch, or take bait fishes for exportation.
- (e.) To purchase bait fishes for exportation for food or consumption.
- (f.) To take, ship or put on board a ship or vessel, or to carry or convey on board a ship or vessel, bait fishes for exportation for food or consumption.
- (g.) To purchase bait fishes for exportation for bait purposes.
- (h.) To take, ship, or put on board a ship or vessel or to carry or convey on board a ship or vessel bait fishes for exportation for bait purposes.
- (i.) To take, ship, or put on board a ship or vessel, or to carry or convey on board a ship or vessel, coastwise, to be discharged or landed or transhipped to some other ship or vessel within some port in this colony.

III. No such licenses shall be issued except under the authority of the governor in council, and countersigned by the colonial secretary.

IV. The governor in council may, from time to time, by proclamation, suspend or limit the operation of this act, and the issue of licenses thereunder, in relation to any district or part of this colony, or the coasts thereof, and for such period and in relation to sale or exportation to such places or for such purposes and in such quantities as shall appear expedient and as shall be declared and defined in the proclamation.

V. No license under this act shall be granted to any person unless he shall have first made an affidavit before a sub-collector or preventive officer of customs, or a stipendiary magistrate, setting forth the following particulars: The name of the person to whom the license is to be granted; the name of the vessel on board of which it is intended to convey or export bait fishes; the purpose for which such bait fishes are intended to be conveyed or exported, whether for food or consumption, or for bait purposes; the country to which it is intended to export the same, or the place where the fishery is to be prosecuted; for which such bait fishes are to be used.

VI. Applications for licenses under this act shall be made to a stipendiary magistrate or a customs officer, who shall require the applicant in each case to make before him an affidavit stating the facts and particulars, as required under section five to be set forth in the license; and it shall be the duty of the said stipendiary magistrate or customs officers to report to the governor in council any refusal on the part of the applicant to make such affidavit, or any *bona fide* doubt on the part of such stipendiary magistrate or customs officer of the truth of any of the statements set forth in such affidavit, or of a belief on his part that such license is applied for for the purpose of evading or defeating, or assisting in evading or defeating the provisions of this act. In such case it shall be the duty of such stipendiary magistrate or other officer to withhold such license and await further instructions.

VII. In every case in which a license is granted under this act, the person to whom the same is granted shall also give bond to the receiver general of this colony, with two sufficient securities in the sum of not less than one thousand dollars or more than two thousand dollars each, containing the condition that the terms of the license shall, in all respects, be complied with; and in the case of a license to export to a foreign country that satisfactory proof of the landing of the cargo in such foreign country will be furnished within a stated period, and the forfeiture of the penal sum under such bond shall be in addition to any other penalty, forfeiture or punishment which may be imposed for the same offence under this act.

VIII. The forms of the licenses, affidavits and bonds, above provided, shall be prescribed by the governor in council.

IX. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of section one of this act, or any of the sub-sections thereof; or

(1) Use, dispose of, or deal with, any bait fishes otherwise than in accordance with the terms of the affidavit made upon application for a license or with the terms of such license ; or,

(2) Make any untrue statement, in any affidavit, upon application for a license under this act ; or,

(3) Obtain a license under this act, by means of any false statement or misrepresentation, or by the suppression or concealment of any material fact, shall be liable for every first offence to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months.

(4) Any person convicted of a second or subsequent offence under this act shall, on conviction, be subject to imprisonment with hard labour, for a period of not less than twelve months.

X. In addition to the punishment prescribed by the foregoing section, the convicting magistrate may order the confiscation and sale of the herring, caplin, squid, or other bait fishes, which have been sold, purchased, hauled, taken, conveyed or exported in violation of the provisions of this act, or the terms of any license thereunder, or of the boat or vessel on board of which such bait fishes shall be found to have been unlawfully shipped, conveyed or exported, and the forfeiture of any license held by the offender.

XI. Any person who shall sell any herring, caplin, squid, or other bait fishes, for the purpose of shipping or putting on board of any ship or vessel, or for the purpose of exportation to any person not holding or producing a license under this act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

XII. In any prosecution under the next preceding section the onus of proof that the bait fishes were not intended for shipment or for exportation, shall rest upon the party accused : provided there be proof of a sale under such circumstances as shall be consistent with a reasonable presumption that shipment or exportation was intended.

XIII. The governor in council may, from time to time, appoint special commissioners for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act.

XIV. Any such commissioner or any justice of the peace, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden, or constable, may board and examine and search any boat or vessel suspected of having on board, or of conveying or exporting bait fishes contrary to the provisions of this act or of any licenses granted thereunder ; and in case any such commissioner, justice of the peace, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden, constable, or the crew of any vessel employed by the government, shall make a signal by hoisting the international signal, B.M.I., meaning : " Heave to, I will send a boat," and fire a gun, or by dipping at the main peak three times the flag with the badge of the colony, as prescribed by the colonial regulations, it shall be the duty of the owner, master or person managing or controlling such vessel to heave to until such commissioner, justice, sub-collector, fishery warden or constable shall have boarded and examined such last named vessel ; and in case of such owner, master or person managing or controlling such last named vessel, omitting to heave her to, or obstructing or omitting to afford facilities for such commissioner, justice, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden or constable, in boarding and examining such vessel, he shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. The master of any vessel who shall refuse or unreasonably delay in obeying such signal may be arrested and brought before a stipendiary magistrate, and his vessel may be seized and held by any such commissioner, justice, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden or constable, until an adjudication shall have taken place upon a complaint under this section.

XV. Any person found hauling, catching, taking, purchasing, selling, shipping or conveying any bait fishes, or any person having any such fishes in his possession, or the master, owner or crew of any boat or vessel on board of which any bait fishes may be found, may be examined on oath by a justice of the peace, sub-collector or preventive officer, fishery warden, or commissioner appointed under this act, as to the quantity and kind of bait fishes in his possession, or on board of such boat or vessel, the purposes for

which such bait fishes are intended to be used, or as to the place to which the same are intended to be conveyed or exported, and upon his refusing to answer, or answering untruly, or failing to produce a license under this act, or having such license, being found to have violated or failed to comply with the provisions thereof, such justice, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden or commissioner, may seize the boat or vessel on board of which such bait fishes shall have been hauled or caught, or put, kept, shipped, carried, conveyed or exported, or on board of which the same may have been found, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and outfit, and the said bait fishes so found as aforesaid, and may hold the same until an adjudication shall have been had upon a complaint in relation to such alleged offence.

XVI. In any such case as mentioned in the next preceding section, any officer therein authorized to seize any boat or vessel, and any constable or peace officer then present, shall have power, by direction of any such officer authorized as aforesaid, and without any warrant or complaint upon oath, to arrest any person found committing or omitting to do any of the acts for or on account of which such boat or vessel may be seized, and to detain him in custody until an adjudication shall have taken place as before provided.

XVII. In any prosecution under this act, the fact of shipping, putting or having bait fishes on board of any boat or vessel, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the same having been so shipped, put, had, or conveyed for the purpose of exportation, and the refusal or failure to produce a license upon being called upon so to do, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such bait fishes having been shipped, put, conveyed or exported without a license; and any exportation, or intended exportation of bait fishes shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be held to be an exportation or intention to export for bait purposes.

XVIII. All offenders against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted and convicted, and all fines, forfeitures, penalties, orders for confiscation, and other punishments imposed, recovered and made in a summary manner before a stipendiary magistrate. In the event of the prosecution of an offender who would not be liable to or ordered to pay a fine, then the reasonable expenses of the prosecutor, including a fair amount for his time and labour expended in and about such prosecution shall, on certificate of the magistrate who heard the case, be paid to the prosecutor by the receiver general.

XIX. If any person convicted under this act shall feel himself aggrieved by such conviction, he may appeal therefrom to the then next sitting of Her Majesty's supreme court holden in or nearest to the place where such conviction shall have been had: Provided notice of such appeal and of the cause and matter thereof be given to the convicting magistrate in writing within seven days next after such conviction, and the party desiring to appeal shall also, within fourteen days after such notice, give and enter into recognizance with two approved sureties before the convicting magistrate conditioned for the appearance of the person convicted at such next sitting of the supreme court on the first day of such sitting, for the prosecution of the appeal with effect and without delay, to abide the judgment of the court thereon and for the delivery and surrender of any vessel or other property ordered to be confiscated, and to pay such costs as the court shall award. Any person who shall be convicted and imprisoned by any such magistrate for an offence against this act, and who shall have given such notice of appeal, and shall have entered into such recognizance with approved sureties, may be discharged from prison, in which case the recognizance shall be further conditioned for the surrender of the convicted party, on the first day of such next sitting of the supreme court, to the sheriff of the district in which such appeal may be heard.

XX. No proceeding or conviction by, or order of any justice or other officer under this act, shall be quashed or set aside for any informality, provided the same shall be substantially in accordance with the intent and meaning of this act.

XXI. In this act the word "vessel" shall include any boat or ship registered or not registered, jack, skiff, punt or launch, whether propelled by sails, oars or steam.

XXII. Nothing in this act shall affect the rights and privileges granted by treaty to the subjects of any state in amity with Her Majesty.

XXIII. For the purposes of this act, all stipendiary magistrates shall be deemed to be stipendiary magistrates for the colony, and may exercise the jurisdiction given by this act in any part of the colony. All officers engaged in carrying out this act, and the masters and crews of all vessels engaged in the said service, may severally be sworn as special constables, and shall, while engaged in carrying out this act, have all the powers, authority and protection of police constables.

XXIV. The act passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one, entitled: "An act to regulate the exportation and sale of herring, caplin, squid and other bait fishes," and the act passed in the fifty-first year of the said reign, chapter nine, entitled "an act to amend an act passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "an act to regulate the exportation and sale of herring, caplin, squid and other bait fishes," are hereby repealed: provided that this repeal shall not be held to affect any penalty, forfeiture or liability incurred under the said act, or any proceedings for enforcing the same, had, done, completed or pending at the time of this appeal, or any office, appointment or authority or duty created, conferred or imposed, or any right or privilege acquired or existing, or any license granted under the authority of the said acts; and provided further, that every person holding a license under either of said acts shall, as soon as practicable after the passing of this act, surrender the same to the nearest magistrate or customs officer authorized to issue licenses under this act, who shall thereupon grant in lieu thereof a license under the provisions of this act for such purpose as the same shall be required; and any license issued under the authority of said acts not so surrendered as soon as practicable, or within a reasonable period shall be held to have been terminated and to be of no further effect.

XXV. This act shall come into force at such date as shall be appointed by the governor by his proclamation.

2. By royal proclamation bearing date 2nd day of April, 1890, and published in the *Royal Gazette* of the island of Newfoundland on the 3rd April, 1890, the said act came into operation on the 8th day of April, 1890.

3. On or about the 9th day of April, 1890, the colonial secretary of Newfoundland issued certain instructions for magistrates and customs house officers in relation to the enforcement of the said act (hereinafter referred to as the Bait Act of 1889) and also adopted certain forms of license; which instructions and forms are as follows:

Instructions for magistrates, customs officers, &c., in relation to enforcement of Bait Act, 1889.

Under proclamation of the governor no exportation or sale or purchase or taking of bait fishes of any sort is to be permitted without a license.

Licenses of three sorts will be granted: one, free of charge to vessels belonging to Newfoundland and prosecuting the deep sea fishery; one to Newfoundland punt fishermen, free of charge, to catch bait for sale to foreign vessels or otherwise, and one for foreign vessels to purchase bait.

In all cases of applications for licenses (except Newfoundland punt fishermen who catch for sale to foreign vessels), the party applying must make an affidavit setting forth all the particulars required to be stated in the license. (See Bait Act, 1889.) This affidavit may be made either by the master of the vessel for which the license is applied for, or by the owner, or agent of the owner, or on behalf of the master. Blank forms of these affidavits of each sort are furnished. The affidavits may be made before a magistrate or a customs officer.

You will notice that the licenses have been signed by the colonial secretary, and they must also be signed by the person issuing the license, either a customs officer or magistrate.

A license fee of one dollar per ton is to be paid by vessels of all nations (French, American and Canadian) entering the harbours of this colony in quest of bait fishes.

All such foreign vessels shall be restricted to one barrel of bait per ton, and shall be compelled to take out a new license and pay such license fee as aforesaid upon each entry into any port of this colony, besides the ordinary light dues.

A second license shall not be granted within three weeks from the date of the first license.

Upon granting a license to a foreign vessel you shall notify the customs officers at all the other ports of entry named herein, by telegram or letter, that you granted such license, stating date of issue, so as to prevent such vessel from obtaining a second license within the period stated above.

In the case of a foreign vessel taking bait at your port, you will employ officers to see that only the quantity named in license is taken aboard.

*License to haul, catch and sell bait fishes by Newfoundland fishermen.*

According to the provisions of the Act passed in the 52nd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the exportation and sale of bait fishes," permission is hereby granted to haul, catch and sell herring, caplin, squid and other bait fishes during the present fishing season.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1890.

(Signed),

of Customs,

(Or Stipendiary Magistrate).

(Countersigned),

Colonial Secretary.

The attention of the holder of this license is called to the following section of the act in relation to the exportation of bait fishes (Act 52 Vic., cap. 6):—

"11. Any person who shall sell any herring, caplin, squid, or other bait fishes, for the purpose of shipping or putting on board of any ship or vessel, for the purpose of exportation to any person not holding or producing a license under this act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months."

License for Newfoundland deep sea fishery to purchase, haul, or take bait fishes for the prosecution of the fishery.

According to the provisions of the act, passed in the 52nd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the exportation and sale of bait fishes," permission is hereby given to \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_, called the \_\_\_\_\_, to purchase

herrings, caplin, squid, and other bait fishes, to be taken on board the said vessel, to be used by the master and crew of said vessel for the purpose of prosecuting the cod fishery during the present fishing season, in such quantities only as shall be sufficient for the *bona fide* use of the master and crew of the said vessel in the prosecution of said fishery and no more, and not to be sold, transferred to any other ship or vessel, exported to any foreign country, or used for any purpose whatsoever other than the above set forth

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1890.

(Signed),

of Customs,

(Or Stipendiary Magistrate).

(Countersigned), R. BOND,

Colonial Secretary.

The attention of the holder of this license is called to the following sections of the act in relation to the exportation of bait fishes (Act 52, Vic., cap. 6):—

"6. Applications for licenses under this act shall be made to a stipendiary magistrate or a customs officer, who shall require the applicant in each case to make before him an affidavit stating the facts and particulars, as required under section 5, to be set forth in the license; and it shall be the duty of the said stipendiary magistrate or customs officer to report to the governor in council any refusal on the part of the appli-

cant to make such affidavit, or any *bona fide* doubt on the part of such stipendiary magistrate or customs officer of the truth of any of the statements set forth in such affidavit, or of a belief on his part that such license is applied for for the purpose of evading or defeating, or assisting in evading or defeating the provisions of this act. In such case it shall be the duty of such stipendiary magistrate or other officer to withhold such license and await further instructions."

" 8. The forms of the licenses, affidavits and bonds above provided shall be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

" 9. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of section 1 of this act, or of any of the sub-sections thereof ; or

" 10. Use, dispose of, or deal with any bait fishes, otherwise than in accordance with the terms of the affidavit made upon application for a license, or with the terms of such license, or

" 2. Make any untrue statement in any affidavit upon application for a license under this act ; or

" 3. Obtain a license under this act by means of any false statement or misrepresentation, or by the suppression or concealment of any material fact, shall be liable for every offence to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months.

" 4. Any person convicted of a second or subsequent offence under this act shall, on conviction, be subject to imprisonment with hard labour, for a period of not less than twelve months.

" 10. In addition to the punishment prescribed by the foregoing section, the convicting magistrate may order the confiscation and sale of the herring, caplin, squid, or other bait fishes which have been sold, purchased, hauled, taken, conveyed or exported in violation of the provisions of this act, or the terms of any license thereunder, or of the boat or vessel on board of which such bait fishes shall be found to be unlawfully shipped, conveyed or exported, and the forfeiture of any license held by the offender.

" 11. Any person who shall sell any herring, caplin, squid, or other bait fishes, for the purpose of shipping or putting on board of any ship or vessel, or for the purpose of exportation to any person not holding or producing a license under this act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months."

*Affidavit to be made by Newfoundland fishermen prosecuting deep sea fishery.*

Newfoundland, to wit :

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, make oath and say that I am master of the called the \_\_\_\_\_, that I am desirous of obtaining a license to \_\_\_\_\_ bait, to be used on board the said vessel by the master and crew thereof, in prosecuting the deep-sea fishery, during the present season.

Sworn before me at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1890.

*Affidavit to be made by foreign fishermen.*

Newfoundland, to wit :

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, make oath and say that I am desirous of obtaining a license to purchase bait, to be used on board my vessel in prosecuting the Bank fishery, during the present season.

Sworn before me at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1890.

Know all men by these presents that we (*Here insert the names and additions of the person licensed, and the two securities*) are held and firmly bound to the Honourable Richard O'Dwyer, Receiver General of the island of Newfoundland, severally in the sum of \$1,000 each, to be paid to the said Richard O'Dwyer, his executors and administrators, for which payment to be well and truly made we severally bind ourselves, and each of us, our and each of our executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1890.



The condition of this obligation is such that if the said (*Here insert the name of the person to whom license is granted*) shall in all respects, comply with the terms of the license number \_\_\_\_\_, granted to him, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1890, and in all respects conform to the provisions of Act 52 Victoria, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the exportation and sale of bait fishes"; then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

License to fishing vessels to purchase bait fishes.

(*Name of master*) of the fishing vessel (*name of vessel and tonnage*) tons register of (*name of port of registry of vessel*) having paid to the undersigned ("*customs officer*" or *stipendiary magistrate as the case may be*) at the port of (*name of port where the license is granted*) the sum of (*number of dollars corresponding to number of tons of vessel*) dollars, the privilege is hereby granted to said vessel to enter the bays and harbours of Newfoundland for the purchase of (*same number as tonnage of vessel*) barrels of bait fishes, and such quantity of ice, lines and other supplies as may be required.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1890.

*Customs Officer.*

Customs Officer or Magistrate at the port of \_\_\_\_\_

*Colonial Secretary.*

N. B.—This license is to be delivered to the Customs Officer, constable or officer engaged in the bait protection service. Upon the receipt of the said \_\_\_\_\_ barrels of bait fishes on board the said vessel, such officer shall mark "cancelled" upon them, and the date of the receipt of said bait fishes.

4. No proclamation was ever issued purporting to give the said instructions the force of law nor was any order of the governor in council made in respect thereto.

5. After the coming into force of the said Bait Act of 1889 on the 8th day of April, 1890, and during the fishing season of that year a large number of fishing vessels belonging to subjects of Her Majesty resident in Canada and registered therein were, in order that they might pursue their ordinary calling, compelled to procure bait in the ports of Newfoundland and were obliged by the government of Newfoundland and its officers before doing so to obtain licenses under that act and to pay large sums of money therefor, and certain Canadian vessels were seized by the officers of the government of Newfoundland for alleged breaches of the provisions of the said act in not paying the license fee prescribed by the "Instructions" aforesaid, and numbers of the masters and seamen belonging to such vessels were for the same reason fined and imprisoned.

On the 19th day of March, 1891, His Excellency Sir J. Terrence O'Brien, the Governor of the island of Newfoundland, issued a proclamation in the words and figures following, which proclamation was published in the *Royal Gazette* on the 20th March, 1891 :—

*Proclamation.*

T. O'BRIEN, Lieut. Col., Governor.	}	By His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. Terrence O'Brien, Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the island of Newfoundland and its dependencies.
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Whereas by a proclamation of the 2nd of April, A.D. 1890, I gave notice to all to whom it concerned, that from and after the 8th day of April of the same year the act passed in the fifty second year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the exportation and sale of bait fishes" should come into operation.

And whereas by the fourth section of the said act it is provided that the "governor in council may, from time to time, by proclamation, suspend or limit the operation of this act, and the issue of licenses thereunder, in relation to any district or part of

this colony, or the coasts thereof, and for such period and in relation to sale and exportation to such places, or for such purposes, and in such quantities as shall appear expedient, and as shall be declared and defined in the proclamation”;

And whereas under the said act, it is intended to issue licenses for the catching, sale and purchase of bait ;

And whereas it is expedient to limit the quantity of bait that any vessel, having obtained a license, shall be permitted to take or purchase under the said act, in this colony, for the purpose of the fishery, I do, therefore, by this my proclamation, declare that no vessel shall be permitted to take or purchase more than eight barrels of herring for each dory employed by such vessel, or ten barrels of caplin for each dory employed by such vessel, or four barrels of squid for each dory employed by such vessel ; and without a new license no vessel shall be permitted to take or purchase a further supply of herring bait within a period of eighteen days from the date of previous license, or of caplin or squid bait within a period of fourteen days from the date of previous license.

And of these presents all magistrates, customs officers, constables, and all other officers in the execution of their offices about the premises, and all and singular other persons whom it shall or may concern, are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at the Government House, St. Johns, this nineteenth day of March, A.D. 1891.

By his excellency's command.

R. BOND,

*Colonial Secretary.*

7. At or about the time of the issue of the said proclamation the colonial secretary of Newfoundland issued certain instructions to magistrates and customs house officers in relation to the enforcement of the Bait Act of 1889, which instructions were published in the *Royal Gazette* along with the said proclamation, and are in the words and figures following :—

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAGISTRATES, CUSTOMS OFFICERS, ETC., IN RELATION TO ENFORCEMENT OF  
“ BAIT ACT,” 1889.

Under proclamation of the governor, no exportation or sale, or purchase, or taking of bait fishes, of any sort is to be permitted without a license.

Licenses of three sorts will be granted ; one, free of charge, to vessels belonging to Newfoundland, prosecuting the deep-sea fishery, to purchase, haul or take bait fishes ; one to Newfoundland punt fishermen free of charge, to catch bait for sale to foreign vessels or otherwise ; and one, free of charge, to American vessels to purchase bait.

In all cases of application for licenses (except Newfoundland punt fishermen who catch for sale), the party applying must make an affidavit setting forth all the particulars required to be stated in the license. (See Bait Act, 1889.) This affidavit may be made either by the master of the vessel for which the license is applied, or by the owner or agent of the owner, or on behalf of the master. Blank forms of these affidavits of each sort are furnished. The affidavit may be made before a magistrate or a customs officer.

You will notice that the licenses have been signed by the colonial secretary, and they must be also signed by the person issuing the license, either a customs officer or a magistrate.

No license shall be granted except to Newfoundland and United States fishing vessels, and before granting such license the customs officer or magistrate shall require to have produced to him the ship's register in the case of Newfoundland vessels, and in the case of United States vessels the clearance papers from the American customs.

All vessels shall be restricted to eight barrels of herring per dory ; to ten barrels of caplin per dory, and to four barrels of squid per dory, and shall be compelled to take out a new license upon each entry into any port in this colony.

A second license to purchase or take herring bait shall not be granted within eighteen days from the date of the previous license, and a second license to purchase or take caplin or squid bait shall not be granted within fourteen days from the date of the previous license.

Upon granting a license to an American vessel, you shall notify the customs officers at all the other ports of entry, by telegram or letter, that you granted such license, stating date of issue, so as to prevent such vessel from obtaining a second license within the period above stated.

In the case of a vessel taking bait at your port, you will see that only the quantity named in the license is taken aboard.

If a vessel is found supplying bait in contravention of the provisions of this act, the license of said vessel shall be forfeited forthwith.

No American vessel is to be permitted to leave the port where she has baited unless the bait purchased has been iced down.

R. BOND,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 20th March, 1891.

8. No proclamation was ever issued purporting to give the said "instructions" last mentioned the force of law, nor was any order of the governor in council made in respect thereto.

9. During the whole fishing season of 1891, all fishing vessels registered in or owned by Her Majesty's subjects resident in Canada have been denied the right or privilege of obtaining the license provided for by the Bait Act of 1889 although the owners and masters of such vessels have been willing to conform to all of its provisions, such refusal being based upon that portion of the instructions above mentioned which provides that no license under the said act shall be granted except to the fishing vessels of Newfoundland and the United States of America, and all Canadian vessels have been precluded from obtaining bait in the island of Newfoundland.

10. By reason of the above action, great loss and damage has been inflicted upon many of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada engaged in the fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland and in the gulf of the St. Lawrence.

11. The government of Canada remonstrated with the government of Newfoundland on behalf of the citizens of Canada who are engaged in the business of the fisheries in regard to the action of the latter government in compelling Canadian fishing vessels in the year 1890 to take out licenses and to pay fees therefor, and to its refusal in the year 1891 to issue any licenses to Canadian fishing vessels for the purposes mentioned in section 2 of the Bait Act of 1889 and to the prohibition against Canadian vessels procuring bait as aforesaid.

12. The government of Canada contends as follows:—

(a) The instructions of 1890 are illegal, and not in accordance with the provisions of the Bait Act, in so far as they impose any license fee or the license fee therein mentioned, upon Canadian vessels entering the harbours of Newfoundland in quest of bait fishes, and that the act gives no authority to the government of Newfoundland to impose the payment of any money as a condition to the obtaining of a license.

(b) As regards the instructions above mentioned issued on the 20th March, 1891, they are illegal in so far as they deny to Canadian vessels the right of obtaining licenses under the Bait Act.

(c) Under a proper construction of the act in question every Canadian fishing vessel and every British fishing vessel is entitled to a license thereunder upon complying with sections 5, 6 and 7 of the act, and of any regulations which may be lawfully made thereunder, the discrimination under the instructions of 1891, in favour of United States vessels and against Canadian vessels, being unauthorized.

(d) Even if a license fee may be legally imposed under the said act upon Canadian fishing vessels inasmuch as no proclamation has ever been issued by the governor in

council under section 4 of the said act or otherwise, and as no order in council has ever been made imposing such fees, the imposition thereof is illegal.

13. The question which is hereby referred to the judicial committee of the privy council for hearing and determination is as follows:—

Are the contentions of the government of Canada as above stated, or any of them, in accordance with law, or, if not, to what extent are they in accordance with law?

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No. 137.

OTTAWA, 30th November, 1891.

Commander WAKEHAM,  
Gaspé Basin, P.Q.

SIR,—Having reference to the action of the Newfoundland authorities in collecting duties on the salt and barrels on board of Canadian fishing vessels when fishing for herring on the Newfoundland coast, I should be much obliged if you would give the particulars of a case you cited to me in conversation, when a Canadian vessel had gone to Newfoundland one season, paid duties on barrels and salt, but failed to get the trip of herring, and that returning the following year with the same barrels and salt, duty was again charged on them, though on neither occasion had they ever been out of the ship.

Please give me all possible particulars, as I intend to give publicity to the facts of the case in the report of our service.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. R. GORDON,  
*Commander of the Fisheries Protection Service.*

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No. 138.

OTTAWA, 1st December, 1891.

Hon. McKENZIE BOWELL,  
Minister of Customs.

DEAR MR. BOWELL,—I am in receipt of a letter from Messrs. John Allen & Sons, of Halifax, in which they refer to the landing of fish from Newfoundland without paying the customs duty. I have told them that I would bring this phase of the matter to your attention.

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES H. TUPPER.

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[Enclosure 1 in No. 138.]

HALIFAX, N.S., 26th November, 1891.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Yesterday we were shown your telegram stating that no Canadian vessels could procure herring at Newfoundland.

As the season is just opening when vessels start for the ports of Fortune and Placentia Bays, we would like to know before making any further preparations whether the information you have given means that the question is definitely settled for the present, or whether there is any possibility of a change during the early part of December?

The herring taken at above ports during December and January are mostly sold to Montreal handlers, our fishermen using a portion outside our harbours.

We have no intention of troubling you with opinions in the matter as we fully recognize the difficulties that surround your department in the dispute. But we wish to say that no argument we can use, or excuse that we can give to our fishermen, will cause them to either palliate or excuse the present state of affairs when they find these, our fish, subject to a very serious decline, owing to the large imports of Newfoundland fish, most of which is the veriest trash, and they subject to no duty.

If you will have the kindness to give us an early reply it will set our minds at rest regarding this business.

JOHN ALLEN & SONS,  
per JOHN C. RUSSELL.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 138.]

OTTAWA, 30th November, 1891.

Messrs. JOHN ALLEN & SONS,  
Halifax, N.S.

GENTLEMEN,—I have your communication of the 26th instant, touching Canadian vessels and the herring trade in Newfoundland.

I regret that the facts prevent my giving you any assurance as to a settlement of this question during the early part of December.

We are, and have been, losing no time in pressing the matter to a conclusion as speedily as possible, and I have no doubt the ultimate result will be favourable.

It is, of course, in the power of any person to enforce the law in the case of the landing of fish from Newfoundland without paying the customs duty. This phase of the subject I have brought to the attention of the minister of customs.

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES H. TUPPER.

No. 139.

OTTAWA, 2nd December, 1891.

Sir JAMES WINTER, K.C.M.G., &c., &c.,  
St. Johns, Newfoundland.

DEAR SIR JAMES WINTER,—I observe in the columns of the *Cape Ann Advertiser*, of 26th November, a statement to the effect that Newfoundland permits American fishermen to fish within the three miles limit, other than the French shore.

Kindly inform me whether this statement is correct.

Believe me  
Yours very faithfully,  
CHARLES H. TUPPER.

No. 140.

[Telegram.]

YARMOUTH, N. S., 3rd December, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

Owing to Newfoundland prohibition of baiting privilege, all our best fishing captains and crews are shipping to go in American vessels next season. The consequence will be the complete extinction of the bank fishing business of this province. In view of this alarming state of things, cannot something be done to induce imperial government to interfere in our behalf?

PARKER, EAKINS & CO.

## No. 141.

YARMOUTH, N.S., 12th December, 1891.

HON. CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Your valued favour of 5th is received, and we beg to express our thanks for your courteous acknowledgment of our telegram of the 3rd. The situation is such a serious one for the fishing firms and every industry depending upon them that we cannot remain passive. It has been said that the Newfoundland Bait Act—or its application to the people of this Dominion—is *ultra vires*; if this be so, would it not be a good way of testing the matter, for this government to offer to pay the expense of an action against the Newfoundland government, if some fishing captain should take bait fishes on the Newfoundland shore and his vessel should be seized for doing so? We make the suggestion for what it may be worth. We trust that the whole trouble may soon be past.

We are very respectfully yours,  
PARKER, EAKINS & CO.

## No. 142.

PICTOU, N.S., December 15th, 1891.

The Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

SIR,—Having reference to your letter, 21st November, fyle 7804-91, I communicated at once with all the parties whose names are included in the list I received. Up to date I have received answers from the following: A. F. Stoneman & Co., Yarmouth; Parker, Eakins & Co., Yarmouth; S. E. Teel, Vogler's Cove; these I forward herewith. I have also had letters of inquiry from H. E. Reinhardt, Lahave, and Byron Hines, East Pubnico, both as to the form of application.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
ROBERT HOCKIN,  
*Inspector.*

## No. 143.

OTTAWA, 18th December, 1891.

Messrs. PARKER, EAKINS & Co.,  
Yarmouth, N.S.

GENTLEMEN,—I have your letter of the 12th instant touching the Newfoundland question. You will be glad to learn that the question of the validity of the action of the Newfoundland government is in a fair way of being speedily settled, when I tell you that the law officers of the crown, having advised Her Majesty's government that the action of the Newfoundland government towards our fishermen was illegal, and the Newfoundland government having refused to abide by this decision, Her Majesty's government has undertaken the preparation of a case for reference to the judicial committee of the privy council of England, upon which the whole question will come up, and I think there is no doubt that the decision will be in our favour.

I may say, touching the suggestion which you make, that I have collected sufficient evidence for the institution of such a test case in the Newfoundland courts, and the minister of justice has the matter now in hand.

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 144.

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, 19th December, 1891.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. TUPPER,—In reply to your note of the 2nd inst., enquiring whether “Newfoundland permits American fishermen to fish within the three mile limit,” I can only say that no such permission has been given, affirmatively, so to speak, by any public or official act on the part of the government or other authority.

It is quite probable that the same thing in effect may have been accomplished in a negative manner by an intimation to the public officials to the effect that they were not expected to look out for infractions of the law by the Americans.

As a matter of fact, however, any such permission, if given, would be, for any practical purpose, of little or no consequence, inasmuch as it does not, and, under the Washington treaty, it did not pay the Americans to fish in our waters, and they never did so to any important extent.

Yours faithfully,

J. S. WINTER.

P. S.—I am much obliged for the maps, which came to hand in due course.

J. W.

## No. 145.

*Sir Terrence O'Brien to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

ST. JOHNS, 26th December, 1891.

His Excellency

The LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON,  
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—My government have had under consideration a despatch from the right honourable Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, in which his lordship suggested that the legality of their action in prohibiting the sale of bait fishes to Canadian vessels should be referred to the judicial committee of the privy council, and further that, for this purpose, it would be advisable that a joint case should be submitted by the government of the Dominion and Newfoundland. I have now the honour to forward herewith a copy of minute of council which my government have adopted, from which your lordship will observe that they have declined to carry out Lord Knutsford's suggestion.

I have, &amp;c.,

T. O'BRIEN, Lieut.-Col.,

*Governor.*

[Enclosure 1 in No. 145.]

The committee of the executive council have had under consideration the despatches of the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies, dated the 4th August, and 4th October, 1891, (Nos. 74 and 96) together with the enclosures, and a memorandum forwarded to the secretary of state, dated “Metropole Hotel, 4th July, 1891.”

The committee concur with the secretary of state in the feeling of deep regret at the strained relations existing between the government of this colony and that of the Dominion of Canada which, however, Her Majesty's government cannot fail to perceive has been brought about by the hostile action of the Canadian government towards this colony, a summary of which is as follows, and the proofs whereof are in possession of Her Majesty's government :—

First,—The Canadian government used every effort to obstruct the passing of the Bait Act, with an apparent determination to prevent this colony from protecting its interests against its powerful rivals—the French.

After obtaining the alleged promise of Sir R. Thorburn and Sir A. Shea, in 1887, and up to the present time, not a single step has been taken by the Canadian government to stop the supply of bait to St. Pierre and Miquelon from the Magdalen Islands and other ports of the Dominion, or to prevent Canadian fishermen from smuggling bait from Newfoundland to those French ports.

The committee appreciate that this course of action has been pursued by the Canadian government from a fear of wounding the susceptibilities of their French Canadian supporters in the province of Quebec. The vital interests of their fellow colonists in Newfoundland are as nothing in the estimation of the Canadian government, when compared with the support of the province of Quebec.

Second,—The Canadian government has exerted its powerful influence with Her Majesty's government to prevent a convention being concluded between this colony and the United States. It is unnecessary to refer more fully to its adverse action to Newfoundland in this direction as the evidence is before Her Majesty's government.

Third,—The Canadian government threatened in 1885, apparently for no other reason than to protect Canadian fisheries as against Newfoundland, to impose a tax upon fishery products of this colony, and the committee believe that it was only deterred from so doing by the legislature of Newfoundland enacting in retaliation that upon such being imposed an additional exceptional duty would be placed upon imports from Canada.

Recently however, at a period of the year when exports of flour, &c., from Canadian ports are invariably suspended until the ensuing spring, and knowing that such exports had ceased for a while and therefore retaliation by Newfoundland could not immediately affect any interest in Canada, the Canadian government placed a heavy duty on fish products entering ports of the Dominion from this colony. The amicable relationship which the Canadian Government expresses itself as being so solicitous to maintain would appear to be based upon the premises that Canada shall dictate and Newfoundland shall submit. This was clearly evidenced in 1887 when negotiations were entered upon with the United States when negotiating for reciprocal trade and a representative of the Newfoundland government was excluded from the conferences. Newfoundland has her bait fishes; they are of great value in view of her geographical position, but the Canadian government would forbid her availing of this inherent wealth to obtain concession from a friendly nation because Canada has failed in her negotiations to obtain like concessions. Again, Newfoundland is thwarted in her efforts to restrict the supply of bait fishes to its powerful rival the French, because a Canadian political party is desirous of retaining French Canadian support and are unwilling to offend said supporters by legislating against the supply of bait to French fishermen. As before intimated, the Canadian government have now taxed Newfoundland fish products, and the government of this colony is asked to passively submit. The committee fails to see any ground for believing that the action of the Canadian government is in any way influenced by a desire to foster a friendly relationship conducive to the advancement of this colony or for the interest and advantage of the empire; but, upon the other hand, the committee is most unwillingly obliged to arrive at the conclusion that the Canadian government is solely actuated by selfish motives in the course it is following, not the least of which is probably the maintenance in power of the present dominant party.

The committee cannot recede from the position it has taken, viz. :—to yield no point so long as the Canadian government maintains its present attitude towards this colony, and the committee trusts that the spirit of justice which is characteristic of a British government will prevent this colony being coerced into the adoption of a course of action which may prove most injurious to its welfare.

The committee most respectfully declines to submit a case for the opinion of the Privy Council as suggested in the secretary of state's despatch, as it is convinced that the interests of this colony can be best conserved by its endeavouring to maintain the position it has taken.



The committee desire that his excellency the governor will transmit a copy of this minute to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies.

Correct copy of minute passed by committee of the executive council.  
December 24th, 1891.

R. BOND, C. C.

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No. 146.

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, 2nd January, 1892.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. TUPPER,—I wrote you a few lines last week to the effect that as far as I could discover no actual permission had been given by our government to the Americans to fish in our waters. Recent developments have furnished good reason for concluding not only that such permission has been granted, but that it has been done in such a way as to assist the Americans in defrauding their own revenue, in working injustice (or at least inequality), as between the Americans themselves, and an injury to our fishermen. I send herewith a copy of our *Evening Herald* (Opposition) containing an account of the developments I refer to, and some comment thereon.

There is considerable public indignation here on account of these revelations, and altogether I think that Mr. Bond's anti-Canadian and pro-American vagaries are working out their own condemnation.

The *Herald*, about a fortnight ago, devoted several articles to denunciation of the action of the government towards Canada in the matter of the herring fishery, and I believe with much effect upon public opinion, which I think is now all but unanimous against the government upon this question.

Wishing you the compliments of the season.

Yours sincerely,

J. S. WINTER.

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No. 147.

SIR JAMES WINTER, K.C.M.G.,  
St. Johns, Newfoundland.

OTTAWA, 9th January, 1892.

DEAR SIR JAMES WINTER,—Many thanks for yours of the 2nd instant. Have you any objection to my reporting to the British government upon the inshore fisheries of Newfoundland, and incidentally mentioning your name in connection with the subject as an authority, to corroborate the statement in the *Evening Herald*, a copy of which you were good enough to send me.

Reciprocating your compliments for the season—and with kind regards,

I am, dear Sir James Winter,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

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No. 148.

*Draft of circular to collectors of customs.*

[Circular.]

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, 22nd January, 1892.

The Collector of Customs, at

SIR,—The honourable the minister of marine and fisheries being advised that the exaction by the Newfoundland government from Canadian fishermen of fees for licenses to purchase bait during the year 1890 was illegal, intends to take steps to recover them for the fishermen.

I enclose you herewith a supply of forms which are to be filled up with the necessary information to enable action for recovery of the fees.

You will please distribute these forms among any parties who to your knowledge may have paid such fees, or deliver to parties applying to you for them in accordance with the notice published in the newspapers.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. P. BAUSET,

*Acting Deputy Minister of Fisheries.*

[Enclosure 1 in No. 148.]

STATEMENT showing License Fees exacted by the Newfoundland Government from Canadian fishing vessels during 1890, for licenses to purchase bait, &c.

Name of Owner or Persons contributing License Fee.	Address of Owners.	Name of Master.	Name of Vessel.	Amount Paid.		To whom Paid.	Date when Paid.	Name of Port where License obtained.
				\$	cts.			

[Enclosure 2 in No. 148.]

**NOTICE TO BANK FISHERMEN.**

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, OTTAWA, 25th January, 1892.

The undersigned has been advised that the exaction of license fees from Canadian fishermen by the government of Newfoundland during the fishing season of 1890 was illegal, and he intends to take such proceedings as are available to obtain redress on their behalf. For this purpose he respectfully requests that the owners or masters of all fishing vessels from whom license fees have been collected would place themselves in immediate communication with the nearest collector of customs and give him such full particulars of the matter as they can.

CHARLES H. TUPPER,

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

[Enclosure 3 in No. 148.]

OTTAWA, 27th January, 1892.

SIR,—I herewith send you a form for the purpose of obtaining a statement of the amount of the fees, etc., you paid to the Newfoundland government during the year 1890 for licenses to purchase bait, &c., for your fishing vessel, and I have to request you to be good enough to fill up this form and sign the authority printed on the back of the same.

The honourable the minister of marine and fisheries being advised that the exaction of the fees in question was illegal, intends to take steps to recover them back for the fishermen.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. P. BAUSET,

*Acting Deputy Minister of Fisheries.*

## No. 149.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,  
OTTAWA, 27th January, 1892.

MR. ROBERT SEDGEWICK, Q.C.,  
Deputy Minister of Justice,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—Having reference to your letter of 9th instant, referring to the opinion of Sir J. S. Winter, as to the legality of the exaction of license fees from Canadians by the Newfoundland authorities, and suggesting certain action preparatory to taking steps to recover such fees, I have to communicate to you the approval of the honourable the minister of marine and fisheries of such suggestion.

The notice has been ordered to be published in newspapers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, and various collectors of customs in those provinces have been written to and supplied with forms to be filled up.

In the meantime, I may say that this department has received the following statements of fees paid, direct from the parties interested.

Byron Hines—managing owner.

1. Schooner "Byron," fees .....	\$264 00
2. do "Maria," fees .....	92 00
3. do "Roseneath," fees .....	92 00

Jeremiah Gayton—managing owner.

4. Schooner "Circassian," 4 licenses aggregating .....	193 00
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James Belliveau—master.

5. Schooner "Hazel Glen," fees .....	347 00
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Capt. Wm. Smith—master.

6. Schooner "Vanilla," (per John M. Ritcey), 5 licenses aggregating .....	130 00
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Capt. D. E. Reinhardt—master.

7. Schooner "Cashier," 3 licenses aggregating .....	100 00
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Ephraim Rafuse—master.

8. Schooner "Lattie," 2 licenses aggregating .....	96 00
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Reuben Ritcey—master.

9. Schooner "Stella E," 5 licenses aggregating .....	189 00
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Simon Parks—master.

10. Schooner "Ceto," 4 licenses aggregating .....	159 00
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Obadiah Deal—master.

11. Schooner "Venezeula," 4 licenses aggregating .....	159 00
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James Creaser—master.

12. Schooner "Puritan," 5 licenses aggregating .....	83 00
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H. & N. B. Lewis—owners.

13. Schooner "Georgiana," fees aggregating .....	246 00
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Parker, Eakins & Co.—owners.

14. Schooner "Opal," 3 licenses aggregating .....	35 00
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A. F. Stoneman & Co.—owners.

15. Schooner "Wapite," fees .....	169 00
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16. do "Wide-awake," fees .....	65 00
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With the exception of the schooners "Circassian" and "Hazel Glen," all of these vessels are included in the list (copy herewith) supplied by Collector Moody, of Yarmouth, N.S., although in some cases the amounts entered in Mr. Moody's list differ from those in the statements sent direct by the parties.

The regular forms, as suggested by your department, have, however, been sent to the different parties with the request that they should be filled up, and the authority endorsed upon the back, signed.

The honourable the minister of marine and fisheries is of opinion that, as some time is likely to elapse before these statements can be returned, the cases of schooners

"Vanilla" (6), "Cashier" (7), "Stella E." (9), "Ceto" (10), "Venezuela" (11), "Puritan" (12) and "Wide-awake" (16), containing a request that he should act as the agent of the interested parties, might be proceeded with without further delay.

I return the file No. 526 of 1892, fisheries.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. P. BAUSET,

*Acting Deputy Minister of Fisheries.*

### No. 150.

MONTREAL, 1st February, 1892.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 28th ult. duly to hand, and contents carefully noted.

The easiest way to get on friendly terms with Newfoundland is to try and make all the amends possible to Newfoundland, "for the *very unfriendly* way in which Canada stepped in and stopped the Bond-Blaine convention."

There may be a good many points in the reading of this treaty on which lawyers and statesmen may differ. But Newfoundland had a good chance to make suitable trade relations, and quite unexpectedly found that a sister colony was interposing her influence to stop it altogether. A colony that had always shown her the greatest friendliness, and with whom it was hoped by many on this side, and by not a few in Newfoundland, that some day there might be a union.

Supposing Canada was on the point of closing an advantageous treaty with China, how would you like it if Australia stepped in and prevented it? When this point is brought home to you with the power that it ought to be, you cannot but admit that Newfoundland has a great grievance that will outweigh all the other difficulties in the settlement of this matter.

If you were in business, you would readily admit that there is a tariff fight with Newfoundland. There is no other way to look at it. Canada is trying to prohibit the importation of Newfoundland fish, and Newfoundland is determined to prohibit the importation of Canadian products.

When you state that the feeling against Canada is in the minds of a very few, we are sorry to say that this is certainly not corroborated by facts, nor by personal observation, especially since these difficulties have arisen.

If you look practically at the wants of Newfoundland from Canada, you will find that flour is the main article. Can you think seriously that the consumption in Newfoundland of 300,000 barrels per year is likely to cause an advance in price of the enormous output of the United States? No, sir, but Canada will feel the want of this customer, which naturally belongs to her, although, no doubt, you might say we can get along without each other; still, that is not a business way to look at it. And the idea courted by Sir John Macdonald will never find a solution while the commerce of the two countries are not as free as possible.

Should Newfoundland offer to come into confederation to-morrow, you would have to tackle the French shore question, and why not get your hand in now, and help along a feeling for confederation, instead of holding her at arm's length? Canada has a grievance with the Island of St. Pierre, as great, if not greater, than Newfoundland, viz., the smuggling of liquors on the lower St. Lawrence. Why not combine these questions, and get at the root of the matter?

As for prohibiting Canadians from supplying bait to St. Pierre, it is pretty well conceded that this is carried on by unpatriotic Newfoundlanders who understand this trade. So that it would be no hardship on Canadian fishermen, but will help Newfoundland to compete with the bounty-fed French fishermen. The Newfoundland government has a commissioner on the island of St. Pierre to detect any Newfoundland craft that manages to get past the police boats, but they have no power to proceed against any fishermen that bring bait from Canadian ports.

There is one point that we are as strong on as yourself, and that is that Newfoundland should not give foreigners any preferential treatment over Canada.

In trying to explain these difficulties to you, to the best of my ability, I would like to come one step nearer a solution. Are you willing to treat this matter in a generous manner? Are you willing to get back to the old relations, if Newfoundland will agree to allow Canadian fishermen all the privileges accorded to United States fishermen? If so, the sooner it is broached the better, and the longer you leave it the harder will the solution be, for, as I have written you, there is every probability of further legislation in Newfoundland, unless there is some prospect of a settlement. When reading this, please remember that I am looking from Canadian interests. The quantity of Newfoundland fish consumed in Canada is very small, while the United States has a large market that her fishermen cannot supply. So that Newfoundland naturally looks to the United States.

You have got everything to gain in this matter. Your fishermen felt keenly the need of bait last summer, and again the privilege of getting herring this winter. Your millers are losing a large customer, and there is no wonder that Newfoundlanders think that you will feel this most, and are in no hurry to open correspondence.

I hope that you will see your way to give me your ideas on this matter, and I will place them at headquarters in Newfoundland, and you can depend on our best exertions.

Your humble servant,  
W. A. MUNN.

P.S.—I will now give you extracts from two letters received to-day from business correspondents, who are also members of the house of assembly:

“1st. We note your remarks about tariff war between the two colonies. You should come to St. Johns and hear our mercantile friends talk about Canada, with one or two exceptions.”

“2nd. Our unfortunate tariff upsets all between us. I don't know what will be the upshot. Surely two reasonable men might arrange all.”

W. A. MUNN.

### No. 151.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,  
FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE, GASPÉ, 2nd February, 1892.

S. P. BAUSET, Esq.,  
Acting Deputy Minister of Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I am in receipt of a letter, unofficial, from Mr. F. W. Penny, of Penny Bros., merchants, of Carbonear, Nfd., asking me for a list of the Newfoundland vessels that fished in Canadian waters during the past season. This list is wanted by Mr. Penny to answer a statement made in the *London Times* by a member of the Newfoundland Government (A. W. Harvey) *re* the number of Newfoundland vessels and people fishing in Canadian waters. Mr. Penny was the purchaser of the LeBoutillier Bros' room on Ile au Bois; he also owns a room at Brodore; he is in favor of confederation with Canada, and is of course opposed to the present state of affairs. His exact words to me are:—

“A prominent member of the executive of our government, A. W. Harvey, in London, writing to the *Times* about this affair, makes some very erroneous statements, wilfully, or for want of better information, I am not prepared to say, *re* the number of Newfoundland vessels fishing in Canadian waters. Could you give me the number of Newfoundland vessels which you saw in Canadian waters fishing last season, with the number of Newfoundland crews which fish on the shores, so that I could put this statement in the hands of the editor of our paper. We are trying to have this trouble settled so that friction between us may be avoided,” &c., &c.

I know that many Newfoundland people are with us in the present dispute, but, of course, before furnishing the information here asked for, I should have the permission of your department.

If you can allow me to furnish the statement asked for, would you please wire me, so that it may go at once.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
W. WAKEHAM.

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No. 152.

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING STREET, 11th February, 1892.

Governor General,  
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 303 and 304 of the 30th November, on the subject of the refusal of the government of Newfoundland to issue bait licenses to Canadian fishermen.

In reply, I have to transmit to you, for the consideration of your ministers, copies of correspondence with the governor of Newfoundland and with Mr. Harvey, a member of that government who is at present in this country, both on the above mentioned subject and respecting the convention between Newfoundland and the United States of America.

Your ministers will not fail to observe that the main ground assigned by the government of Newfoundland for the refusal of bait licenses to Canadians is the opposition of your ministers to the signature of that convention, the conclusion of which Her Majesty's government have postponed in consequence of that opposition.

While, however, Her Majesty's government have, in view of the negotiations about to be commenced at Washington, informed the Newfoundland government that the conclusion of the convention must be again deferred, they feel that in justice to that colony they cannot postpone the ratification indefinitely, and should your ministers not succeed in obtaining a satisfactory arrangement with the United States, the attitude of Her Majesty's government in regard to the signature of the convention will have to be reconsidered.

In the meantime, in view of the deplorable results accruing both to the Dominion and Newfoundland from the relations at present subsisting, I would venture to urge strongly upon your ministers to consider, whether by personal communication with the government of Newfoundland and a mutual agreement not to further discuss past controversies, some amicable arrangement cannot be made.

Apart from the material loss to both colonies involved in the obstacles which have been placed in the way of their commercial intercourse and development, a prolongation of the present strained relations cannot fail to produce an estrangement of feeling between the peoples of the two colonies, which may seriously endanger the friendly relations which should exist between the different possessions of the crown, a result which I am confident your ministers would deplore no less than Her Majesty's government.

I will only add that if representatives of the Dominion and Newfoundland were to meet in this country armed with full powers to come to a conclusion on the points at issue, I should gladly welcome their arrival and give my good offices with the object of devising some settlement which might be accepted as satisfactory by both parties.

I have, etc.,

KNUTSFORD.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 152.]

*Lord Knutsford to Sir T. O'Brien.*

Governor,

DOWNING STREET, 11th February, 1892.

Sir Terrence O'Brien, K.C.M.G.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 117, of the 28th of December, forwarding a minute of your executive council stating the reasons why they decline to join in preparing a case to be laid before the judicial committee of the privy council as to the legality of their action in excluding Canadian fishermen from bait licenses.

I have also received your telegram of the 4th ultimo, reporting that Mr. Harvey had been desired by his colleagues in the ministry to call upon me and urge the ratification of the convention with the United States.

I had an interview with Mr. Harvey on the 6th of January, and he afterwards submitted to me the letter of which a copy is enclosed.

Her Majesty's government have given Mr. Harvey's representations their most careful consideration and they regret that they are unable to meet the wishes of your government at the present time, as the reasons which have hitherto induced them to defer the signature of the convention are still in force.

I feel bound moreover to point out that the action of your government in refusing to join in stating a case for argument before the judicial committee or to submit for decision the question of the legality of excluding Canadians from procuring bait, an exclusion which Her Majesty's government strongly deprecate, and which constitutes, as they are advised, a distinct breach of the law, places a further difficulty in the way of meeting the wishes of your ministers, and affords an additional reason for the decision of Her Majesty's government to defer for the present any action with regard to the convention.

This action on the part of your ministers can only tend to further embitter the relations between Newfoundland and Canada, the present condition of which has been a cause of much regret to Her Majesty's government.

I need hardly point out to you that the interruption of commercial intercourse between Newfoundland and the Dominion must prove injurious to both, but especially so to Newfoundland as the trade of the latter colony with Canada forms one fourth of its total commerce, while it forms less than one per cent. of the external trade of Canada.

These injurious results have already been themselves felt in Newfoundland as appears from the telegraphic message from the people of Bonne Bay forwarded to you in my despatch No. 12 of the 4th instant, and I would strongly urge upon your ministers that they should endeavour by personal communication with the Dominion government and a mutual agreement not to discuss past controversies to arrive at some amicable arrangement in the interest of both colonies.

I will conclude by repeating what I have stated to the governor general of the Dominion, that if representatives of the Dominion and of Newfoundland were to meet in this country armed with full powers to come to a conclusion on the points at issue, I should gladly welcome their arrival and give my good offices with the object of devising some settlement which might be accepted as satisfactory by both parties.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 152.]

*A. W. Harvey, Esq., to Lord Knutsford.*

HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE,

LONDON, 7th January, 1892.

The Right Honourable

Lord KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G.,

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD—In accordance with your lordship's suggestion at the interview I had by desire of the government of Newfoundland, I have forwarded a memorandum of

the points, showing the desirability of a very early ratification of the Newfoundland-United States convention, but I should like to supplement that memorandum by a few words mostly arising out of what your lordship said on that occasion.

I have since examined the communication from the governor of Prince Edward Island, subsequently approved by the Duke of Buckingham, colonial minister, and quoted by the Canadian government as a reason why the present convention should not receive the necessary confirmation by Her Majesty's government; but I venture to think whatever weight is due such a memorandum written as far back as 1868, in this case it does not apply, for it would appear that the idea was then entertained that Prince Edward Island, without consulting with or having the assent of Her Majesty's government, intended to enter into a treaty with the United States. The circumstances of the present convention are entirely different. In this, the negotiation is opened with the approval and assent of Her Majesty's government by Her Majesty's ambassador at Washington, and the convention is forwarded to Her Majesty's government by that ambassador.

The positions are by no means analogous.

In any case, Canada cannot make use of any such argument, in consequence of her practice since that time of making separate arrangements with foreign governments, and her solemn assertion of the right of self-governing colonies to enter into such arrangements.

I would also point out that in 1871 Canada made arrangements under which the Washington Treaty was concluded without Newfoundland being in any way consulted. Had she had the power of vetoing that treaty at that time, Newfoundland would have done so. Totally regardless of her wishes or interests, that treaty was concluded. It is quite true that it was provided that Newfoundland could make the same arrangement with the United States if she chose, but by this treaty one colony, Canada alienated, as it were, the fisheries on her coast, which, according to the theory now propounded by Canada, belong equally to all other British colonies, and therefore to Newfoundland, without consulting Newfoundland in any way whatever. As I have said above, the terms on which Canada opened her fisheries to the United States would not have been acceded to by Newfoundland had Newfoundland been a free agent at that time, and it was only the fact that under that treaty Canadians could have caught fish on all the coasts and in all the rivers of Newfoundland and taken them into the States, duty free, while Newfoundland would have been excluded, and thus as far as the United States trade was concerned our population would have been obliged to look on in idleness, while the Canadians appropriated Newfoundland fish and trade alike—that obliged Newfoundland to avail herself of the clause by which she had the option of coming into that arrangement. This shows that the one colony practically gave away the fisheries, not only on her own coast, but on that of another, and without consulting that other, and entirely against her wish.

This state of affairs is carefully guarded against in the United States-Newfoundland convention. It is the produce of Newfoundland waters alone that would be admitted free.

We claim that the present convention does not in any way affect the fisheries of Newfoundland, but even did it do so a perfect precedent is established by the way in which the treaty of 1871 was concluded.

It would seem that the delay in dealing with the convention is to see whether Canada cannot make an arrangement with the United States in which Newfoundland could participate.

What sort of an arrangement? It cannot be supposed that any one more favourable to the colonies can be made by Canada than that agreed to by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper in 1888, for that was so much so that it was gladly accepted by Canada but rejected by the United States as too favourable to Canadian interests.

If any sort of arrangement is come to between Canada and the United States, it would appear from the foregoing that it will be more favourable to the United States, and less so to Canada, than Mr. Chamberlain's.



It is also said that the United States-Newfoundland convention is considered very prejudicial to the interests of the colony and to British North America generally.

A comparison of Mr. Chamberlain's treaty and the Newfoundland-United States convention, will show that they are almost identical, and as the treaty of 1888 was considered quite a good bargain for the colonies, how can the present convention be disadvantageous to Newfoundland?

The position then is that Newfoundland is being deprived of a great benefit, and made to wait until Canada can make a treaty, and if Canada ever does make a treaty it must be on worse lines than the Chamberlain treaty, and consequently on worse lines than the present convention.

If Her Majesty's government will closely examine the position, it can scarcely expect Newfoundland to be content with it as the position stands at present, but must expect that she will continue to ask that her interests in this matter may be no longer subordinated to those of a neighbouring colony.

I have, etc.,

A. W. HARVEY.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 152.]

*Sir Terrence O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.*

(Received January 15th, 1892.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, ST. JOHNS,  
December 28th, 1891.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of a minute of my council on your lordship's despatches Nos. 74 and 96, of 4th August and 28th October last, stating that they object to the question of the supply of bait fishes to Canadians being submitted to a decision of the privy council.

2. I can assure you, my lord, that no one is more fully alive than myself to the necessity of maintaining friendly relations between this colony and its more powerful neighbour, or has striven more towards this end. I have, however, been met by the strong feeling existing both in the government and among an influential section of the public, who urge with, I must say, a considerable show of reason, that in the past it has been the Dominion that has but used Newfoundland for her own purposes and has shown herself inimical to its best interests, the grounds for which I shall not go into, as they are fully traversed by the enclosed minute.

3. In conclusion, may I express a hope that Canada may be induced, through your lordship's good offices, to remove the objections she has been urging to our convention with the United States, when I believe all this friction will come to an end.

I have, etc.,

T. O'BRIEN, *Lt. Colonel,*  
*Governor.*

The Right Honourable  
Lord KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G.,  
&c., &c., &c.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 152.]

The committee of the executive council have had under consideration the despatches of the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies, dated the 4th August and 4th October 1891 (Nos. 74 and 96), together with the enclosures and a memorandum forwarded to the secretary of state, dated "Metropole Hotel, July 4th, 1891."

The committee concurs with the secretary of state in the feeling of deep regret at the strained relations existing between the government of this colony and that of the Dominion of Canada, which, however, Her Majesty's government cannot fail to perceive

has been brought about by the hostile action of the Canadian government towards this colony, a summary of which is as follows, and the proofs whereof are in possession of Her Majesty's government :—

First.—The Canadian government used every effort to obstruct the passing of the Bait Act, with an apparent determination to prevent this colony from protecting its interest against its powerful rival the French.

After obtaining the alleged promise of Sir R. Thorburn and Sir A. Shea in 1887, and up to the present time not a single step has been taken by the Canadian government to stop the supply of bait to St. Pierre and Miquelon from the Magdalen Islands and other ports of the Dominion, or to prevent Canadian fishermen from smuggling bait from Newfoundland to those French ports.

The committee appreciate that this course of action has been pursued by the Canadian government from a fear of wounding the susceptibilities of their French Canadian supporters in the province of Quebec. The vital interests of their fellow colonists in Newfoundland are as nothing in the estimation of the Canadian government when compared with the support of the province of Quebec.

Second.—The Canadian government has exerted its powerful influence with Her Majesty's government to prevent a convention being concluded between this colony and the United States. It is unnecessary to refer more fully to its adverse action to Newfoundland in this direction, as the evidence is before Her Majesty's government.

Third.—The Canadian government threatened in 1885, apparently for no other reason than to protect Canadian fisheries as against Newfoundland, to impose a tax upon fishery products of this colony, and the committee believe that it was only deterred from so doing by the legislature of Newfoundland enacting in retaliation that upon such being imposed, an additional exceptional duty would be placed upon imports from Canada.

Recently, however, at a period of the year when exports of flour, &c., from Canadian ports are invariably suspended until the ensuing spring, and knowing that such exports had ceased for a while, and therefore retaliation by Newfoundland could not immediately affect any interests in Canada, the Canadian government placed a heavy duty on fish products entering ports of the Dominion of Canada from this colony. The amicable relationship which the Canadian government expresses itself as being so solicitous to maintain would appear to be based upon the premises that Canada shall dictate and Newfoundland shall submit. This was clearly evidenced in 1887 when negotiations were entered upon with the United States when negotiating for reciprocal trade, and a representative of the Newfoundland government was excluded from the conferences. Newfoundland has her bait fishes; they are of great value in view of her geographical position, but the Canadian government would forbid her availing of this inherent wealth to obtain concessions from a friendly nation because Canada has failed in her negotiations to obtain like concessions. Again, Newfoundland is thwarted in her efforts to restrict the supply of bait fishes to its powerful rival the French, because a Canadian political party is desirous of retaining French-Canadian support, and are unwilling to offend such supporters by legislating against the supply of bait to French fishermen. As before intimated, the Canadian government have now taxed Newfoundland fish products, and the government of this colony is asked to passively submit.

The committee fails to see any ground for believing that the action of the Canadian government is in any way influenced by a desire to foster a friendly relationship conducive to the advancement of this colony or for the interest and advantage of the empire; but upon the other hand, the committee is most unwillingly obliged to arrive at the conclusion that the Canadian government is solely actuated by selfish motives in the course it is following, not the least of which is probably the maintenance in power of the present dominant party.

The committee cannot recede from the position it has taken, viz., to yield no point so long as the Canadian government maintains its present attitude towards this colony,

and the committee trusts that the spirit of justice which is characteristic of a British government will prevent this colony being coerced into the adoption of a course of action which may prove most injurious to its welfare.

The committee most respectfully declines to submit a case for the opinion of the privy council, as suggested in the secretary of state's despatch, as it is convinced that the interests of this colony can be best conserved by its endeavouring to maintain the position it has taken.

The committee desires that his excellency the governor will transmit a copy of this minute to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies.

Correct copy of minute, passed by committee of executive council, 24th December, 1891.

W.,  
C. C.

[Enclosure 5 in No. 152.]

*MEMORANDUM respectfully submitted to Her Majesty's Government on the pressing necessity of immediate action in regard to the Newfoundland-United States convention.*

This convention, unlike the reciprocity arrangements authorized by United States congress with countries exporting sugar, requires the assent of congress, or at least of the senate, before coming into effect. To insure its passage by the senate during its present session, it should be before that body now, or it will be shut out by the pressure of other business.

If it does not pass during the present session the convention is necessarily postponed for twelve months, and its immense benefits lost for that time; besides, in the pressure of the presidential campaign of next year, in which probably Mr. Blaine, the secretary of state, will be engaged, he will be entirely precluded from giving this matter his attention.

The loss to Newfoundland by not having the convention ratified when agreed to in December, 1890, has been an amount equal to one-third of its whole revenue, and will be equally large this year if the arrangement is not allowed to go into force.

A proportionate loss to Great Britain would be the taking from her trade in two years sixty million sterling, something like twice the whole amount involved in Messrs. Barings' failure. By this, Her Majesty's government will probably be enabled to judge how momentous the question is to Newfoundland.

This is the estimated direct loss to Newfoundland by the non-ratification of the convention for 2 years, but the losses come in so many ways that it would be difficult to over-estimate their indirect amount. To show one of these indirect losses a petition is forwarded herewith, which was presented in November to the colonial government by merchants representing probably one hundred vessels which are now lying idle and profitless, which, under the convention, would be earning large sums of money. By no other means than by the convention can these vessels obtain winter employment. If the convention were now ratified, these vessels could still get two months' work this winter and four months' work next season, which they must otherwise lose.

It is presumed the argument for delay is that a convention or reciprocity treaty may be concluded between the United States and Canada.

This treaty was to have been negotiated in June last, then it was postponed until October, and Newfoundland thought the justice of her cause so evident that if such a treaty was not in course of negotiation at that fixed date the ratification of her convention was a certainty. It is now January of the following year, and no date has been fixed for even its discussion, and it is certainly impossible for the legislation for such treaty to get through congress at its present session; this means its positive postponement for twelve months, and if Newfoundland has to wait to see what may come about this year, her loss will be irreparable. If this is not to occur, the ratification must be given immediately.

What possible prospect of a reciprocity treaty has Canada? Mr. Blaine within the last twelve months declared most emphatically over his own signature that he would never assent to any limited reciprocity with the Dominion, and Sir John Macdonald's government declared as emphatically within the last twelve months that they would never assent to unlimited reciprocity. There is, therefore, no hope of any reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States so long as the present rulers govern their respective countries, and consequently there can be no reason to postpone the ratification of the Newfoundland convention on this account.

If Mr. W. Laurier and Sir R. Cartwright come into power in Canada, then probably there will be a reciprocity treaty (to judge by their words in opposition) on Mr. Blaine's lines, which means a common tariff with English, Scotch and Irish goods having the McKinley tariff against them over the whole Dominion. Does Her Majesty's government desire Newfoundland also to be included in such a reciprocity treaty? If so, then Her Majesty's Government are laying the foundations for this in its present postponement of its ratification of the Newfoundland convention.

This matter is most urgent, and its importance to the future of Newfoundland cannot be over-estimated. Newfoundland has been furnished with no reasons against the ratification which she has to answer, and a great favour will be conferred, if any of the facts stated on her behalf are questioned, that she be called on to substantiate them at once.

If the statements made on her behalf are not questioned, or are all substantiated, it would seem that the ratification would not injure imperial, while it served greatly the interests of the colony, and that further delay is fatal to those interests.

A. W. HARVEY.

HOTEL METROPOLE, January 7th, 1892.

[Enclosure 6 in No. 152.]

To His Excellency the Governor in Council.

The petition of the undersigned Banking schooner owners humbly sheweth:—

That your petitioners have had schooners engaged for a number of years in the prosecution of the Bank fishery.

That this fishery has of late years proved unremunerative.

That these vessels can no longer be employed thereat without some auxiliary.

That your petitioners believed that that auxiliary is partly found in the winter herring fishery, but that owing to the prohibitory duty imposed by the United States government on herring imported into their ports in Newfoundland vessels, we are debarred from competing with American registered vessels, they being permitted to get their cargoes on the same terms as our vessels.

That your petitioners are anxious to embark in the winter herring fishery; your petitioners believe, that if put on the same footing as their American competitors that the number of their vessels will be greatly supplemented in this trade from other parts of the country.

That in fitting our vessels for this business, numbers of our people will be employed manning the schooners and catching the herring.

That the embarking of Newfoundland schooners in this venture will in no wise tend to lessen the number of American vessels intending to prosecute this voyage.

That it is the opinion of the undersigned petitioners that the government should take immediate action in this matter.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray

J. W. STEWART,  
(per John Cowan),  
JAMES BAIRD,  
JOB, BROS. & Co.,  
STEPHEN MARCH & SONS.,  
ROBT. PROWSE & SONS.,  
AYRE & SONS.,

GOODFELLOW & Co.,  
BOWERING, BROS.,  
P. & L. TESSIER,  
ALLAN GOODRIDGE & SONS,  
(M. Monroe),  
EDWIN DUDER,  
(per Geo. J. Carter),  
THORBURN & TESSIER.

## No. 153.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 13th February, 1892.

W. WAKEHAM, Gaspé Basin.

Furnish statement asked by Mr. Penny. Send copy here.

S. P. BAUSET.

## No. 154.

20th February, 1892.

W. A. MUNN, Esq.,  
22 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 1st instant is before me.

You do not do justice to the case of Canada. We are in no sense "unfriendly" to Newfoundland.

It was solely because a most unusual course was adopted by the present government of that colony, to obtain concessions from the United States at the expense of Canadian and British interests, that this government intervened in the Bond-Blaine negotiations.

You infer that our action was due to a desire to prevent Newfoundland making an advantageous treaty.

There is not the slightest foundation for this assumption. The facts show, on the contrary, that the government of Newfoundland, having violated pledges given both to Great Britain and to Canada, touching the Bait Act, was discovered by us to be arranging for the concession of privileges to foreign fishermen contrary to the treaty of 1818.

By this action a serious blow was threatened to the fishing and commercial interests of British North America, and it became the duty of the Canadian government to prevent it, if possible. Canada intervened on these grounds only.

You state that Canada is trying to prohibit the importation of Newfoundland fish.

The duties on fish in our tariff are imposed upon the fish of all countries.

A provision does exist by which we can suspend the duties on fish coming from Newfoundland.

An excuse was sought by us for continuing this suspension, but the Newfoundland government would not enable us to do so.

Newfoundland's action, touching our products, is not supported, according to my advices, by public sentiment in that country.

You yourself say that Newfoundland *wants* our flour.

I cannot fully discuss with you, for obvious reasons, the policy of the government of Newfoundland touching the French "shore" question, or the French bait supply.

I would infer, however, that you have concluded that it is necessary to deal with these subjects before we can expect friendly treatment at the hands of Newfoundland.

In my opinion, I may say, *en passant*, Canadians even for a share of the trade of that island are not ready to assume the position you apparently advocate.

Touching your questions as to what the Canadian government desires, I may say that we have in the most emphatic manner given the government of Newfoundland reason to believe that our desire is that the most cordial relations may exist.

Until lately our relations were harmonious. The change came when we insisted, as we now insist, that the British interests in the treaty of 1818, must not be impaired by the action of the government of Newfoundland, and that Great Britain should not sanction a treaty which permits discrimination in a British port to be made in favour of foreigners against British subjects.

Canada has not adopted a policy of retaliation against Newfoundland, but there are ample opportunities for this, if such a course be deemed wise.

I propose to institute suits in the courts of Newfoundland for the recovery of the fees illegally taken by the government of that colony from our fishermen. Counsel has already been obtained to this end.

It is expected also that ere long the judicial committee of the imperial privy council will decide upon the legality of the action of the government of Newfoundland in excluding our vessels from the bait supply upon the coasts of that island.

In conclusion, let me say that it is not proposed to purchase a concession of our rights on any terms, but so far as fiscal questions are concerned, I have no doubt Sir William Whiteway perfectly understands that the present government is ready, willing and anxious to enter into the most favourable and friendly relations possible.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. TUPPER

No. 155.

RITCEY'S COVE, 22nd February, 1892.

HON. C. H. TUPPER, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I would like to know if there was any chance for Canadian vessels obtaining bait to Newfoundland next summer. The reason that I make those enquiries so soon is this, I am about getting my crew for fishing, and they ask me if there was any chance to get to Newfoundland for bait. I have to tell them that I don't know, so I thought I would write a few lines hoping to get some information about this matter. You will please answer these few erring lines and oblige,

REUBEN RITCEY,  
*Master Schr. "Stella E."*

No. 156.

(Telegram.)

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

24th February, 1892.

Send by telegraph substance of resolution passed by legislature of Nova Scotia last year with respect to convention between Newfoundland and United States.

KNUTSFORD.

No. 157.

MONTREAL, 22 ST. JOHN STREET, 24th February, 1892.

HON. C. H. TUPPER, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Your valued favour of the 20th inst. to hand, contents carefully noted; and looking at your arguments I do not believe that there is one matter that cannot be satisfactorily and amicably arranged.

I am very sorry that you did not answer my letter sooner, as it would have prevented my writing to the newspapers. You cannot imagine how much it hurt me to write these articles, as I have always voted and worked for conservatives. They may say what they like against the conservatives, but I believe that if the liberals were in power or ever get there, they would be ten times worse.

I am glad to hear that you are not unfriendly to Newfoundland, which is the main thing, and have no doubt when you read the correspondence which is enclosed, that you will see that it is to the interests of both parties to be on favourable terms.

If you had followed the course of Newfoundland from 1882 to 1889, and saw how one bad fishery followed the other, and not that alone, but their markets in Europe were usurped by their French competitors on the islands of St. Pierre, who were granted a bounty of three-fourths the value of the fish for all that was sold outside of France. It was wonderful how any country could stand such competition, and there is little wonder why the people left Newfoundland by hundreds and thousands. Can you blame the Newfoundland government for going to any extremity in a case of this kind? What

would you think of a government that would not try and devise some means to relieve the people? I think that the Canadian government would be the first to scour the world for new markets, if Canada was placed under these circumstances.

Was it not a cruel blow to Newfoundland, after succeeding in gaining a free admittance to the markets of 60,000,000 people, to find that her sister colony, Canada, who had always shown her the greatest friendship, was the very one to interpose and prevent her getting this market?

I take it for granted that you are right as to the exact reading of the treaty of 1818, as I have not a copy before me, but from what I can gather as to its general usefulness, it is time we had a new treaty. No doubt there are many altered circumstances that need readjustment. It was a case of necessity, as I have already explained, and "necessity knows no law."

I think still that Canada is trying to prevent the importation of Newfoundland fish. If not, why should she put their produce under the almost prohibitory tariff?

You are probably well aware of the statute which Newfoundland has on her books, that if Canada (presumably, although the name is not mentioned) should tax her products, she was bound to tax Canadian products, by stipulated duties mentioned therein. No doubt you remember when this came into force, once before, about five or six years ago, and how quickly Sir John Macdonald had matters rectified. But now that others (even Newfoundlanders) are picking holes in this statute, it will not please the Newfoundland government, and as they have an overwhelming majority, and under their present excited feeling they may make matters even worse than they are at present.

No doubt your advices are from members of the late government, and I agree with you that the merchants generally are not in favour of the increased duties, and do not want to be shut out of any market where they can buy to advantage; and even the people themselves do not want to be on unfriendly terms with Canada, as the social feeling is growing stronger all the time; this is particularly noticeable on the arrival of the Canadian mails; but then again, it is the merchants who buy the goods and pay the duties, and as the people do not see it coming out of their own pockets, they give it very little consideration. You will remember that the last election was fought out "the people against the merchants" who were then in power, and showed an overwhelming defeat for the latter.

*Re* the French shore bait question:—Since Newfoundland has rigorously put in force her bait law against the French, their fisheries have been declining. (They may talk about periwinkles and salt bait, etc., etc., but there is practically nothing in it; they have no chance when a Newfoundland vessel is fishing alongside with fresh bait.) Last year, the Frenchmen sent no fish to Boston or other American ports, they had none to send to Spain, Portugal or Italy, etc., and their own market (France) advanced higher than it has been for a long time. Newfoundland also got good prices at the above named places, and has done remarkably well, especially as they have had a return of good fisheries the past two years, and the fishermen do not remember seeing the fish so plentiful during the past twenty years. They say it is wonderful, and the trouble with the merchants has been to get vessels to take it all to market. I think under these circumstances that Newfoundland would not be too exacting in asking you to come out against the Frenchmen.

As for Canadians not wanting a share of the Newfoundland orders, I leave this matter for your perusal of letters from Ontario. You would be surprised if you knew who wrote the fourth letter. Please give your attention to extract from the *North-Western Miller*, Minneapolis, of the past week. This is one of the most influential papers I know of, and is sure to attract attention.

The relations between Canada and Newfoundland were always harmonious while Canada treated them fairly, but Newfoundlanders have got an idea that Canada is trying to drive them into confederation. If you want a person to do a thing, I find the easiest way is not to treat him unkindly.

I need not repeat my former argument showing that Canada is being injured in a far greater proportion than Newfoundland by the tariff wars now between us. Our boards of trade are alive to this.

Was it right to peremptorily prevent the Newfoundland government from making a treaty without even reasoning with them? Newfoundlanders think that some recompense is due them in this matter.

You will find that, if you use kind words, Newfoundland is not unfriendly towards Canada, but should you adopt your policy of retaliation, you will bring them all out against you.

A suit through the Newfoundland courts will certainly take years and years to bring a conclusion. Will the Ontario millers wait all that time?

It is probable that the imperial privy council will be very lenient towards Newfoundland.

If you want to hear my opinion on the Newfoundland fisheries, I will be only too pleased to pay you a visit. There is a great future in front of Newfoundland in this direction. She has got the finest quality of fish in the world, but the present modes of fishing and curing are primitive. The spirit of ingenuity and enterprise is coming on the people very fast, and you will see great changes there within the next ten years. When the fisheries are properly developed, there is no country of its size in the world that will yield more wealth.

If you want to know about the internal resources of the country, Mr. Reid, who is now in town, and is contractor and builder of the Newfoundland railway, will be only too pleased to give you reliable information on this source.

There is only one object I have in view, and that is a speedy settlement of this vexed question. You cannot make up your mind too quick to show the public your friendly feeling towards Newfoundland.

I will be only too pleased to telegraph to Newfoundland your friendly intentions towards them, and am certain that if you could pay the island a visit, in the kindly and hospitable reception you would receive, all the old troubles would be forgotten.

Your humble servant,

WM. A. MUNN.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have just received by an intermediate mail a copy of the *Evening Telegram* St. Johns, Newfoundland, which we forward you under separate cover. It gives Judge Conroy's decision on the dispute that has lately been before their courts, whether the discriminating tariff, which Newfoundland has put in force against Canada, is legal. You will see the decision is in favour of the government, but as the action was only for an amount of \$8.00 as a test case, the judge allows an appeal. We may state that the Hon. E. P. Morris who is one of the leaders in the present government, is an able lawyer and a great favourite in St. Johns, and we have no doubt that the jury would show a leniency towards his pleading should this case ever come up to the supreme court.

WM. A. MUNN.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 157.]

*Extracts from letters received from influential millers in Ontario.*

February 6th, 1892.

"We think with you that it is a great pity to have Canadian flour shut out and American allowed to take its place. We think the present duty shuts out our flour beyond question, and at a time when we badly need a market, for we have had a long period of inaction and consequent loss to millers, and are in very poor shape to stand any further drawback."

February 9th, 1892.

"We hope the attention of the government will be given to the matter so as to permit of the usual movement in flour being made in the spring. We see that American flour can be handled through Montreal, but that you think Canadian property should be on the same footing. We note you are finding trade very dull, and that it will not open



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for a month or two, and we hope then you will be able to take hold of some of our brands and which we think are cheaper relatively than anything made in the United States.”

February 12th, 1892.

“I received your circular of the 5th. I am glad you sent out the note of alarm, and trust you have sent same to all millers. While very little of my own make of flour has gone to Newfoundland, yet, the loss of that trade will affect me as well as those who had a large trade there. The melancholy death of Thos. Goldie, president of the Dominion Millers' Association, in a measure will interfere with prompt action by the association. I am not on the executive committee this year. Mr. Peplow, Peterboro, is the vice president. If you should wish to communicate, the secretary is C. B. Watts, Toronto.”

February 20th, 1892.

“Like you, we feel that while there is fault on both sides, and perhaps both equally to blame, yet, Canada being the larger and stronger of the two, she can well afford to take the initiative in opening up the negotiations for an amicable settlement of all these questions at issue. And that at once, even at the expense of some of the dignity of some of our high officials. It is quite evident that Newfoundland is one of our very best customers, and common sense and business practice teaches us that it is the height of folly to stand on dignity, when by a little tact a good customer can be gained or held.

“Any further information on this subject will be thankfully received by us, and I am sure Mr. . . . . . will put it to the very best use he can. The object of the letter was not so much to discuss the righteousness of either side to the dispute, as that some united action may be taken to bring pressure on our government to open up the question, and come to an amicable settlement.

“Now, there are various ways to do this. Through the press is one way, a monster deputation is another, and by pestering them every day with memorials from all the boards of trade in every town in the provinces is a third; and by sending deputations to Ottawa from these towns every other day through the session, and by bringing all the pressure we can on the individual members, is perhaps the most successful way of reaching them, but we want to have a method in our way of attack.

“Surely our government will take some action to insure our Newfoundland trade. This matter of checkmating is not good for us.”

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#### *Canadian Flours and Newfoundland Trade.*

A circular issued from Montreal to the Canadian millers says:—We are exceedingly sorry to see that the difficulties between Canada and Newfoundland over the fishery question have brought about a differential tax on all Canadian flours entering Newfoundland. This tax is \$1.05 per barrel, while all the United States flours are admitted on the former tariff of 30 cents per barrel. This difference of 75 cents per barrel against us is simply prohibitory for the Canadian trade. Newfoundland requires every year 300,000 to 350,000 barrels flour, and we are certain that there will be no difficulty in Canadian millers securing the bulk of this trade if we are placed on equal terms with our American competitors.

Millers are asked to communicate with the representatives in parliament, and request to have the matter adjusted so as to shut out American millers.—(The *North-Western Miller*.)

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#### *Extract from Letter from a Merchant in St. Johns, Nfld.*

“We decline to have anything to do with your government *re* reciprocity. Let them paddle their own canoe, and we will manage our own affairs. We have what our

cousins absolutely need to carry on a fishery, and are not going to assist Canada, (after her meddlesome, unfriendly conduct) to get a treaty. We know our strength, and intend to use it for our own benefit.

“What a fluke we managed to keep out of confederation.”  
(There is more truth than poetry in this.)

Yours truly,

S. MUNN & CO.

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No. 158.

25th February, 1892.

W. A. MUNN, Esq.,  
22 St. John Street, Montreal.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 24th instant. I am glad to observe that you are of the opinion matters can be satisfactorily and amicably arranged between Canada and Newfoundland.

I did not require the extracts you enclosed to convince me that it was in the interest of Canada and Newfoundland to maintain a friendly policy towards each other.

I have endeavoured to show you in previous communications that Canada has never acted otherwise than friendly, unless it be considered unfriendly to protect the interests of Canada when attacked by Newfoundland or any other country.

The Canadian government has endeavoured to explain to Newfoundland how impossible it would be to purchase friendly treatment from that colony by involving ourselves in a quarrel with France that does not, and has never concerned us.

You still think that Canada is trying to prevent the importation of Newfoundland fish. Place yourself in the position of a Canadian fisherman, however, and I think you would do as these fishermen are doing, viz., ask that so long as they are prohibited from entering the ports of Newfoundland to procure bait, no discrimination shall be made in the tariff of Canada in favour of Newfoundland fish.

I am not surprised that the millers of Canada desire markets in Newfoundland and elsewhere. It is the policy of the Canadian government, so far as is possible, to help all our manufacturers and producers to obtain markets elsewhere, but I fear you do not appreciate the cause of Canadian intervention in the Bond-Blaine treaty. By that treaty it was proposed to shut out our flour from Newfoundland, so far as a discriminatory duty could do it. The language of the treaty bears that interpretation, and our American cousins would have been quick to fasten that interpretation upon it.

You suppose that we have not endeavoured to reason with the Newfoundland government. The contrary is the case.

We sent a special delegate to discuss the subjects of common concern with them, and the high commissioner has done his best in that connection as well.

Your reference to the Ontario millers waiting for litigation to end in Newfoundland courts shows that you have not quite apprehended my reference to that subject. It has nothing to do with the Ontario millers. The litigation in the Newfoundland courts will be for the purpose of collecting back the fees collected from Canadian fishermen without warrant in law, by the government of that colony.

The judicial committee of the privy council is composed of judges who will settle the question in connection with the Bait Act on its legal merits only. No political or other consideration can enter into their deliberations.

You again suggest that we should show our friendly feeling towards Newfoundland. I would be glad to know in what way you think this should be done.

I regret extremely that during the session of parliament it will be impossible for me to visit Newfoundland. The Canadian government would be only too happy to receive a delegate from there.

In conclusion, I may remind you that while the interest of the miller is very great, and is fully appreciated by the government, the interest of the fishermen in Canada is also great, and it is the duty of the government to protect both these interests as far as it can.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES. H. TUPPER.

No. 159.

MONTREAL, 26th February, 1892.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find extracts from our local papers regarding Newfoundland affairs. The principal argument on the defendant's side is worthy of your particular notice. Would not this be just as strong an argument against any action you might take for licenses illegally collected from Canadian fishermen, inasmuch as the Bait Act has no exceptions for any country. This is not the first time that this argument has been brought forward, and has decided cases in Newfoundland. The last sentence in the second extract is also worthy of your careful consideration.

Yours truly,

WM. A. MUNN.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 159.]

*Legality of the extra duties on Canadian imports.*

“A case has been brought before the central district court with the view of testing the legality of imposing extra duties on certain imports from Canada. Messrs. S. March & Sons brought an action against the Hon. R. O'Dwyer, Receiver-General, for the recovery of a sum of \$8, which they had paid as “extra” duty on a small importation of oats. The case is a very important one, as it brings up the whole question as to the legality of the course taken by our government in enforcing a higher rate of duties on certain products imported from Canada under one of the clauses of the revenue act. The section in question imposes extra duties on certain articles “imported from countries the fishermen of which have the privilege of taking fish on all parts of the coast of Newfoundland and its dependencies, in which countries duties are levied upon fish, etc., exported from this colony to such countries.” The question involved is whether, in the face of the prohibition against the issue of licenses to Canadian fishermen to take bait fishes in our waters, they “have the privilege of taking fish, etc.” Mr. Morrison, as counsel for the plaintiff, argued that as the people of the Dominion, whence this merchandise was imported, do not possess the same right of fishing upon the coast of Newfoundland that the fishermen of Newfoundland possess, being prevented by the Bait Act from exercising their claim, the right to collect increased duties upon the merchandise of the Dominion does not inhere in this colony. The counsel for the defence, Hon. E. P. Morris, argued in reply that Canadians are not prevented from taking fish on the coast of Newfoundland, inasmuch as the term *fish* in this colony meant *codfish*, and there was nothing to prevent them from taking codfish. On Newfoundland's portion of Labrador they could even take herring. The honourable the receiver general, in his evidence, stated that Canadians were excluded, since the 20th of March last, from getting licenses to take or purchase herring for bait. Under the instructions for enforcing the Bait Act, he stated that no licenses could be granted to Canadians. Before these instructions were issued (in the season of 1890) Canadian fishing vessels were liable to the provisions of the Bait Act, and could get licenses to procure bait. The correspondence on this subject between Mr. Fielding, Premier of Nova Scotia, and Sir W. Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, is admitted as part of the evidence in the case.

The action is necessarily brought, in the first instance, before the central district court—which is presided over by two stipendiary magistrates. Whatever their judgment may be, an appeal will be taken to the supreme court, where the matter will be finally decided ; so that a final decision will not be reached till May or June next."

## MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

"The legislature is summoned to meet 'for the despatch of business' on the 25th instant. The date is ten days later than usual, but the reason of the delay is not known. At present, nothing whatever is known as to what steps, if any, have been taken in connection with the disturbance of trade between this country and Canada, caused by the present war of tariffs. When the legislature meets the curtain will probably be lifted, and we shall learn whether the British government have moved in the matter, and with what result. At present all is conjecture ; and it is not known whether there is any prospect of a restoration of harmonious commercial relations between the two belligerents. Neither is it known whether our government was invited to send a delegate to act along with the Canadian delegate now engaged in negotiating a reciprocity treaty with the United States. If such an invitation was given it has not been accepted by our government. If the subject of *the fisheries* is to form part of the negotiations at Washington, it seems a pity that the British fisheries of North America should not be dealt with as a whole, and *Newfoundland* be properly represented in the conference."

## ONE OF THE OLD GOVERNMENT.

"A merchant who found his trade considerably crippled by the action of the Newfoundland government in imposing discriminatory duties against Canadian goods was actually sanguine enough to take action against the government for damages, on the ground that such duties were illegal. The judge, as might be expected, upheld the action of the government and the merchant has had the pleasure of throwing good money after bad. Supposing for one moment the decision had been the other way, what a splendid crop of suits would have been the result. *Even Canadian discriminatory duties against Great Britain might have been called in question.*"

## No. 160

FEBRUARY, 27th, 1892.

W. A. MUNN, Esq.,  
22 St. John Street,  
Montreal.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 26th instant, in which you were good enough to enclose extracts from your local papers with regard to Newfoundland affairs.

The points touched upon, however, do not concern the action of Canada, in reference to the withholding of bait licenses from Canadian ships.

Our contention is based upon the invalidity of the order in council adopted by the government of Newfoundland, supposed to be founded upon the Bait Act of that colony.

I may also add, touching your reference to the last sentence in the second extract enclosed, that there are no Canadian duties which discriminate against Great Britain.

I am yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 161.

REPORT of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 29th February, 1892.

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a telegram from Lord Knutsford, bearing date the 24th February, instant, asking that the sub-

stance of a resolution passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia last year, with respect to the convention between Newfoundland and the United States be telegraphed.

The minister of marine and fisheries to whom the telegram was referred states that he obtained a copy of the resolution, and a proposed amendment thereto, which did not carry, together with certain passages from the speech of the leader of the government who moved the resolution, and from that of the leader of the opposition who opposed it.

These extracts are appended to this minute.

The minister recommends that the following telegram be sent to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies:—

“Resolution, House of Assembly, Nova Scotia, April 13th, 1891, recites large interest of Nova Scotia in bank fisheries; value of privilege of procuring fresh bait on coast of Newfoundland; expresses regret that this privilege is refused; expresses sympathy with desire of Newfoundland to secure better trade relations with United States, and to obtain relief from the difficulties of the French shore; hopes for a solution satisfactory alike to imperial and colonial governments; concludes with hope that meanwhile Newfoundland will relax present regulations so as to permit sale of bait to Canadian fishermen. The leader of the government in supporting resolution insisted that no reflection was intended upon the action of the Dominion government, nor did the resolution commit the house to any view of the Bond-Blaine treaty, which he declined to discuss.”

The committee advise that your excellency be moved to transmit a copy of this minute, and also copy of the extracts hereto appended, to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

EXTRACTS from the Debates and Proceedings of the House of Assembly, 1st Session, 13th Parliament.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,  
MONDAY, 13th April, 1891.

*Newfoundland Bait Supply.*

Hon. Mr. Fielding (provincial secretary,) gave notice that to-morrow he would move that the house come to the following resolution:

That a large number of the people of Nova Scotia are interested in the prosecution of the bank fisheries.

The prosecution of such fisheries is facilitated by the privilege of procuring fresh bait on the coast of Newfoundland.

That this house has learned with deep regret that this privilege is now being refused to our fishermen by the government of Newfoundland and that serious inconvenience and loss are being caused by such refusal.

That this house warmly sympathises with the desire of the people of Newfoundland to secure better trade relations with the United States and to obtain relief from the difficulties connected with the French shore question, and trust that means may be devised at an early day to bring about these results in a manner that will be satisfactory alike to her majesty's Imperial government and to the colony of Newfoundland.

That pending a settlement of these important questions this house expresses its earnest hope that the government of Newfoundland may be willing to relax its present regulations and permit the procuring of bait by the fishermen of this country on fair and reasonable terms.

\* \* \* \* \*

Wednesday, April 15th, 1891.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Hon. Mr. Fielding (provincial secretary), in moving the adoption of the resolution said : \* \* \* \* \*

The matter was one more of imperial than dominion politics. If a sister colony adopted a course that the people of another colony considered unfriendly the only course would be to appeal to Her Majesty's government. He had reason to believe that action had already been taken by the dominion government to bring the subject before Her Majesty's government, and whatever advantage we might hope to gain from that the action of the dominion government would secure. He had no reason to doubt that the members of that government were dealing with the matter in a just spirit, and nothing in the resolution he moved was intended to reflect upon them in any way.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 It was a matter of general knowledge that the colony of Newfoundland had negotiated a reciprocity treaty with the United States, but when it seemed probable that the treaty would be carried out to the satisfaction of the people of Newfoundland, action was taken by the government of the dominion to prevent the completion of the negotiations. He did not mean to say that in what they did the Government of this dominion were not acting in the interests of the people of this country, but it did not enter into the question here whether they acted wisely or unwisely.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Without reflecting in any way on the action of the dominion government, or upon any action that might hereafter be taken by them, and without reflecting upon the imperial government, he thought this house might adopt a resolution of a friendly nature asking the government of Newfoundland to reconsider their action, and if possible to adopt a more friendly policy towards the fishermen of this country.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 The purpose of the resolution was to express the hope that notwithstanding any causes of difference that might have existed in the past, the Government of Newfoundland would look at this question in a more friendly way, and reconsider their action, and adopt such a course as would be consistent with what the people of the province felt was due to them as a sister colony and a part of the British empire.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Mr. Cahan said :—

\* \* \* \* \*  
 To-day or to-morrow the Newfoundland delegates would meet in London, with the representatives from the federal authority, and the representatives from the imperial government to discuss the matters that were under discussion here to-day, and these resolutions if cabled across to the other side, as they doubtless would be, and as he believed they had been, could not fail to create difficulties in the way of a settlement that would be favourable to the interests of this maritime province.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 He would rather that this resolution had not been submitted because it could do no good whatever, while it was calculated to do irreparable injury to the fishing interests of this province and the commercial interests of the Dominion. Therefore at the outset, since he presumed the resolution would be pressed to a division, he begged to move in amendment that all the clauses after the first two be struck out and the following added :—

“That this house expresses its sincere sympathy with those of our Bank fishermen who are suffering loss and inconvenience through this extraordinary action of the Newfoundland government, which, in violation of solemn pledges given by the government of that colony, denied our fishermen bait privileges in Newfoundland ports, and expresses its belief that the governor of Newfoundland is in honour bound to compensate them for all such losses.

“That at the present stage in the negotiations pending between the imperial government and the government of Newfoundland, and between the government of Canada and the government of Newfoundland, relative to the matters in dispute

between them, it is not expedient that this house, charged, as it is, solely with the administration of provincial affairs, and not fully informed regarding the matters in controversy, should express any further opinion thereon.

"And further that this House cannot entertain or express any sympathy with the government of Newfoundland in its attempt to force the imperial government into assenting to a treaty between that colony and the United States, of the character of the draft convention, submitted by the United States Secretary of state to the British minister at Washington on the 6th day of January last."

\* \* \* \* \*

Hon. Mr. Fielding (provincial secretary) said:—

He could not prevent honorable gentlemen opposite from saying that the resolutions were black, while they were white, or from saying that they meant what they did not mean. He could only ask honourable gentlemen to vote for the resolutions for the sake of what was in them, and not for the sake of what the honourable leader of the opposition said was in them.

He declined to discuss the Bond-Blaine treaty. The resolutions expressed sympathy with the people of Newfoundland in their efforts to obtain improved trade relations with the United States. Did that mean the Bond-Blaine treaty? Honourable gentlemen opposite had said that the people of Newfoundland did not want that treaty, and that there was almost a riot when it was disclosed what it was, and that the Government were attacked for being willing to agree to it. Into all these questions he declined to enter.

\* \* \* \* \*

### No. 162.

1st March, 1892.

W. A. MUNN, Esq.,  
22, St. John Street, Montreal,  
Quebec.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 29th ultimo. I fear it will be impossible to send the telegram you suggest, as, in the first place, I have no authority to do so, and it is not the usual way of communicating any intention we have to take part in exhibitions.

The main object, however, that we both have in view, is to bring about an understanding with Newfoundland which will place our affairs on a mutually satisfactory basis, and I am glad to be able to tell you that the prospects are now that we shall at least have a friendly talk before long, either directly or indirectly, in London.

I await the figures and facts which you propose to lay before me with interest.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

### No. 163.

OTTAWA, 1st March, 1892.

Captain REUBEN RITCEY,  
Schooner "Stella E,"  
Ritcey Cove, N.S.,

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, respecting Canadian vessels procuring bait in Newfoundland next season, I beg to say that at present there is no change in the position of affairs, and that the government of Newfoundland insists upon refusing to grant licenses to Canadian vessels for the purchase of bait.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 164.

22 ST. JOHN STREET,  
MONTREAL, 3rd March, 1892.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 1st duly to hand, and it is pleasing to hear that there is a prospect of an early settlement.

I am also very pleased to see that Mr. Morine, late of Newfoundland, is now residing at Ottawa. There is not much need of me giving figures, etc., when he is at hand. I am certain that he will show you many ways to reach an early and amicable settlement with Newfoundland.

I have had several letters from Ontario millers stating that they are now forming delegations to visit you in Ottawa regarding this affair. I have written the secretary of the Millers' Association to-night suggesting that they should first communicate with you by letter, as this might render their visit unnecessary.

Your humble servant,  
WM. A. MUNN.

## No. 165.

REPORT of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 3rd March, 1892.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the sub-committee to whom was referred a despatch dated 11th February, 1892, from Lord Knutsford, acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's despatches, numbers 303 and 304 of the 30th November, on the subject of the refusal of the Government of Newfoundland to issue bait licenses to Canadian fishermen.

The Committee concurring herein submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

(Copy of telegram.)

My Government, in a Minute just presented, controvert all the positions taken by Harvey and the Newfoundland Government in the documents covered by Your Lordship's despatch of February 11th in a Minute just presented.

They call attention to the fact which appeared at the recent conference with Blaine at Washington that tariff discrimination against Great Britain was the point at which negotiations for more extended trade arrangements between the United States and Canada broke off. This being in accordance with instructions of Her Majesty's Government, they cannot suppose Her Majesty's Government will approve a Convention by which the United States and Newfoundland will discriminate against Canada, as the draft Newfoundland Convention enables either or both to do. Canada can only obtain similar terms to those of Newfoundland by agreeing to discrimination while having the same advantages to offer as Newfoundland has offered as regards the fisheries.

Appreciating Your Lordship's wishes and desiring to avoid any estrangement with Newfoundland, they acquiesce in proposal for Conference, and will instruct the High Commissioner for Canada accordingly. Pending the result of reference to Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as to legality of exclusion of Canada from bait, etc., and pending result of proposed conference in London, they suggest that the former status be reverted to, Canadians being allowed bait and bait fishes same as Americans now; the exceptional duties recently imposed on Canadian imports into Newfoundland to be removed in Newfoundland and Newfoundland fishery products to be admitted free in Canada as before.



29th February, 1892.

*To His Excellency the Governor General in Council.*

The undersigned, having had referred to them a despatch from Lord Knutsford to Your Excellency, dated the 11th instant, acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's despatches Numbers 303 and 304 of the 30th November, on the subject of the refusal of the Government of Newfoundland to issue Bait Licenses to Canadian fishermen, beg leave to report as follows:—

Lord Knutsford transmits with the same despatch copies of correspondence with the Governor of Newfoundland and with Mr. Harvey, a member of that Government, who is at present in England, both as to the above mentioned subject and respecting the Convention between Newfoundland and the United States of America.

Your Excellency's Government gratefully appreciate the consideration for the interests of the people of Canada, which is evinced by Lord Knutsford's despatch to the Governor of Newfoundland, dated the 11th instant.

Referring to the letter dated the 7th of January last from Mr. A. W. Harvey to Lord Knutsford, which accompanies His Lordship's despatch, the undersigned observes that Mr. Harvey has been strangely misinformed as to nearly all the subjects which his letter refers to. He first refers to the negotiations which were attempted in 1868 between a Committee of the United States Congress and the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island, and claims that those negotiations do not constitute a parallel case to the recent instance of Mr. Bond's negotiations with the administration of the United States represented by Mr. Blaine, because (he says) it would appear that the idea was then entertained that Prince Edward Island, without consulting with or having the assent of Her Majesty's Government, intended to enter into a treaty with the United States. The contrary is the fact. The negotiations of 1868 were informal, inasmuch as the persons who represented Congress were not authorized to make a treaty and must have been aware that the Prince Edward Island Government were equally unauthorized. The members of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island who negotiated with them do not appear to have entertained any idea of negotiating a treaty without the assent of Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Harvey further states that in the case of Newfoundland, negotiations were opened with the approval and assent of Her Majesty's Government by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, and that the Convention was forwarded to Her Majesty's Government by that Ambassador. Mr. Harvey has not been informed, it would appear, that, while the negotiations were opened by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, the Convention was not the result of those negotiations, but was the result of a private and unauthorized negotiation between a member of the Newfoundland Executive and the Secretary of State for the United States at interviews when Her Majesty's Minister was not present, and that Her Majesty's Minister was not aware that such negotiations were taking place until they were concluded. It is true that the draft Convention was forwarded to Her Majesty's Government by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington as soon as he discovered its existence, but the undersigned venture to think that that circumstance is quite immaterial to any of the points which have been under discussion.

Mr. Harvey seems to think that the despatch of the Duke of Buckingham (which he refers to as a memorandum) with reference to the Prince Edward Island negotiations, should have little weight, as it was "written as far back as 1868." That despatch was referred to in the report, which Your Excellency approved on the 12th day of December, 1890, and which was transmitted to Lord Knutsford, for the purpose of showing that Her Majesty's Government had formally disapproved of separate negotiations being carried on by the Government of one colony with a foreign country on matters affecting other portions of Her Majesty's possessions, without the approval, at least, of Her Majesty's Government. If the date of the despatch of the Duke of Buckingham in any way lessens its weight, the undersigned will be able to show that the rule then laid down has since been emphatically repeated, and has not been departed from in any case, which can be found after research among the imperial and colonial documents accessible here.

Mr. Harvey's statement, that "Canada cannot make use of any such argument, in consequence of her practice since that time of making separate arrangements with foreign governments, and her solemn assertion of the rights of self-governing colonies" is unsupported, and the undersigned think incapable of support by anything which has occurred in the history of Canada.

Mr. Harvey's assertion, that "Canada made the arrangements under which the Washington treaty was concluded," that by that treaty "Canada alienated, as it were, the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland," and that thereby "one colony practically gave away the fisheries, not only on her own coast, but on that of another, and without consulting the other, and entirely against her wish," seem to be founded on some strangely mistaken notions of the Washington treaty of 1871.

That treaty was negotiated by several plenipotentiaries representing Her Majesty and plenipotentiaries representing the United States. Among the former was a Canadian, it is true, but the "arrangements" of that treaty were in no sense made by Canada. The treaty was made by Her Majesty's representatives and ratified by Her Majesty after full consideration of all the interests involved, both British and Colonial. The Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Newfoundland adopted the enactments which were necessary to make its provisions effective, Canada thereby making great concessions in consideration of imperial interests, and Newfoundland concurring in order to obtain the benefits of the treaty as regards access to the markets of the United States.

The comparison which Mr. Harvey makes between the Convention of 1888, which was not ratified by the Senate of the United States, and any arrangement which Canada is now likely to make with the United States, seems not to require extended comment. It may be observed, however, that that Convention was not less favourable to the interests of Newfoundland than to those of Canada, that it was adopted by the Newfoundland Legislature as well as by the Parliament of Canada, and that when Mr. Harvey argues from its rejection by the Senate that any arrangement which Canada could obtain now must be a less favourable one than that Convention, he impliedly admits that Mr. Bond's arrangement is less favourable to this colony than the Convention of 1888, although he proceeds to declare that the terms of the two are almost identical. This point seems worthy of the attention of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. It may well be asked: If the terms of Mr. Bond's draft Convention are almost identical with those of the Convention of 1888, why should it be more difficult for Canada to obtain the like terms if she so desires? The only answer to this question would seem to point to the advantage which might accrue to a foreign country by discriminating in favour of one neighbouring colony and against another neighbouring possession of Her Majesty—an advantage having political results affecting the relation of the colonies to each other and to the Empire, or having commercial results as compelling one colony to make larger concessions by reason of the fact that another colony has in advance utterly destroyed a defence that was common to both—*e.g.* the defence provided by the Treaty of 1818.

With further reference to the despatch of Lord Knutsford which transmits these documents, the undersigned note the observation of His Lordship that, if Your Excellency's Ministers should not succeed in obtaining a satisfactory arrangement with the United States, the attitude of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the signature of the Convention will have to be reconsidered. They venture to express the hope that Her Majesty's Government will at the same time consider the principal reason why Your Excellency's Ministers have not succeeded in obtaining a satisfactory arrangement with the United States. The record which has been transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies will show Her Majesty's Government that an arrangement with the United States for greater freedom of trade between the two countries and for a settlement of the fishery question was found to be impracticable unless Canada would consent to apply to the Mother Country the discrimination which Newfoundland and the United States propose to apply to Canada. The effect which that discrimination would be likely to have under the Bond Convention on

Canadian interests are set forth in previous reports on the subject, and the undersigned have reason to believe that Lord Knutsford fully appreciates the effect of such discrimination, from correspondence which has taken place between His Lordship and Your Excellency with regard to negotiations between Canada and the United States.

Your Excellency's Government have not been informed of any change of opinion on the part of Her Majesty's Government as to the value of the principle that in negotiations with foreign countries the interests of Great Britain and of the Imperial Possessions should be kept in view by those to whom may be entrusted the duty of conducting or sharing in such negotiations.

In consideration of the strong wish expressed by His Lordship for an amicable arrangement, and in order to avoid, as far as it can possibly be done by Your Excellency's Government, an estrangement of feeling between the people of Canada and the people of Newfoundland, the undersigned recommend that His Lordship be informed that Your Excellency's Government cordially acquiesce in his proposal for a conference between representatives of the Dominion and Newfoundland on the points at issue, and they recommend that, with that object, Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, be instructed as to the views of Your Excellency's Government, and be requested to act at such conference on behalf of the Dominion.

The undersigned recommend that Lord Knutsford be assured that the disposition of Your Excellency's Government is to avoid any such estrangement, and they suggest that, pending the result of the reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as to the legality of the regulations by which the fishermen of Canada are denied the right to procure bait and bait fishes in Newfoundland and Labrador, and pending the result of the conference which His Lordship has proposed, an arrangement be made, if practicable, by which both Canada and Newfoundland shall revert to the status which existed before the present disagreement arose, viz.: That Canadian fishermen and fishing vessels be permitted to procure bait and bait fishes in Newfoundland as United States fishermen and fishing vessels procure them now, and by which the scale of duties on imports from Canada which was in force before the recent increase of imposts on those imports be reverted to, and, in Canada, the exports of Newfoundland be relieved from the duties which have been imposed on them recently in accordance with the law of Canada; which duties, though exigible under that law, Canada had previously abstained from enforcing.

The undersigned think it may be necessary to remind Lord Knutsford that the Government of Newfoundland appears by its minute of 24th December, 1891, to be mistaken as to the position of the Government of Canada with regard to those duties. No proposition was ever made in Canada to impose exceptional duties on the products of Newfoundland, nor are the duties complained of by the Government of Newfoundland exceptional. They are applied to all like products whatever may be the country of origin. They can be suspended in regard to Newfoundland products only by Newfoundland extending exceptional treatment to exports of Canada.

The undersigned recommend that a copy of this report, if approved, be transmitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON,  
CHARLES H. TUPPER.

No. 166.

MONTREAL, 4th March, 1892.

HON. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I now confirm the telegrams which have passed between us, and have wired Newfoundland that you have made a liberal proposition through the English government, and no doubt they will await particulars of same.

I am exceedingly pleased that everything is now in a definite shape, and I trust that your proposition will meet with the acceptance of Newfoundlanders.

Your humble servant,  
W. A. MUNN.

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No. 167.

(Telegram.)

MONTREAL, 5th March, 1892.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER, Ottawa.

Report in *Gazette* this morning lacks foundation. Harvey now on way to Newfoundland. Would suggest trying get delegate from Newfoundland. Reply.

W. A. MUNN.

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No. 168.

MONTREAL, 5th March, 1892.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have another telegram from Newfoundland stating that "They have not heard of any proposition, and that everything will be delayed if this is left to England."

I think that the sooner we could get back to working terms the better, especially as Canada has got everything to gain in this matter; there is no possibility of any quantity of fish coming forward from Newfoundland till next fall.

I see by this morning's *Gazette* that these matters are being left for an amicable adjustment at London, between the high commissioner and Mr. Harvey, of Newfoundland, and feel sure that they will find a solution. But Newfoundland's proposition asking that you withdraw your protest to convention is sure to be insisted upon.

Your humble servant,  
W. A. MUNN.

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No 169

[Telegram.]

MONTREAL, 7th March, 1892.

Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
Ottawa.

Mr. Harvey now in Halifax; leaves there to-morrow. Would you like to meet him with delegation Thursday?

W. A. MUNN.

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No. 170]

[Telegram.]

OTTAWA, 7th March, 1892.

W. A. MUNN, Esq.,  
Montreal.

The appointment for Thursday is for Canadian millers. I see no occasion to trouble Mr. Harvey.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 171.

REPORT of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 7th March, 1892.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a telegram herewith, dated 21st November, 1891, from the Governor of Newfoundland, with reference to the restrictions on export of bait.

The Government of Newfoundland declare in this telegram that they are compelled in self-protection to continue the restrictions upon the export of herrings, on account of the opposition of the Canadian Government to the proposed convention between the United States and Newfoundland, and the persistence of Canadian fishermen in supplying the French with bait.

The reasons now advanced for the application of the provisions of the Bait Act to Canadian vessels are presented to the Canadian Government, so far as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is aware, two years after such a policy was adopted.

An examination of the question of the supply of bait to French fishermen engaged on the Newfoundland Banks, shows that Sir Henry Holland in a communication dated 3rd February, 1887, pointed out to the Government of Newfoundland that in the negotiations since 1857, the sale of bait to French fishermen had been invariably contemplated, and was agreed to on more than one occasion by the representatives of Newfoundland.

That in Resolutions adopted in 1867 and again in 1874, the Newfoundland Legislature agreed to a clause allowing the French to purchase bait at such times as British subjects might lawfully take the same.

While more recently, when the "Arrangement" of 1884 was in its first stage, the Government of Newfoundland, although pressing for other modifications, did not object to the article providing for the sale of bait to the French fishermen.

It was only so recently as the spring of 1886, when the "Arrangement" as revised in 1885 was presented for the final approval of the Newfoundland Legislature, that exception was taken to the sale of bait to French fishermen. This objection resulted in the passage of an Act to give effect to it.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies pronounced this action of the Newfoundland Government to be an "entire departure \* \* \* \* from the policy which has been so long adhered to," and the Bill was not submitted for Her Majesty's assent, because the fishing season was fast approaching, and notice had not been given to the French of the proposed discontinuance of the practice.

The Secretary of State added that he desired full information on the whole subject to enable Her Majesty to decide whether the proposed legislation would prove an effective remedy for the lowered prices of fish which the French bounty system had superinduced in the European markets, and which rendered fishing no longer profitable to the colonists.

The correspondence between Newfoundland and Canada from this date up to the time when assent was given to the Bait Act, shows that when the representatives of Newfoundland gave those voluntary and explicit pledges which removed the Canadian objections to that Act, no obstacles to its proper working, such as are now urged, were apprehended by that Government, and up to the year 1890, when the Act was first enforced against Canada, there was no suggestion of anything of the kind.

Until that period there had been a uniform application of the Act to British subjects. The Newfoundland representatives indeed regarded the Canadian fishermen as less likely to thwart the object of the Bait Act than their own countrymen, a fact established by Sir Ambrose Shea's letter to the Colonial Office dated 27th April, 1887, in which he says:—

"This Act was passed to protect the bait fishes on the Newfoundland coast against the use by foreigners, whose bounty assisted operations have been disastrous to British interests. The measure embraces the rights of all British fishermen and regards them in the same light in every respect. Canadian fishermen in common

with our own are seriously affected by the bounty assisted rivalry of foreigners, and must in a corresponding degree be benefitted by our conservative legislation.

"The working clauses of the Act are such as local knowledge only could have wisely devised for its effective execution and *I may observe that they were adopted mainly by their regard to the application to the limited number of our own people by whom it was thought the chief efforts might be made to infringe on its provisions.*"

The italics are those of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir Robert Thorburn in a communication of the same date to the Colonial Office, said:—

"No difficulty will arise in procuring the license required by the Act as it cannot be supposed that regulations will be imposed that will hamper the operations of our own fishermen in an equal if not greater degree than those of our neighbours."

It was not, as already stated, until the year 1890, when the Bait Act was first enforced against Canada, that the supply of bait to the French by Canadian fishermen was alleged as a justification of the course adopted by Newfoundland towards the Dominion.

In April of that year, the Honourable R. Bond, Colonial Secretary, writing to Mr. Cecil Fane, said that it was found impossible to enforce the bait Act if British ships not of Newfoundland were permitted to take supplies, which in many cases, find their way to St. Pierre, and under the circumstances, the Government had no alternative but to put all outside vessels on the same footing under the Bait Act.

The foregoing complaint, it will be observed is entirely general in its character, and there is not on record a single case of the violation of the Bait Act having been brought to the notice of the Canadian Government. The fear implied in the Colonial Secretary's letter should, however, have been dispelled by the intimation conveyed to the Newfoundland representatives of the willingness of the Dominion Government to frame legislation to prevent any violation of the Bait Act by Canadian vessels on condition that the privileges hitherto enjoyed by those vessels in common with those of Newfoundland was restored to them.

There is, it may be remarked, reason to believe that the colonists of Newfoundland carry on an extensive traffic in herrings procured at the Magdalen Islands and sold by them at St. Pierre at remunerative prices. On one occasion it was reported that a fleet of about sixty sail resisted the authorities to such an extent as to throw one man overboard in carrying bait from Fortune Bay to St. Pierre.

It is submitted that instances such as the above illustrate the source from which Newfoundland has reason to apprehend obstacles in the enforcement of the Bait Act, rather from Canadian fishermen, against whom specific charges have never been formulated, nor can a single instance be adduced in which the "early bait" required by the French has ever been supplied to them by Canadians with fish taken in Newfoundland waters.

It is moreover to be remembered that there is nothing to prevent United States fishing vessels which are permitted under the regulations of 1891 to obtain bait without license fee from resorting to the practice of supplying the French with bait.

In 1890, Mr. Bond assumed the position that it was necessary to put all outside vessels on the same footing to ensure the proper enforcement of the Bait Act. This necessity however was ignored in 1891, and while United States fishermen were accorded every facility for obtaining bait, Canada was not only prevented from procuring it, but by a strict interpretation of the term "bait fishes" the traffic of Canadian vessels in "frozen herring," whether for bait or for purposes of commerce, was prohibited.

The Government of Canada cannot but regret that the views expressed by Sir Robert Thorburn in his letter of 27th April, 1887, as to the desirability of British fishermen retaining control of the bait supply, appear not to be appreciated at present in Newfoundland. In that letter Sir Robert says:—

"The inference drawn by Sir G. W. des Voeux \* \* that Canada would suffer from its disallowance, inasmuch as Americans and other foreign fishermen would continue to procure their bait supplies in Newfoundland waters, parti-

cularly if excluded from this privilege in the Dominion, seems a perfectly correct conclusion, and serves practically to illustrate the desirability of British fishermen retaining the undivided control of so important an element as the bait supply, giving them a vantage ground over their bounty sustained rivals."

The treatment extended to Canada by the Newfoundland Government does not accord with Sir William Whiteway's promise at the conference with the Canadian representatives in London in August, 1890, to do what he could to meet the difficulty, when the report of the Commission of Enquiry had been received, nor with his express recognition of "the importance of having the most cordial relations between Newfoundland and Canada."

The Dominion Government regrets the reference made by the Newfoundland Government to the action of the Government of Canada respecting the proposed Convention between that country and the United States, as introducing an element foreign to the question at issue.

The action of Canada in requesting Her Majesty's Government to refuse to sanction a separate treaty designed to place foreign fishermen on a footing in British waters detrimental to British subjects, can scarcely be regarded as affording justification for the refusal to permit the Canadian subjects of the Queen to enjoy their rights in British waters.

In conclusion the Government of Canada desire to observe that the opinion held by Sir Robert Thorburn, at the time of the negotiations for the Bait Act, was of a different character to the views which appear to actuate the Newfoundland authorities at present, respecting the application of the Bait Act to Canadians and the discrimination against Canada in favour of the United States.

In his letter to the Colonial Office of the 27th April, 1887, Sir Robert says in relation to the request of the Canadian Government that the Assent to the Bait Act should be delayed until Canadian opinion had been expressed relative to its interpretation.

"I feel constrained to say that such opinion is at entire variance with the spirit and intention of the Act, and feeling certain that such is the case, I waive consideration of the question how far the Government of Canada, or indeed, that of any government save that of Her Majesty, has any right to interfere in a question which involves the rights of the legislature of Newfoundland to make such laws as it may deem proper for the regulation of its own internal affairs and the conservation of its property rights which are not affected by treaty obligations, nor in their operations under the proposed Act, interfering differentially with the privileges of any portion of Her Majesty's subjects."

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries could not close his report without expressing the hope that in the light of dispatches subsequent to the foregoing reference, a further discussion of the points above may be unnecessary.

The Committee concurring in the above report recommend that Your Excellency be moved to forward a copy of this minute if approved to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

The Committee further recommend that Your Excellency be also moved to forward a copy to His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

[Enclosure 1 in No. 171.]

*Governor of Newfoundland to His Excellency the Governor General.*

21st November, 1891.

Referring to your telegram of 11th November, restrictions of export of bait fishes, my Government regrets action of Canadian Government in opposition to

Newfoundland's proposed Convention with United States of America, and the persistence of Canadian fishermen in supplying the French with bait to the injury of this Colony, compels Newfoundland in self protection to continue the restrictions of export of herrings.

GOVERNOR.

No. 172.

REPORT of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 7th March, 1892.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a report dated 4th March, 1892, from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries having reference to statements made that American fishermen were permitted by Newfoundland to fish within the three mile territorial limit from which they are excluded under the Convention of 1818.

The Committee on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries advise that Your Excellency be moved to forward a copy hereof to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 172.]

OTTAWA, 4th March, 1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

The undersigned has the honour to report, for the information of Your Excellency, that having observed in the issue of the *Cape Ann Advertiser* newspaper, of Gloucester, Mass., of 26th November, 1891, a statement to the effect that American fishermen were permitted by Newfoundland to fish within the three mile territorial limit, from which they are excluded under the convention of 1818, he caused enquiry to be made, so as to ascertain whether the statement was true.

The enquiry shows, that while at that time it was not known that any official permission was formally granted to United States fishermen to enjoy the inshore fisheries of the Island, it was probable that in effect that was accomplished by non-intervention on the part of the authorities of Newfoundland with the operations of United States fishermen.

Subsequently, however, the undersigned received a clipping from the *St. John's Evening Herald* of 29th December last, hereto appended, detailing the methods which were resorted to in this direction.

These consist in an agreement between parties serving as fishermen on board of United States fishing vessels and the master of the vessel, by which they engage to serve until a fare of herring is obtained, or until the schooner clears or sails, and to aid and assist the crew of said schooner with their labour, boats, nets and other fishing gear, to secure and prepare such fare of herring.

They further engage to serve and fish under the direction and command of the master, either on board the schooner, or in boats, or on shore, wherever the master may direct.

The master agrees to pay a certain sum for every tub of herring put aboard his schooner, the sum to be divided among the fishermen in proportion to the number of fish caught by each.

A release is given to the master of the vessel from all claims or demands for wages by the men as "recent fishermen" on his vessel.

Then follows the discharge of the fishermen.



An affidavit is made before some competent authority that the herring shipped on board the vessel were caught by the captain and crew, and that the Newfoundland fishermen, as members of the crew, assisted with their labour, boats, nets and other gear in catching and preparing the same.

Finally there is a certificate signed by a competent official of Newfoundland, to the effect that the fare was procured within a certain district, and caught by the crew of the said schooner, assisted by native fishermen, and that the same are the product of the American fisheries.

It will be observed that under such an arrangement as is thus described, the United States fishermen have the advantage denied them by the Convention of 1818, relating to the Atlantic fisheries of British North America.

They are at the same time enabled to escape the duty levied by the tariff of their country upon Canadian fish.

They can secure all bait supplies necessary for their operations free of charge.

They are accorded such privileges in common with the local fishermen, but they have the additional advantage over them in the free admission of fishing gear, etc.

They are enabled to dictate their own terms by means of the protective duties imposed in the United States upon all fish caught in British waters by British fishermen, which have not been converted into American caught fish by the expedients thus adopted, as above explained.

On the receipt of this information, the undersigned enquired from Sir James Winter, K.C.M.G., of St. John, Newfoundland, formerly Attorney General of the Government of this Island, whether the statement could be substantiated.

From his reply which is hereto appended, it will be gathered that the statement is substantially correct.

The undersigned believes that this opportunity should not be lost of calling the attention of Your Excellency to the position in which Canadian fishermen are placed in the waters of Newfoundland, the difficulty of which is thus greatly augmented by the wholly unwarrantable state of affairs said to exist.

Newfoundland imposes heavy license fees upon Canadian fishing vessels on her coasts and in her harbours, for the privilege of purchasing bait supplies, which hitherto they had enjoyed in common with Newfoundlanders respectively, on the coast of the Dominion, and of the colony of Newfoundland.

Against this treatment which placed her on a footing with foreign nations, Canada remonstrated without success.

The Newfoundland Government, although assurances have been given to Her Majesty's Government that the Act under which these fees were levied would not be applied to British subjects, went further, and prohibited Canadian fishermen from obtaining bait, denying them the right even to purchase it. The effect of this action upon the operations of the Canadian fishing fleet does not require comment.

Under the Bait Act of 1877, the exportation of "bait fishes" is interdicted.

After the fishing season a large trade had been conducted by Canadian vessels in "frozen herring" for commercial purposes.

The Newfoundland authorities declined to allow the Canadian traders to purchase these "frozen herring" from the Newfoundland dealers or fishermen for exportation from the Island, alleging that they were "bait fishes," the exportation of which is interdicted by the Bait Act.

While placing Canadian fishermen in this disadvantageous position the Newfoundland Government were extending the fullest privileges to those of the United States, who were, and are allowed to purchase or obtain bait free of charge and without any impediment to their operations.

If the present arrangement under review be carried out, the United States fishermen will be placed in the enviable position of not only possessing all the privileges devolving upon the Newfoundland fishermen themselves, but will be assisted by the action of the Newfoundland authorities in maintaining a position much more favourable as regards the tariff of their own country. This cannot fail

to give them an undue advantage in competition, not only over the hampered operations of Canadians, but over Newfoundland's own colonists as well.

Newfoundland has endeavoured to defend her action and attitude towards Canada on most singular grounds.

It was alleged that the assurances given by Sir Ambrose Shea and Sir Robert Thorburn, in 1887, of a uniform application of the Bait Act to all British subjects should never have been asked by Canada, and were not such as should be held by Her Majesty's Government as binding; that they could not be binding upon the present Government, etc.

Also that it had become necessary for Newfoundland, in self defence to exclude Canadians, because of their action in supplying bait, to the French. They were accused of violating the Bait Act and otherwise supplying bait to the French fishermen.

All these arguments were fully met by the undersigned in various reports to Your Excellency during the past two years.

It was shown that Canadians had not been proven to have violated the Bait Act; that on the contrary the principal defeat of the Bait Act, if any, as regards the French, was brought about by the Newfoundland fishermen, who supplied the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon with bait from the Magdalen Islands.

Also, that Canada had offered to pass an Act to prevent any possible violation of the Bait Act by Canadians, when her rights and privileges were restored.

Newfoundland, it is true, has proposed that Canada shall pass a Bait Act on similar lines to their own, to exclude the French fishermen from the bait supply, and to assist in enforcing their Act against the French and help to recompense certain losses made by stopping the supply of bait to the French.

This proposal has already been dealt with by the undersigned in his report embodied in the Minute of Council of 21st November, 1891. (748 H. I.)

The undersigned, however, would briefly refer to the stress which the Newfoundland authorities appear to lay upon the non-existence of an anti-French Bait Act in Canada, contingent upon the existence of which they aver shall be the bait supply to Canadians.

If this objection be well founded—and assuming for the moment that it is—and the exclusion of British subjects from participation in the bait supply, thus justifiable, it may be asked how does Newfoundland reconcile her policy in granting licenses free of charge to the citizens of another foreign nation, who are on precisely the same footing as are Canadians, so far as the existence of an anti-French Bait Act is concerned, with that pursued towards Canada.

The United States Government is not asked by Newfoundland to legislate against the French before their fishermen can secure their bait supply, yet, their conditions in this respect in no way differ from those of the Canadians.

Canadian fishing vessels do not seek bait for the purpose of selling it to the French. On the contrary, being necessary for their operations, they require it for their own use, just as the United States vessels do, and are no more likely to dispose of it to the French than are the United States fishermen. Still, the United States vessels have no difficulty in obtaining all the bait they require.

It would appear to the undersigned that to be consistent, or to give any force to the objection raised, it would be imperatively necessary for the Newfoundland authorities to extend the same treatment to the United States vessels regarding the bait as is shown to those of Canada.

Therefore, the refusal of bait to the Canadians, while allowed to the United States citizens, is unjustifiable for the very reasons given to support it.

The Newfoundland authorities assert that the action taken by Canada to induce Her Majesty's Government to fully enquire into the probable effect of their proposed convention with the United States upon British interests generally, was responsible for the course pursued by Newfoundland against Canada.

Canada's action in this connection was, it is submitted, not directed against Newfoundland, but was solely in the interests of British rights in America.

These the Convention of 1818 clearly defined as affecting the fisheries, and certain rights were thereby secured to the United States, while certain claims were renounced by that nation.

Any separate arrangement which assisted in placing foreign fishermen on a more favourable footing in British waters must, necessarily, be carefully considered in the interests of all parties concerned.

Canada, in all her dealings of a similar nature, had fully advised Newfoundland as to negotiations.

In the treaties of 1854, 1871 and 1888, the consent of Newfoundland was made contingent to ratification.

But, in the draft Convention, Newfoundland had entirely departed from this rule, and sought a separate arrangement.

There is no force in the subsequent suggestion that the convention was not to be interpreted as discriminating against Canada and other countries in favour of the United States.

The language of the draft convention bore such interpretation, and consequently could not be disregarded. United States fishermen at that time were more generously treated by Newfoundland than were Canadians.

Besides, Canada had already experienced such treatment at the hands of Newfoundland in the light of previous pledges, that their Government naturally viewed with alarm the investment of any further powers to the Executive of that colony, calculated to increase their opportunities for discrimination against the Dominion.

If the information which has reached the undersigned as above set out be correct, it would appear that the Government of Newfoundland is indirectly if not openly, conceding privileges to the United States, contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of 1818, and which she denies to a neighbouring British colony.

The undersigned deems it his duty to bring these facts to the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and accordingly recommends that this report, with its appendices, be transmitted to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for submission to Her Majesty's Government.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. TUPPER,

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

[Enclosure 2 in No. 172.]

*(Evening Herald, St. John's, Tuesday, 29th December, 1891.)*

**AMERICAN FISHING AGREEMENTS.—THEIR TRUE INWARDNESS.—HOW THE WILY YANKEES USE OUR FISHERMEN TO THEIR OWN ADVANTAGE.**

We have been favoured with copies of certain documents relating to the business of taking herring in our waters by and for the Americans, which discloses a depth of rascality so far as the chief actors in the business are concerned, and recklessness and folly as regards the interests of our own people, of which the most infatuated followers of Mr. Bond's will-o'-the-wisp will be ashamed. The documents speak for themselves more plainly and more loudly than any words of ours could do. The first is copy of the articles of agreement, or "fishing articles" between the master and owners of the American vessels, sent down to our ports to procure frozen and salted herrings, on the one side, and the so-called "crews" of these vessels on the other.

It is as follows:—

This agreement made this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 189\_\_\_\_, by and between  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Captain of the American schooner \_\_\_\_\_ of the first part, and  
 the persons whose names are below subscribed intending to serve as fishermen on  
 board said schooner of the second part, witnesseth as follows:—

First,—The said parties of the second part hereby agree, in consideration of the agreement herein made by the party of the first part, to serve as fishermen on board

said schooner until a fare of herring is obtained or until said schooner clears or sails, and to use their best efforts during all the time this agreement remains in force for the success of said fishing enterprise, and to aid and assist the crew of the said schooner to the best of their ability, with their labour, boats, nets, or other fishing gear, to secure and prepare said fare of herring. And said parties of the second part further agree to serve and fish under the direction and command of said captain either on board said schooner or in boats or on shore wherever said captain may direct. All herring taken by the parties of the second part shall be delivered on board said schooner. It is understood and agreed that the parties of the second part shall, in cases of necessity, employ other fishermen, boats and gear, to assist in procuring and preparing said trip.

Secondly, And the said party of the first part agrees to employ the said parties of the second part, as above set forth, to keep an account of all fish caught and to pay the parties of the second part in full satisfaction for all services rendered under this agreement the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ for every tub of herring laden on board said schooner, said sum to be divided among said fishermen in proportion to the number of fish by each caught.

The above agreement was duly executed by the undersigned before me this  
day of \_\_\_\_\_ 189 .

## RELEASE.

Next is a form of release or discharge, to be signed by the so-called "members of the crew" upon being paid for the herring sold by them to the schooner owner, as follows:—

We, the undersigned, recent fishermen on the schooner \_\_\_\_\_, do each one for himself, by our signatures hereto, given in consideration of the settlement made before \_\_\_\_\_ at the port of \_\_\_\_\_, release the masters and owners of said schooners from all claims and demands for wages in respect to services rendered upon said recent voyage and employment.

Next is a certificate, to be signed by some competent Newfoundland official, as follows:—

I hereby certify that the particulars herein stated are correct, and that the above named fishermen were discharged in my presence this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 189

Then comes a form of affidavit, to be made before some competent authority in this country, to the effect that the "fare" of herring shipped on board of the vessel were caught by the captain and crew, and that the Newfoundland fishermen, as "members of the crew," assisted in catching and preparing the herring, etc., as follows:—

We, the undersigned, recent fishermen on board the American schooner \_\_\_\_\_, on oath say that the fare of herring now on board said schooner were caught by the captain and crew of said schooner, and that we, as members of said crew, assisted with our labour, boats, nets and other gear in catching and preparing the same.  
s.s. \_\_\_\_\_ 189

Then personally appeared the above undersigned, and made oath to the truth of the above statement by them subscribed before me.

189 .

Last, and most villainous of all, is a certificate to be signed by some competent public official in Newfoundland, as follows:—

I hereby certify that the fare of the American schooner \_\_\_\_\_

— barrels of frozen herring,

— do salt do

Valued at \$ \_\_\_\_\_

were procured in this district, and were caught by the crew of the said schooner, assisted by native fishermen, and that the same are the product of the American fisheries.

In order to understand the full import of these documents, and the arrangement under which they have been prepared, the following obvious facts and conclusions must be kept in view :—

First. That the American vessels and their crews which have been sent down to our bays (notably Placentia Bay) in such numbers to prosecute this business, have been fitted out and engaged upon the faith and assurance that the terms of these agreements will be carried out, and that by the assistance of the certificates, affidavits, etc., the forms of which (printed) have been

SUPPLIED TO EVERY VESSEL.

Second. That no American owner of ordinary "cuteness" would fit out and send his vessel on such a venture, without a complete assurance that all these arrangements with his crew would be carried into effect.

Third. That not only a previous assurance had been obtained from American authorities that the herring to which these papers relate would be admitted duty free into the United States, but also that the co-operation of the Newfoundland Government had been obtained in order to secure the furnishing of the required "certificates" and "affidavits" by their officials, in the form prescribed by their American friends.

THE BAREFACED AUDACITY

of the methods thus described for carrying this business into effect is only in keeping with the rascality and folly of the business itself. Briefly, the "points" of this newest Bond-Gloucester arrangement are these :—

1. That the Americans are to have not only the commercial privileges of securing bait supplies, etc., in our waters, without charge or tax of any kind, but that they are now to be given the right as fisherman, to fish in our waters, in competition with our own fishermen.

2. That not only are they to have these privileges, but further, that they are to have them, together with other advantages over our fishermen, in the free admission of some of their fishing gear, as against the duties which our fishermen have to pay on these articles.

3. That our fishermen are to be turned into the mere servants, the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" of American fishermen, and upon their (the Americans') terms.

4. That the Americans are thus given the power to so dictate their own terms to our fishermen, by means of the protective duties imposed in the United States upon all fish caught in Newfoundland waters and by Newfoundland fishermen, but not turned into "American caught" fish by this villainous arrangement.

5. That in addition to free bait, we are now giving the Americans, absolutely for nothing, all the benefits of the Washington Treaty, as to free fishing in our waters, without the advantages which that treaty gave us of free markets in the United States for our fish.

6. That further, by resorting to a clumsy contrivance in the employment of the so-called "assistance" of Newfoundland fishermen to "catch" fish for them, and by the use of false affidavits to be made by those fishermen, and of certificates to be furnished by our Government officials, also stating the most barefaced and shameless falsehoods, the American schooner owners are to have the benefit of the protection intended by the laws of the United States to be given to American fishermen only, upon all the fish caught under this "arrangement" by Newfoundland fishermen in Newfoundland waters. In other words, by a clumsy and barefaced lie, certified by Newfoundland Government officials, the United States revenue is to be defrauded, and the honest and *bona fide* American fishermen, as well as Newfoundlanders, are to be subject to this unfair and unlawful competition.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 172.]

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, 22nd January, 1892.

DEAR MR. TUPPER,—I have just received your note of the 9th and have only time to say in reply that I have no objection to your naming me as an authority in relation to the statement in the *Evening Herald*, in your communications with the Imperial Government. It may be well that it should be known at headquarters that the good sense of the people of the colony on this question is not represented or expressed by its present rulers. But, that on the contrary, so far as we can gather, there is a greatly preponderating if not overwhelming opinion and feeling in the colony antagonistic to the present anti-Canadian and anti-British conduct.

In haste, yours sincerely,

J. S. WINTER.

—  
No. 173.

BURGES, WESTERN SHORE, NEWFOUNDLAND, 15th March, 1892.

Hon. C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of writing you requesting information at your earliest convenience as to whether my having made use of my "cod seine last summer on the Canadian Labrador shore," by paying the license for that privilege for my schooner "Notice" whether the same privilege will be extended to me the coming summer, should I think of going there, "by paying the license as required."

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN VACHER, JR.

—  
No. 174.

OFFICE BOARD OF TRADE,  
10 St. John Street and 39 St. Sacrament Street,  
MONTREAL, 17th March, 1892.

Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to communicate the following minute adopted by the council of this board on 15th instant as the result of its consideration of the probable loss of trade to this country in consequence of the tariff difficulties between Newfoundland and Canada:—

That the council is of opinion that all retaliatory legislation "against Newfoundland should be withdrawn and that diplomacy should be trusted to arrange other matters in dispute, and further that the government should be sustained in its opposition to a treaty giving rights and privileges to a foreign power on this continent in the British North American inshore fisheries, which, jointly with Newfoundland, belong to the Dominion of Canada by birthright and immemorial usage."

As the publication of this minute might be deemed inexpedient by the government, it has not been communicated to the newspaper press.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. HADRILL,

Secretary.

P.S.—A similar letter has been addressed to the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Premier.

## No. 175.

OTTAWA, 19th March, 1892.

GEO. HADRILL, Esq.,  
Secty. Board of Trade, Montreal.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, communicating a minute adopted by the council of the Montreal Board of Trade on the 15th instant, with reference to the possible loss of trade to this country which the board apprehends will arise in consequence of the tariff difficulties between Newfoundland and Canada; and to inform you that the views of the board will receive careful consideration.

I am, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
S. P. BAUSET,  
*Acting Deputy Minister of Fisheries.*

## No. 176.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,  
OTTAWA, 29th March, 1892.

Mr. JOHN VACHER, Jr.,  
Burges, Western Shore, Newfoundland.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, asking whether, in case your vessel should repair to Canadian Labrador shore this season, you will be allowed to fish with cod seines, on paying license fee?

In answer thereto, I am directed by the minister of marine and fisheries to state, that the subject of allowing Newfoundland vessels to fish in Canadian waters is under the consideration of the government, and it is possible that fresh legislation on this question may be submitted for the consideration of parliament during the present session.

I am, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
S. P. BAUSET,  
*Acting Deputy Minister of Fisheries.*

## No. 177.

30th March, 1892.

The following telegram has been sent to governor of Newfoundland.

Canadian government telegraphed on the 1st of March suggesting that pending proposed conference, former status be reverted to, Canadians being allowed bait and bait fishes as Americans without charge for licenses, the exceptional duties imposed on Canadian imports into Newfoundland to be removed and Newfoundland fishery products to be admitted free into Canada as before. They also cordially acquiesced in proposed conference in London and appointed the high commissioner to act.

Harvey having meanwhile returned to Newfoundland, I telegraphed to Canada that the proposed conference here was impossible at present, and before holding it the two governments should agree as to proceedings. Your decision might be communicated direct to Canada or if preferred I will forward it.

KNUTSFORD.

## No. 178.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,  
10 ST. JOHN ST. AND 39 ST. SACRAMENT ST.,  
MONREAL, 1st April, 1892.

HON. CHAS. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that a quarterly meeting of this board takes place on Tuesday next, 5th instant, at which it is probable anxious enquiries will be made as to the result of the council's efforts to procure a continuance of the trade of this country with Newfoundland.

The council does not wish to seem in any way to press the government in this matter, but if there is any information which might be communicated to the members of this board in quarterly meeting assembled, the council would be glad to receive it in time for that purpose.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
GEO. HADRILL,  
*Secretary.*

## No. 179.

(Telegram.)

HALIFAX, N.S., 4th April, 1892.

HON. CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

Can you kindly inform Board of Trade meeting Wednesday if any steps yet taken towards *modus vivendi* with Newfoundland?

ARTHUR P. SILVER.

## No. 180.

OTTAWA, 4th April, 1892.

GEORGE HADRILL, Esq.,  
Secretary Board of Trade,  
Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of 1st instant, asking that you be supplied with any information which might be communicated to the Montreal Board of Trade at its quarterly meeting on Tuesday 5th inst.

I may say that I am not in a position at present to give any further information than what has already appeared in the newspapers, and to state that as the matter stands the position is, that Canada is willing to revert to the position prior to the enforcement of the Bait Act; she is willing to restore to Newfoundland the suspension of the Act of 1885 if Newfoundland removes the restrictions regarding the bait supply and the traffic in frozen herring and the tariff of 1891.

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES H. TUPPER.



## No. 181.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 5th April, 1892.

ARTHUR P. SILVER, Esq.,  
Halifax.

The imperial government has communicated our proposal for a *modus vivendi* to the government of Newfoundland. It is practically that we resume the *statu quo*, 1889, pending a friendly discussion by representatives of both countries at the colonial office, pending also a decision of the judicial committee of the privy council upon the existing bait regulations.

We have no reply yet from Newfoundland.

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 182.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,  
HALIFAX, 16th April, 1892.To the Honourable C. H. TUPPER,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you the following resolution passed at a meeting of this board held on the 6th inst. :—

That whereas, the Halifax Board of Trade is deeply sensible of the grave injury to trade that results from the hostile legislative enactment between the governments of Newfoundland and Canada, and of the great loss and inconvenience that are inflicted on both countries by the present position of affairs, be it resolved : (1) That the Halifax Board of Trade urge on the government of Canada by special memorial the desirability of arranging, if possible, a *modus vivendi* under the terms of which the hostile tariffs and enactments of both countries should be held in abeyance until sufficient time is given to enable diplomatic conferences to adjust the whole difficulty.

(2.) That the Halifax Board of Trade is of opinion that the Bond convention between the government of Newfoundland and the United States would affect Canadian fishery interests most injuriously, in that the produce of the Canadian fisheries would compete in the American markets with the produce of the Newfoundland fisheries at an enormous disadvantage, represented by the severe duties exacted from produce of Canadian fisheries, from which the produce of Newfoundland fisheries would be exempt. And that the Halifax Board of Trade deem it desirable that the Canadian government should use every possible effort to prevent the Bond convention from being carried into effect.

(3.) That the Halifax Board of Trade should also memorialize the Canadian government to urge on the Newfoundland government the withdrawal of the Bait Act directed against Canadian fishing vessels, on the grounds that its enforcement is a violation of the pledge given by the government of Newfoundland, is opposed to the comity that should exist between colonies under the British flag, and is not a fair return for the port privileges which Newfoundland fishing vessels enjoy without restriction in the Canadian and Labrador coasts and their free admission to Canada's inshore fisheries.

I am your obedient servant,

CHARLES M. CREED,  
Secretary, Halifax Board of Trade.

## No. 183.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 23rd April, 1892.

Sir J. S. WINTER,  
St. Johns, Nfld.

Are United States vessels obtaining free licenses as last year ?

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

## No. 184.

*(Telegram.)*

ST. JOHNS, NFLD., 23rd April, 1892.

To Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER, Ottawa.

Yes.

J. S. WINTER.

## 185.

*(Telegram.)*

ST. JOHNS, NFLD., 3rd May, 1892.

To Department Marine and Fisheries.

What restrictions will likely be enforced affecting fishery in Straits?

W. H. WHITELEY.

## 186.

*(Telegram.)*

OTTAWA, 4th May, 1892.

W. H. WHITLEY,

St. Johns, Nfld.

Subject still under consideration.

C. H. TUPPER.

## No. 187.

RETURN showing the Quantity, Value and kinds of Fish, Fish Oil and Fish Products amount of duty thereon which would have been paid if the duties

ARTICLES.	1887.			1888.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty which would have been collected if imported from other Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty which would have been collected if imported from other Countries.
		\$	\$ cts.		\$	\$ cts.
Fish skins and fish offal, &c... \$		4,035				
do &c., undressed, &c.. "					8,398	
Cod, haddock, ling and pollock—						
Fresh..... Lbs.	30,900	897	154 50			
Dry salted..... Cwt.	14,514	33,860	7,257 00	25,952	78,574	12,976 00
Wet salted..... "	40	80	20 00			
Pickled..... "	48	95	48 00	60	180	60 00
Halibut—						
Fresh..... Lbs.				7,700	230	38 50
Pickled..... "	1,200	12	12 00	1,000	10	10 00
Herring—						
Fresh..... "	460,000	2,600	2,300 00	731,640	4,130	3,658 20
Pickled..... "	7,076,776	189,715	35,383 88	14,944,252	218,660	74,721 26
Smoked..... "	600	6	6 00			
Mackerel—						
Fresh..... "						
Pickled..... "	1,300	65	13 00			
Sea fish, other—						
Fresh..... "				350	17	1 75
Pickled..... "	52,700	2,020	527 00	4,000	1,525	40 00
Preserved..... "	200	3	0 75			
Oysters—						
Fresh in shell... Brls.	1	1	0 25			
Shelled in bulk... Gals.						
Lobsters—						
Fresh..... Brls.				1	3	0 60
do in cans..... Lbs.	348	32	8 00	27,776	3,424	856 00
Preserved in cans..... "						
Salmon—						
Fresh..... "	66	8	0 33	4,117	405	20 58
Smoked..... "						
Canned..... "				692	71	17 75
Pickled..... "	672,975	38,629	6,729 75	616,869	38,747	6,168 69
Fish, not in barrels, Fresh.....	26,820	1,349	134 10			
do all other—						
Fresh, n.e.s..... Lbs.					83	16 60
Pickled..... "	101,825	3,713	1,018 25	22,600	1,294	226 00
Fish oil—						
Cod..... Gals.	41,000	18,716	3,743 20	46,696	14,686	2,937 20
Seal..... "	95,528	43,913	8,782 60	51,092	19,951	3,990 20
Other..... "	1,806	754	150 80	677	271	54 20
Totals.....		340,503	66,289 41		390,659	105,793 53

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1892.

## No. 187.

imported into Canada from Newfoundland, each year, for the past five years, and also the levied upon similar imports from other Countries had been levied.

1889.			1890.			1891.		
Quantity.	Value.	Duty which would have been collected if imported from other Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty which would have been collected if imported from other Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty which would have been collected if imported from other Countries.
	\$	\$ cts.		\$	\$ cts.		\$	\$ cts.
	7,042			8,756			3,487	
43,492	714	217 46	89,222	1,515	446 11	270,542	4,531	1,352 71
23,771	89,691	11,885 50	30,723	119,322	15,361 50	89,571	338,177	44,785 50
1,376	2,847	688 00	13	14	6 50	1,530	6,841	765 00
189	530	189 00	1,823	4,589	1,823 00	123	192	123 00
7,576	378	37 88	3,700	170	18 50	7,995	467	39 98
60,250	610	602 50	8,420	457	84 20	1,350	69	13 50
1,848,400	13,272	9,242 00	836,300	6,729	4,181 50	1,725,250	17,091	8,626 25
16,874,921	263,586	84,374 61	11,371,962	236,152	56,859 81	9,074,922	196,183	45,374 61
2,832	243	28 32	4,700	325	47 00			
						50	7	0 50
900	30	9 00	150	2	1 50	1,597	18	15 97
80	8	2 00						
4	3	0 40						
			2	6	1 20			
1,000	64	16 00	4,352	955	238 75	49,850	7,532	1,883 00
			724	74	18 50			
1,387	204	6 94	2,400	222	12 00	3,825	302	19 13
272	26	2 72						
1,200	150	37 50	9,100	1,237	309 25	9,275	1,005	251 25
495,905	34,051	4,959 05	236,125	28,920	2,361 25	1,333,310	40,036	13,333 10
131,280	3	0 60		13	2 60			
	5,498	1,312 80	52,300	2,836	523 00	46,400	1,863	464 00
70,849	23,923	4,784 60	43,977	18,013	3,602 60	189,479	65,714	13,142 80
92,130	38,875	7,775 00	59,458	26,709	5,341 80	94,214	37,680	7,536 00
344	130	26 00	160	40	8 00	4,925	1,501	300 20
	481,878	126,197 88		457,056	91,248 57		722,696	138,026 50

W. G. PARMELEE,  
Commissioner of Customs.



# RETURN

(23i)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 14th March, 1892 : For a Return showing the number of Newfoundland vessels and men therein, and number of fixed fishing establishments owned by Newfoundlanders, with number of employees engaged last year in fishing, in whole or in part, within the waters adjacent to Canadian Labrador and Magdalen Islands.

By order.

J. C. PATTERSON,  
*Secretary of State.*

No. 188.

List of Newfoundland Vessels fishing on Canadian Labrador, 1891.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Port of Registry in Newfoundland.
1 Morcelia .....	31	8	St. George's Bay.
2 Louie .....	32	8	Burges.
3 Extenuate .....	29	5	Fortune Bay.
4 Bertha M. ....	20	5	do
5 Rowland .....	23	6	Burges.
6 Notice .....	47	8	do
7 Eagle .....	15	4	do
8 Brothers .....	21	6	St. Lawrence.
9 Challenge .....	18	6	Placentia.
10 You and I .....	28	6	do
11 Three Brothers .....	21	6	Bonne Bay.
12 Parsee .....	21	8	Green's Pond.
13 Bismarck .....	53	10	do
14 Olive .....	23	6	Rose Blanch.
15 Manitoba .....	80	10	Fortune Bay.
16 Polar Bear .....	50	10	Bonne Bay.
17 Florence .....	17	5	do
18 Martyr .....	15	5	Cape Frail.
19 Young Brothers .....	15	5	Bonne Bay.
20 May Queen .....	23	6	do
21 Guiding Star .....	39	9	Green Bay.
22 Lady Ridout .....	22	8	Bonavista.
23 Mayflower .....	29	12	do
24 Lily .....	34	12	do
25 Hiawatha .....	40	12	Cape Frail.
26 Olivette .....	43	11	Bonavista.
27 Romeo .....	44	11	do
28 H. F. Green .....	15	7	Cape Frail.
29 Escort .....	59	9	St. George's Bay.
30 Hunter .....	45	11	Notre Dame Bay.
31 Minnie E. Storey .....	58	8	do
32 Sea Bride .....	28	6	Green Bay.
33 Elizzie .....	19	6	do
34 Stella .....	36	11	do
35 Elizabeth .....	29	12	Cape Frail.
36 C. R. Ayer .....	48	12	Bonavista.

LIST of Newfoundland Vessels fishing on Canadian Labrador, 1891—*Concluded.*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Port of Registry in Newfoundland.
37 Brove.....	40	8	Catalina.
38 Lily Joyce.....	20	7	Trinity.
39 Excel.....	39	11	do
40 Rose Glee.....	52	11	do
41 Island Belle.....	49	12	Bonavista.
42 Starlight.....	27	9	Trinity.
43 Mary Grace.....	41	11	do
44 Larkspur.....	45	12	Pindus Island.
45 Maid of the Valley.....	41	10	Bonavista.
46 Greel Leag.....	53	12.	do
47 Mary.....	68	12	Trinity.
48 Elizabeth.....	57	12	do
49 Velox.....	20	5	Trinity.
50 Lushamia.....	50	11	do
51 Oleander.....	64	14	Carbonnear.
52 Henry West.....	67	17	do
53 Francis.....	12	6	Bonavista.
54 A. W. Dodd.....	75	18	Carbonnear.
55 Pandora.....	15	4	Bonne Bay.
56 Jessie.....	15	4	do
57 Penelope.....	15	4	do
58 Annie Laurie.....	15	4	do
59 Feronia.....	15	4	do
60 Royal Arch.....	50	11	Trinity.
61 Bay State.....	50	13	Harbour Grace.
62 Aaron Perkins.....	43	7	Burin.
63 Jessie.....	42	12	Bonavista.
64 Wm. Mitchell.....	41	5	Fortune Bay.
65 Esther Thibault.....	51	5	do
66 Lady Thorburn.....	60	10	Trinity.
67 Nellie.....	47	10	do
68 Billow.....	65	12	do
69 Seaway.....	50	15	do
70 Water Lilly.....	40	10	do
71 Jessie.....	48	12	Carbonnear.
72 Maude.....	35	15	Harbour Grace.
73 Orange Lily.....	10	5	Trinity.
74 Here I Am.....	15	5	do
75 City Point.....	48	12	Carbonnear.
76 Jim.....	38	9	Hau Harbour.
77 Mary S. Jane.....	31	5	Fortune Bay.
78 Little Gem.....	44	6	Burin.
79 Mervyn.....	33	5	do
80 Forest Belle.....	40	10	Trinity.
81 Kestrel.....	38	11	do
82 Starlight.....	40	9	do
83 M. Florence.....	36	8	Fortune Bay.
84 Olovia.....	48	11	Conception Bay.
85 Ernest.....	45	8	Trinity Bay.
86 Ocean Queen.....	38	11	Bonavista.
87 Delta.....	67	9	Green Bay.
88 Queen of the Fleet.....	56	11	Green Pond.
89 Violet.....	25	11	Bonavista.
90 Pearl.....	40	11	Trinity.
91 Druid.....	70	14	do
92 Annie.....	68	14	do
93 Speedy.....	33	6	Burin.
94 Flying Cloud.....	18	5	do
95 Ruby.....	30	9	Trinity.
96 Sweet Briar.....	30	7	Burin.
97 Juliette.....	38	9	Bonavista.
98 Constance.....	49	13	Green Pond.

## No. 189.

STATEMENT showing the number of Fixed Fishing Establishments owned by Newfoundlanders, with number of employés engaged last year in fishing in whole or in part, within waters adjacent to Canadian Labrador, and Magdalen Islands.

Locality.	Name of Owner.	Manager.	No. of Men employed on room.
Greenly Island.....	Jobb, Bros. & Co.....	Samuel Blandford..	100
Gulch Cove .....	Stone & Co.....	A. Stone.....	25
Bradore Bay.....	Penny, Bros.....	Capt. Penny.....	25
Middle Bay.....	Smith & Pilly.....	Capt. Smith.....	50
Salmon Bay.....	Jobb, Bros. & Co.....	Capt. Brown.....	75
Bonne Esperance..	do.....	W. Whitely.....	200
Sundry small stations.....	.....	.....	25
Total.....	.....	.....	500

No Newfoundland vessels fished at the Magdalen Islands, and there are no fixed fishing establishments there owned by Newfoundlanders.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa, 5th May, 1892.





## FURTHER PAPERS

(23j)

Respecting the enforcement by the Newfoundland authorities against Canadian fishing vessels of the Newfoundland Act respecting the sale of bait to foreign vessels.

OTTAWA, 20th May, 1892.

No. 190.

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING ST., 26th March, 1892.

Governor General of Canada,  
     &c.,                      &c.,                      &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 15th instant, stating the views of your ministers as to the manner in which the Draft Newfoundland Convention discriminates against Canada in favour of the United States.

Sections iv and v of the draft convention on which your ministers rely in support of their contention are as follows :

*Article IV.*

When this convention shall come into operation, and during the continuance thereof, the duties to be levied and collected upon the following enumerated merchandise imported into the colony of Newfoundland from the United States shall not exceed the following amounts, viz.:—

Flour, 25 cents per barrel.

Pork, 1½ cents per lb.

Bacon and hams, tongues, smoked beef and sausage, 2¼ cents per lb. or \$2.50 per 112 lbs.

Beef, pigs' heads, hocks and feet salted or cured, ½ cent per lb.

Indian meal, 25 cents per barrel.

Peas, 30 cents per barrel.

Oatmeal, 30 cents per barrel of 200 lbs.

Bran, Indian corn and rice, 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Salt, in bulk, 20 cents per ton of 2,240 lbs.

Kerosene oil, 6 cents per gallon.

And the following articles imported into the colony of Newfoundland from the United States shall be admitted free of duty.

Agricultural implements and machinery imported by agricultural societies for the promotion of agriculture.

Crushing mills for mining purposes.

Raw cotton.

Corn for the manufacture of brooms.

Gas engines when protected by patent.

Ploughs and harrows.

Reaping, raking, ploughing, potato-digging, and seed-sowing machines to be used in the colony.

Printing presses and printing types.

*Article V.*

“It is understood that if any reduction is made by the colony of Newfoundland, at any time during the term of this convention, in the rates of duty upon the articles named in article iv of this convention, the said reduction shall apply to the United States.”

The obvious meaning of article iv is that when the convention comes into force and during its continuance the maximum duties which may be levied in Newfoundland on certain goods mentioned imported from the United States are to be those stated in the article. These rates of duty, with the exception of those on flour and pork, are the rates levied under the existing Newfoundland Tariff Act, while section 22 of that act, as I have already informed you in my telegram of the 1st inst., provides that after the convention comes into force, the duties on pork and flour are to be at the rates specified in article iv of the draft convention.

The draft convention, as is natural in an arrangement applying only to the United States, speaks only of goods imported from that country, but there is nothing in article iv to imply that Newfoundland will not extend to other countries the scale of duties specified therein.

Moreover, as I need scarcely remind you, the convention, even if it had come into force, could not of itself affect the rates of duty on imports.

That can only be done by an act of the Newfoundland legislature, and as I have already informed you in my telegram of the 1st inst., section 22 of the Newfoundland Tariff Act makes the reduction of duty on flour and pork, on the coming into force of the convention, of general application.

Your ministers may rest assured that Her Majesty will not be advised to assent to any Newfoundland legislation discriminating directly against the products of the Dominion.

As to article v of the draft convention, the obvious meaning of the provision is to secure to the United States during the continuance of the convention most favoured nation treatment in Newfoundland with regard to the articles specified in article v, and it does not appear to me to bear the construction which has been put upon it, that in the event, say, of Newfoundland reducing the duty on flour to 25 cents per barrel, flour from the United States is to enjoy a further reduction proportioned to the ratio between the existing duty and that specified in the draft convention. I am aware that this interpretation of article v has not been put forward officially by your ministers, but it has been mentioned in conversation by the high commissioner, and I think it right therefore to notice it, especially as article v is referred to in your telegram under acknowledgment, and it is therefore possible that your government may share the views of Sir Charles Tupper as to the effect of this provision. With regard to the bearing of the draft convention on the treaty of 1818 and the act of 1819, the coming into operation of the convention would undoubtedly give to United States fishing vessels in Newfoundland waters privileges in excess of those allowed to them under the treaty, but similar privileges are, without any act of the imperial parliament, at present accorded to United States fishing vessels in Canada on payment of a license fee of \$1.50 per ton, and so far as Canada is concerned, the convention would leave the treaty of 1818 absolutely unimpaired.

I have thought it advisable to give you those explanations with regard to the draft convention, as it is manifestly desirable that in the regrettable disputes between the Dominion of Canada and the colony of Newfoundland any misapprehension as to matters of fact or of intention should be cleared away, and thus leave the way open for a friendly settlement as soon as circumstances may permit.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

## No. 191.

*Lord Stanley of Preston to Lord Knutsford.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, 26th March, 1892.

The Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MY LORD,—I had the honour to send to your lordship to-day, a telegraphic message in cypher, of which the following is the substance :

When you suggested a conference, we answered on 1st and again on 3rd of March, acquiescing in proposal. We would be glad if you would telegraph to Newfoundland the substance of your suggestion and of our answer. We believe that Harvey was in London on the above dates, and as our telegram was in reply to your suggestion, we did not send a copy to Newfoundland.

I have, &amp;c.,

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

## No. 192.

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING STREET, 9th April, 1892.

Governor General of Canada, &amp;c., &amp;c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 76 and 77 of the 10th March, forwarding minutes of the Dominion privy council respecting the bait controversy with Newfoundland.

I have carefully considered these papers, and I think that on re-consideration your ministers will agree with Her Majesty's government that they would not be warranted in placing an *ex parte* statement of this controversy prepared by one side only, before the privy council.

Your Ministers will doubtless consider whether there is any other way by which the legality of the action of the Newfoundland government can be tested.

I have, &amp;c.,

KNUTSFORD.

## No. 193.

*Lord Stanley of Preston to Lord Knutsford.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, 12th April, 1892.

The Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, &amp;c., &amp;c.

MY LORD,—I had the honour to send your lordship to-day a telegraphic message in cypher, of which the following is the substance :—

It is important in view of discussion in Newfoundland that we should at once place on record our proposal embodied in my telegram to you of 1st March.

Have you any objection to my telegraphing in that sense direct to Governor of Newfoundland?

Telegraph answer.

I have, &amp;c.,

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

## No. 194.

*Lord Stanley of Preston to Lord Knutsford.*GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
OTTAWA, 14th April, 1892.The Right Honourable  
Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.

MY LORD,—I had the honour to send to your lordship to-day the following telegraphic message :—

“Dominion government wish that I should telegraph to you joint resolution passed by legislature of Prince Edward Island.”

*(Here follow terms of resolution.)*

I have now the honour to enclose copy of the resolution in question.

I have, etc.,

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 194.]

May it please Your Honour,

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the province of Prince Edward Island convened have unanimously agreed to a joint resolution, namely :—

Whereas it has been brought to the notice of the legislature of Prince Edward Island that a revenue bill now before the legislature of Newfoundland contains provisions for imposing upon certain products of Canada differential or discriminating duties far in excess of the regular tariff of duties imposed upon similar products of other countries, which discriminating duties are calculated if put into force to disturb and cripple the commerce heretofore carried on between these two dependencies of Her Majesty, therefore resolved, that this house humbly prays his excellency the governor general to bring the matter to the notice of the colonial minister and ask him to interpose his good offices towards preventing the said discriminating clauses being enacted by the said legislature of Newfoundland, and most respectfully request that your honour would be pleased to forward by telegraph to his excellency the governor general the foregoing resolution passed by both branches of this legislature.

BENJ. ROGERS, *President Legislative Council.*D. B. McLENNAN, *Speaker House of Assembly.*J. S. CARVELL, *Lieutenant Governor.*

## No. 195.

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

16th April, 1892.

The following telegram from Governor of Newfoundland has been received :—

13th April, 1892.

My advisers have no objection to conference with representative of Canada. Assuming, however, position maintained by Canada and approved by England that the colonies have right to make their fiscal arrangements with foreign (countries), must stipulate that Canada withdraw protest to convention as preliminary.

KNUTSFORD.

## No. 196.

*Lord Stanley of Preston to Sir Terrence O'Brien.*

16th April, 1892.

Canadian government learn that secretary of state for the colonies has communicated to you the substance of communications between the colonial office and this government. Canada proposes to place the matter definitely before your government, that both countries shall, during the present season, resume and retain the *status quo* anterior to the enforcement of the Bait Act.

Meantime efforts towards settlement of difficulties may be made in such manner as the two countries shall agree upon. For this purpose the government of Canada suggests a conference either in America or England at a convenient time. The latter country would be preferred, so as to enable an English representative to take part in the conference.

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

## No. 197.

*Sir Terrence O'Brien to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

18th April, 1892.

The secretary of state for the colonies has desired me to repeat the following telegram sent on the 12th instant to him:—

I forward following minute of council at the request of my ministers. My government considers it desirable that Her Majesty's government should be informed of the following facts immediately:—

The leader of the opposition stated on the 6th instant, on the authority of Mr. Tupper, that Mr. Blaine, at the conference held with Tupper and Pauncefote on 2nd April, 1891, asserted that Bond had expressed the intention of this government to exclude Canadians from the bait privileges. As the leader of the opposition purports to quote from a despatch to Lord Stanley by Tupper, my government telegraphed to Mr. Blaine immediately asking if the statement was correct, and received in reply the following:—

“I never stated to Tupper that you had expressed the intention of your government to exclude Canadians from bait. You never mentioned anything of the kind to me. Sir Julian Pauncefote was present at the Tupper interview, and says that no such thing was referred to or said.”

This emphatic answer establishes the fact that no promise that Canadians would be excluded from bait under the convention was given or implied, or that the United States would be treated in any way differentially (or differently).

O'BRIEN.

# RETURN

(24)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated the 21st April, 1890, for copies of any and all communications that may have passed between the Imperial and Dominion Governments with reference to the abrogation of certain articles in the various Treaties of Commerce between Her Majesty's Government and the Governments of Foreign Nations.

Respectfully submitted.

By Order.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

*Secretary of State.*

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DOMINION OF CANADA, OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,  
9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W., 21st December, 1881.

The Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to my despatch of the 12th November, I have the honour to transmit for the information of the government a copy of a letter received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reference to the desire that has been expressed that Canada should be relieved from the operation of the commercial treaties at present existing between Great Britain and Belgium and Germany.

I also enclose a copy of a further communication I have addressed to Lord Kimberley upon the subject.

I have, etc.,  
A. T. GALT, *High Commissioner.*

(Confidential.)

DOWNING STREET, 17th December, 1881.

The High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 12th ult. respecting the wish of the Canadian Government to be relieved from the stipulations of the commercial treaties of 1862 with Belgium and of 1865 with the Zollverein, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that Her Majesty's Government will take steps to sound the governments in question with the view of ascertaining whether they would be willing to consent to a modification of the terms of these engagements, so that the dominion of Canada may be withdrawn from their operation.

I have, etc.,  
JOHN BRAMSTON.

(Confidential.)

DOMINION OF CANADA, OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,  
9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W., 19th Dec., 1881.

JOHN BRAMSTON, Esq., Asst. Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, informing me that Her Majesty's Government will take steps to sound the governments of

Germany and Belgium, with a view of ascertaining whether they would be willing to consent to a modification of the terms of their commercial treaty engagements, so that the dominion of Canada may be withdrawn from their operation.

I shall be glad to be informed of the result of these communications, which I trust will be in time for communication to the parliament of Canada, which is expected to assemble on the 1st of February next.

I am, etc.,

A. T. GALT, *High Commissioner.*

5th January, 1882.

To the Governor General's Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, a copy of a despatch from the High Commissioner for Canada, and of its enclosures (2) in reference to the desire that has been expressed that Canada should be relieved from the operation of the commercial treaties at present existing between Great Britain and Belgium and Germany.

I have, etc.,

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, *Under Secretary of State.*

5th January, 1882.

The Hon. SIR A. T. GALT, High Commissioner for Canada,  
9 Victoria Chambers, London, England.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 628 of the 21st ult., enclosing, for the information of the government, a copy of a letter addressed to you from the Colonial Office, and of your reply thereto, in reference to the desire that has been expressed that Canada should be relieved from the operation of the commercial treaties at present existing between Great Britain and Belgium and Germany.

I have, etc.,

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, *Under Secretary of State.*

11th January, 1882.

The Hon. the Minister of Finance.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, agreeably to a reference from the Hon. the Privy Council, a copy of a despatch from the High Commissioner for Canada, and of the correspondence therein referred to, relative to the desire that has been expressed that Canada should be relieved from the operation of the commercial treaties at present existing between Great Britain and Belgium and Germany.

I have, etc.,

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, *Under Secretary of State.*

DOMINION OF CANADA, OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,  
9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W., 16th November, 1880.

The Hon. J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State, Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, with reference to the commercial treaty which has been concluded between the governments of Great Britain and Servia, and informing me that His Excellency the Governor General has approved the despatch forwarded by me to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the 10th September last.

I have, etc.,

H. BERNARD, *for the High Commissioner.*



DOMINION OF CANADA, OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,  
9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W., 12th Nov., 1881.

The Hon. the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that I yesterday waited upon the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and mentioned to His Lordship that I was charged to bring under his notice the Order in Council passed on the 26th March last, with reference to the desire of the government of Canada to be relieved from the operation of certain clauses in the commercial treaties with Belgium and Germany; and I have now to enclose a copy of the official despatch which I have to-day addressed to His Lordship on this subject.

Lord Kimberley remarked that the matter was one which belonged to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to whom my official communication would be referred; and that I had his permission to communicate directly with that department on this subject.

Upon receipt of this permission from His Lordship, I immediately waited upon Sir Charles Dilke, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who expressed to me his desire to be in possession of the views of the Canadian Government as soon as possible, as he thought the point was one upon which it might be necessary for him to obtain the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, especially in reference to the effect of the most-favoured-nation clause upon the stipulations of this nature made with individual foreign countries, and he expressed his desire that he should be in possession of this information before resuming the negotiations in Paris.

You will observe that I have already sent, in to-day the official despatch to the Colonial Office, and I shall take care that no time is lost in its transmission to the other department.

I have, etc.,

A. T. GALT, *High Commissioner.*

9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W., 12th Nov., 1881.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MY LORD,—I have the honour, under instructions from the government of Canada, to recall Your Lordship's attention to the request conveyed by them, in their Order in Council of the 26th March last, to be relieved, as soon as convenient, from the obligations connected with any treaties of commerce now in existence with foreign countries, so far as such treaties limit the freedom of action of the dominion parliament.

I am instructed to state that the treaties more particularly referred to are those with Belgium, (*vide* Article 15) and with the German Zollverein, (*vide* Article 7), which both contain a clause stipulating that neither Great Britain nor any of her possessions shall admit their respective productions at lower rates of duty than those imposed upon the goods of countries named.

The stipulations referred to acquire additional importance from the circumstance that under the most-favoured-nation clause they seem to be imported into every existing commercial treaty. The treaties in question having subsisted for their full term, are now liable to be denounced upon one year's notice; but it is not doubted that Her Majesty's Government can readily procure the cancellation of the clauses objected to, without proceeding to a course that might be inconvenient.

I am further instructed to request that Your Lordship will move the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to take such action as may be deemed necessary to meet the wishes of the Canadian Government.

I have, etc.,

A. T. GALT, *High Commissioner.*

30th November, 1881.

The Hon. Sir A. T. GALT, G.C.M.G.,

High Commissioner for Canada, 9 Victoria Chambers, London, England.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 214, of the 12th instant, and its enclosure, reporting the result of interviews had by you with the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and with the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reference to the desire of this government to be relieved from the operation of certain clauses in the commercial treaties with Belgium and Germany.

I have, etc.,

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, *Under Secretary of State.*

30th November, 1881.

The Governor General's Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, a copy of a despatch and of its enclosure from the High Commissioner for Canada, reporting the result of interviews had by him with the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and with the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reference to the desire of this government to be relieved from the operation of certain clauses in the commercial treaties with Belgium and Germany.

I have, etc.,

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, *Under Secretary of State.*

6th December, 1881.

The Hon. the Minister of Finance,

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, agreeably to a reference from the Hon. the Privy Council, a copy of a despatch of the High Commissioner for Canada, of the 12th ultimo, and its enclosure, relative to commercial treaties with Belgium and Germany.

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

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, *Under Secretary of State.*

DOMINION OF CANADA, OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,  
9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W., 10th January, 1882.

The Hon. the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I now have the pleasure to transmit a copy of a communication from the Colonial Office, informing me that the Earl of Kimberley has been apprized by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that an instruction was addressed to Her Majesty's representatives at Berlin and Brussels, on the 30th ultimo, in reference to the wish of the government of Canada to be relieved from the stipulations of the commercial treaties of 1862 with Belgium, and of 1865 with the German Zollverein.

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

A. T. GALT, *High Commissioner.*

DOWNING STREET, 7th January, 1882.

The High Commissioner for the dominion of Canada.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 17th and to yours of the 19th ultimo, relating to the wish of the government of Canada to be relieved from the stipulations of the commercial treaties of 1862 with Belgium, and of 1865 with the Zollverein, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that he has been apprized by

the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that an instruction was addressed to Her Majesty's representatives at Berlin and Brussels on the 30th of December, in the sense indicated in my letter above referred to.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,  
JOHN BRAMSTON.

25th January, 1882.

The Hon. Sir A. T. GALT, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada, 9 Victoria Chambers, London, England.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 667, of the 10th instant, enclosing a copy of a communication addressed to you from the Colonial Office, in reference to the wish of the Canadian Government to be relieved from the stipulations of the commercial treaties of 1862 with Belgium, and of 1865 with the German Zollverein.

I have, etc.,  
EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, *Under Secretary of State.*

To the Governor General's Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a despatch from the High Commissioner for Canada, and of the letter from the Colonial Office therein referred to, in reference to the wish of the government of Canada to be relieved from the stipulations of the commercial treaties of 1862 with Belgium, and of 1865 with the German Zollverein.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, *Under Secretary of State.*

27th January, 1882.

The Hon. the Minister of Finance.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, agreeably to a reference from the Hon. the Privy Council, a copy of a despatch, and of its enclosure, of the High Commissioner of Canada in reference to the wish of the government of Canada to be relieved from the stipulations of the commercial treaties of 1862 with Belgium, and of 1865 with the German Zollverein.

I have, etc.,  
EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, *Under Secretary of State.*

DOMINION OF CANADA, OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,  
9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W., 15th September, 1880.

The Hon. the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimating that an Order in Council had been passed, expressing the desire of the Canadian Government that the dominion of Canada should be exempted from the operation of the commercial treaty with Servia.

I also transmit a copy of the reply I have received from Lord Kimberley stating that my despatch had been forwarded to the Foreign Office, with a request that Lord Granville will cause the necessary steps to be taken to exempt Canada from the operation of the treaty as desired.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
A. T. GALT, *High Commissioner.*

10th September, 1880.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to state with reference to the treaty of commerce with Servia which has been transmitted to the Governor General, that I have received cable advice this day, that an Order in Council has been passed expressing the desire of the Canadian Government that the dominion of Canada should be exempted from the operation of the treaty.

I have, therefore, the honour to request that Your Lordship will give the necessary instructions on the subject.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,  
A. T. GALT, *High Commissioner.*

DOWNING STREET, 13th September, 1880.

Sir A. T. GALT, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for the dominion of Canada.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., stating that you had received cable advice that an Order in Council has been passed expressing the desire of the Canadian Government that the dominion of Canada should be exempted from the operation of the treaty of commerce with Servia, and I am to inform you that a copy of your letter has been transmitted to the Foreign Office with a request that Earl Granville will cause the necessary steps to be taken for exempting the dominion of Canada from the operation of the treaty as desired.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,  
JOHN BRAMSTON.

4th October.

The Hon. the Minister of Finance.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch, and of its enclosures, from the High Commissioner for Canada, relative to the exemption of the dominion of Canada from the operation of the commercial treaty with Servia.

I have, etc.,  
EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,  
*Under Secretary of State.*

28th September, 1880.

The Hon. Sir A. T. GALT, G.C.M.G.,

High Commissioner for Canada, 10 Victoria Chambers, London, England.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 119, of the 15th instant, with its enclosures, upon the subject of the exemption of the dominion of Canada from the operation of the commercial treaty with Servia.

I have, etc.,  
J. C. AIKINS, *Secretary of State.*

28th September.

To the Governor General's Secretary.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a despatch from the High Commissioner for Canada and of the correspondence with the Colonial Office, therein referred to, upon the subject of the desire of the Canadian Government that the dominion of Canada should be exempted from the operation of the commercial treaty with Servia.

I have, etc.,  
EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, *Under Secretary of State.*

30th October, 1880.

The Hon. Sir A. T. GALT, G.C.M.G.,

High Commissioner for Canada, 10 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W., England.  
 SIR,—With reference to your despatch of the 15th September last, with correspondence enclosed relating to the proposed treaty of commerce with Servia, and also in reference to despatches on the same subject from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, I have the honour to inform you that in accordance with the policy on the subject of foreign treaties now adopted by the government, His Excellency is advised that it is inexpedient that the provisions of the said treaty should apply to Canada, and that his approval be formally given to your despatch to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date 10th September, 1880, by which you inform him that it was not the desire of Canada to be included under the said treaty.

I have, etc.,

J. C. AIKINS, *Secretary of State.*

(Circular No. 2.)

DOWNING STREET, 22nd July, 1880.

The Officer Administering the Government of——

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you that the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce which has been concluded with Servia, and which is communicated to you in my circular despatch of this day's date, was inadvertently concluded under instructions from the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, before my predecessor had had an opportunity of considering the bearing of its provisions upon colonial interests. As, however, it is very similar to the proposed treaty with Roumania, which was transmitted for the consideration of the colonies in my predecessor's circular despatch of the 5th of June, 1878, and to the terms of which your government raised no objection, I anticipate that your ministers will have no objection to its having been made applicable to the dominion of Canada.

If, however, your ministers should desire that Canada should be exempted from the operation of the treaty, and will inform me of their wishes before the end of next September, an endeavour will be made by Her Majesty's Government to procure the exemption, by a protocol to be submitted to the Servian Legislature in its next session, of such colonies as may desire it.

I have to add that steps have been taken to insure that in the future every treaty of commerce which may be entered into by this country, before the wishes of your government shall have been ascertained, shall contain the article for applying such treaties to the colonies, which was enclosed in the Earl of Carnarvon's circular despatch of the 22nd January, 1878.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

KIMBERLEY.

(Circular No. 1.)

DOWNING STREET, 22nd July, 1880.

The Officer Administering the Government of——

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your government, a copy of a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, dated the 7th of February, 1880, which has been entered into between this country and Servia, together with a copy of a despatch from the British Minister at Belgrade, notifying that Belgrade and Vranja have been designated by the government of Servia as the places where goods liable to *ad valorem* duties are to be imported.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant.

KIMBERLEY.

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## DESPATCH.

[24a.]

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons a Copy of a despatch received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply to an Address to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty would take such steps as might be necessary to denounce and terminate the provisions contained in the most favoured nation clauses of the Treaties with the German Zollverein and the Kingdom of Belgium.

Government House, Ottawa, 21st April, 1892.

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*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING STREET, 2nd April, 1892.

Governor General, &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform you that her majesty's government have given very careful consideration to your despatch, no. 276, of the 22nd of October, 1891, in which you transmitted an address to her majesty from the senate and house of commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, praying that her majesty would take such steps as might be necessary to denounce and terminate the provisions referred to (in the address) in the treaties with the German zollverein and the kingdom of Belgium.

2. I duly laid this address before her majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously, and to command that it should be referred to the departments of her majesty's government which are concerned with the subject matter. This has been done, and it is now my duty to communicate to you the following reply:—

3. The two clauses referred to are article xv in the Anglo-Belgian Treaty and article vii. in the Anglo-Zollverein Treaty, and the undoubted effect of these two clauses is to prevent lower duties being charged in British colonies on the importation of goods the produce of the United Kingdom than are charged on similar goods the produce of Belgium or Germany. Moreover, under the most-favoured-nation clause, contained in most of the treaties in force between Great Britain and foreign states, this privilege, which is enjoyed by Belgian and German goods in the British colonies, is extended to the goods of all the various countries, parties to those treaties.

4. The parliament of Canada desires the abrogation of these clauses on the grounds, amongst others, that they are incompatible with the rights and powers subsequently conferred by the British North America Act upon the parliament of Canada for the regulation of the trade and commerce of the Dominion, and that their continuance in force tends to produce complications and embarrassments in such an empire as that under the rule of her majesty, wherein the self-governing colonies are recognized as possessing the right to define their respective fiscal relations to all foreign nations, to the mother country, and to each other.

5. In so far as the right here claimed consists in fixing rates of customs duties applying equally to all foreign nations, the mother country, and the British colonies, her majesty's government do not contest the statement. But if the statement is to be taken as extending to a claim of right to establish discriminating treatment between different foreign nations or against the mother country or in favour of particular colonies, her majesty's government are obliged to point out that the claim is stated too broadly; for no such general right has hitherto been recognized, nor is it clear that it would be admitted by foreign countries.

6. It is unnecessary now to examine the question whether a self-governing colony is capable, with the assistance of her majesty's government and by negotiations in the usual diplomatic course, to enter into special fiscal arrangements with a particular foreign state, or the question whether such a colony is competent without imperial legislation, similar to the "Australian Colonies Customs Duties Act, 1872," to grant discriminating duties in favour of particular colonies. For these questions, important as they are, may be dealt with independently of the Anglo-Belgian and Anglo-Zollverein Treaties, to which the address of the Canadian parliament specifically relates.

7. I have to point out that the denunciation of these two treaties would not of itself confer upon the Dominion the freedom in fiscal matters which it desires to obtain, and I am disposed to doubt whether the extensive changes that would have to be made have been fully realized in putting forward this proposal.

8. Many of the commercial treaties entered into by this country contain most-favoured nation clauses, and these treaties apply in many instances to the mother country and to all the colonies. In order therefore to confer upon the Dominion complete freedom in its negotiations with foreign powers it would be necessary to revise very extensively the existing commercial treaties of the British empire, and a great break-up of existing commercial relations, of which Canada now enjoys the benefit, is involved in the suggestion.

9. Within the last year the system of Central European Tariff Treaties has been inaugurated, and under that system it is more important than ever that this country should not lose the benefit of the clauses in the Belgian and Zollverein Treaties which secure most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters to British produce and manufactures, including the produce and manufactures of Canada and the colonies generally,—clauses which it might be difficult to secure in any new conventions.

10. It should be borne in mind that the dominion of Canada has already a trade of some importance with Central Europe. Taking Germany alone, imports into Canada reached more than three quarters of a million sterling in 1890: exports to Germany had increased from a very small amount to £100,000. This export trade includes cereals, meat and cheese; and in all these articles considerable reductions of duty are made by the new treaties.

11. For these reasons, which I feel sure will commend themselves to the parliament of Canada, her majesty's government have felt themselves unable to advise her majesty to comply with the prayer of the address which you have transmitted for submission to her majesty.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

**SUPERANNUATION STATEMENT.**

(27.)

STATEMENT of all Superannuations and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated or retired; his salary, age and length of service; his allowance and cause of retirement; whether vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, &c., for Year ended 31st December, 1891.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.		Age.	Service.		Added Service.	Super-annuation Allowance.		Gratu-ity.	Cause.	Vacancy Filled by.	Salary of New Ap-ointee.
		\$	cts.		Yrs.	Mths.		\$	cts.				
<i>Post Office.</i>													
Denechand, T.	Office keeper.	850	00	70	17			292	44		Age	Not filled.	
Lamothe, G.	Postmaster, Montreal.	4,000	00	67	16½	8½		2,000	00		do	New appointment.	4,000
Evars, John	Messenger	600	00	69	22			259	20		do	Not filled.	
Wynn, John	Railway mail clerk	960	00	59	36			672	00		Ill-health and to promote efficiency and economy.	Promotion.	2,000
Bourgeois, G. A.	Post office inspector.	2,200	00	58	12	5		717	77		Age and infirmity.	New appointment.	2,400
Cass, H. N.	Postmaster, Hamilton	2,400	00	80	17			816	00		Age	do	
Huddell, H. A. R.	Clerk	1,500	00	63	45½			1,050	00		do	Promotion.	
Emery, M.	Asst. postm <sup>r</sup> , Montreal	2,000	00	66	42			1,400	04		do	do	
Ancell, J. L.	Asst. post office inspector	1,500	00	59	30			859	92		Ill-health and to promote efficiency and economy.	do	
Mason, G. J.	2nd class clerk	1,200	00	61	36			840	00		Age and impaired health.	do	
Griffin, G. E.	Post office inspector	2,400	00	71	54			1,680	00		Age	do	
McKoon, John.	Clerk	1,500	00	61	38			1,050	00		Age and inefficiency	Not filled.	
Baillargeon, V.	do	1,500	00	68	30			879	96		do	do	
Pridham, F.	do	1,200	00	64	31			744	00		do	do	
White, Wm	do	800	00	40	20			320	04		Ill-health.	New appointment.	400
Somerville, A.	Railway mail clerk.	960	00	49	31			595	20		do	Promotion.	
Deslauriers, J.	do	960	00	70	24			460	80		Age and infirmity	do	
Bucke, P. E.	Clerk	1,800	00	60	35			1,260	00		Age and failing health.	Not filled.	
Gore, John.	Letter carrier.	600	00	59	16			192	00		Ill-health.	New appointment.	360
		28,940 00						16,089 37				9,160	
<i>Customs.</i>													
Juneau, Chas.	Fireman.	400	00	64	25			200	04		Age	Not filled.	
Stephenson, Jas.	Appraiser.	1,800	00	61	11			308	00		do	do	
Kavanaugh, H.	Inspector.	2,000	00	73	52			1,400	04		do and ill-health	Promotion.	
Tory, Jas. A.	Collector.	650	00	69	18			284	00		do	New appointment	400



STATEMENT of all Superannuations and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Service.	Added Service.	Superannuation Allowance.		Gratu-ity.	Cause.	Vacancy Filled by.	Salary of New Ap- pointee.
						\$	cts.				
<i>Customs—Continued.</i>											
Roulez, O.	Clerk.	700 00	55	24		336 00			To promote efficiency and economy.	Not filled.	
Purcell, J. P.	do	1,600 00	65	36		1,120 08			do	do	
Moir, A.	Appraiser	1,800 00	71	14		504 00			do	do	
Crispo, F.	Clerk.	2,000 00	72	46		1,400 04			do	do	
McPhillips, B.	Locker.	600 00	68	25		300 00			do	do	
Craven, Geo.	Warehouseman	550 00	54	7 <sup>4</sup>		980 04		336 10	To promote efficiency and economy.	New appointment.	500
Meyer, E.	Landing waiter.	1,400 00	68	38		540 00			do	do	
Hilton, J. F.	Appraiser.	1,800 00	61	12	3	102 00			Ill-health.	do	
Rigby, Geo.	Sub-collector.	150 00	82	34					To promote efficiency and economy.	New appointment.	150
Renaud, A.	do also dv. coll. of Internal Revenue	700 00	61	10		140 04			do	do	500
Ruggles, B. H.	Sub-collector	200 00	80	41		140 00			do	do	150
Corner, S.	Weighter and gauger.	1,200 00	65	35		840 00			Age.	do	
Collins, P.	Preventive officer	500 00	58	24		240 00			To promote economy.	Not filled.	150
Lamont, R.	Landing waiter.	600 00	58	5			250 00		Ill-health.	New appointment.	600
<i>Railways and Canals.</i>											
		18,650 00				8,872 28		586 10			2,450
Johnston, Thos.	Lock labourer	287 50	70	30		172 56			Age	New appointment.	\$38 p. m.
Lynch, John	Lockmaster	501 00	61	18		180 36			do and ill-health.	do	do
Gollinger, W. G.	Lockman.	384 17	46	22		169 08			Physical disability.	do	do
Hartley, H. E.	Lockmaster	496 67	40	23		228 48			Ill-health	do	do
Grennan, Thos.	Lockman.	346 56	71	21		143 56			Age and nervous debility.	Not filled.	do
Peirer, Wm	Lock labourer.	325 62	55	22		143 27			Ill-health	New appointment.	do
Toye, R.	Lockmaster	506 25	68	23		232 87			do	do	do
		2,847 77				1,272 18					
<i>Marine.</i>											
Locke, H.	Light keeper.	500 00	53	18		180 00			To promote efficiency and economy.	New appointment.	*720
Dion, S.	Keeper of fog alarm.	400 00	49	10		80 04			Abolition of office.	Not filled.	200
Leger, C.	Light keeper.	250 00	67	11		51 48			Age.	New appointment.	175
McDonald, A.	do	175 00	77	44		122 50			do and ill-health.	do	
		1,325 00				434 02					1,085

<i>Inland Revenue.</i>									
Des Rivières, F. L.	Asst. insp. of W. and M.	600 00	75	15	159 60	Age	Not filled.		
Grey, S.	Excise officer	1,200 00	69	24	576 00	do	do		
Murphy, F.	do	850 00	78	35	595 00	do	do		
		2,650 00			1,330 60				2,000
<i>Justice.</i>									
Badson, S. L.	Warden Man. Peniten'y.	2,800 00	49	20	1,119 96	Ill-health	Temporarily filled.		
Cowan, Jas.	Official referee	1,000 00	88	22	440 00	Age	Not filled.		
Simard, Jos.	do	1,000 00	63	12	240 00	do	do		
		4,800 00			1,799 96				1,000
<i>North-West Mounted Police.</i>									
Bradley, E.	Inspector	1,000 00	33	48	388 87	Ill-health.	Promotion		
Wattam, Thos	do	1,000 00	41	5½	437 49	Mental incapacity.	New appointment.		
		2,000 00			826 36				1,000
<i>Agriculture.</i>									
Brantigan, W.	Hospital steward.	350 00	59	18	126 00	Ill-health.	Not filled.		
Levellé, Jos.	Model repairer	500 00	48	21	210 00	do	do		
		850 00			336 00				
<i>Finance.</i>									
Baxter, R. W.	Acct. of contingencies	2,000 00	55	33	1,365 00	To promote efficiency and economy.	Promotion.		
Jarvis, G. M.	Clerk.	1,400 00	67	34	980 00	do	do		
		3,400 00			2,345 00				
<i>Fisheries.</i>									
Tilton, J.	Deputy Minister	3,200 00	55	24	1,536 00	Economy in the public service.	Not filled.		
<i>Public Works.</i>									
Baillaugé, G. F.	Deputy Minister	3,200 00	65	46	2,240 00	Age	Promotion		
<i>Privy Council.</i>									
Groom, Wm	Messenger	500 00	63	18	180 00	Age and ill-health	Not filled.		
<i>Printing and Stationery.</i>									
Chamberlin, B.	Queen's Printer	3,200 00	64	21	1,664 00	Age	New appointment.		3,200

\* Mr. Campbell, the new appointee, is also keeper of the fog alarm and receives a salary of \$720 per annum for performing the duties of both positions.

STATEMENT of all Superannuations and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Service.	Added Service.	Superannuation Allowance.	Gratuinity.	Cause.	Vacancy filled by	Salary of New Appointee.
		\$ cts.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$
<i>Interior.</i> Buchanan, P. T.	Clerk.	1,000 00	47	7			583 33	Ill-health.	New appointment.	400

RECAPITULATION.

Department.	Superannuation Allowances.	Gratuities.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Post Office	16,089 37		16,089 37
Customs	8,872 28	586 10	9,458 38
Railways and Canals.	1,272 18		1,272 18
Marine.	434 02		434 02
Inland Revenue.	1,330 60		1,330 60
Justice	1,799 96		1,799 96
North-West Mounted Police.		826 36	826 36
Agriculture	336 00		336 00
Finance.	2,345 00		2,345 00
Fisheries.	1,536 00		1,536 00
Public Works	2,240 00		2,240 00
Privy Council.	180 00		180 00
Printing and Stationery.	1,664 00		1,664 00
Interior.		583 33	583 33
Total	38,099 41	1,995 79	40,095 20

J. M. COURTNEY,  
Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 7th March, 1892.

## RETURN

(34)

In so far as the same is furnished by the Department of the Interior, respecting the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company which is furnished annually, in accordance with the Resolution of the House of Commons of the 20th February, 1882.

PART 1 consists of copies of correspondence, agreements, etc., respecting the company's land grants.

PART 2 consists of copies of correspondence, plans, orders in council, etc., respecting lands required for station grounds, etc., at different points on the company's line.

PART 3 consists of copies of correspondence, plans, orders in council, etc., relating to the company's branch lines.

PART 4 consists of copies of correspondence, plans, orders in council, etc., relating to lands required for ballast pits, the cutting of timber on crown lands in British Columbia, and several other matters concerning the company's affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 8th November, 1882.

CHAS. DRINKWATER, Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal, P.Q.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the minister of the interior, to transmit herewith copy of an order in council, approved on the 3rd instant, allotting to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the odd-numbered sections in the interval between the northern limit of the twelve-mile belt of the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway line and the southern limit of the Canadian Pacific Railway belt, containing approximately two and a half millions of acres, in part payment of the land grant already earned; the said allotment to apply only to such sections as are now vested in the government, and to be subject to any legal or equitable claims on the part of any corporations, companies or persons whomsoever.

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

A. M. BURGESS, *Secretary.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Honour the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 3rd November, 1882.*

On a report, dated 2nd November, 1882, from the minister of the interior, stating that he has received orders in council and certificates from the department of railways and canals up to the 26th October, 1882, showing that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had earned of the land grant 6,204,807 acres, that is to say:—

	Acres.
On the eastern division 20 miles at 9,615.35 acres per mile.....	192,307
And on the central division 481½ miles at 12,500 acres per mile.....	6,012,500
	6,204,807
Deduction of one-fifth under contract.....	1,240,961.40
	4,963,845.60

That the company are now pressing for the conveyance of the land so earned under their contract. They represent that in the railway belt of 48 miles between Winnipeg and Calgary, not more than five (5) millions of acres are available in the odd-numbered sections. They further state, and correctly, that such sections from Winnipeg to the western boundary of Manitoba, are to a great extent beyond the control of the government, and cannot be conveyed to the company.

They therefore claim that as they cannot get the quantity of land within the railway belt intended by the contract, the deficiency should be made up to them from lands vested in the government in the immediate vicinity of the belt, and suggest that such deficiency should be supplied from the lands lying south of the main line of the railway.

The minister is of opinion that the request of the company should be granted to a considerable extent.

The Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Company have reserved for them by order in council a belt of six miles on each side of their line, and there is a considerable tract of land lying between the northern limit of the said belt and the southern limit of the Canadian Pacific Railway belt, the odd-numbered sections of which, so far as they are vested in the government, might be conveyed to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in part satisfaction of the land grant.

The minister therefore recommends that the odd-numbered sections in the interval between the two belts above mentioned, and lying between the original western boundary of the province of Manitoba and the Coteau or Dirt Hills, and containing approximately two and a half millions of acres, be allotted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in part payment of the amount of the land grant already earned by them. The said allotment to apply only to such sections as are now vested in the government, and to be subject to any legal or equitable claims on the part of any corporations, companies or persons whomsoever.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendations, and submit the same for approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE.

C.P.R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 10th Nov., 1882.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Secretary Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour by direction of the board to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 8th instant, enclosing a copy of an order in council passed on the 3rd instant, and to state that in two particulars the order appears to the board to be inconsistent with the understanding between the company and the government.

1. The order states the quantity of land to which the company is entitled as 4,963,845.60 acres, which is arrived at by the deduction of one-fifth of the quantity actually earned. You will perceive by the contract and by the charter, that in the event of the company issuing land grant bonds, the government agreed to receive \$5,000,000 of those bonds as security for maintenance and running the road instead of reserving one-fifth of the land grant. The quantity to which the company is entitled should therefore be 6,204,807 acres.

2. The board observe that the lands south of the railway belt, which are allotted to it for the reasons stated in the order, are to be confined to those lying west of the old boundary of Manitoba. This is evidently a mistake, as it was understood that all the odd-sections vested in the government south to the international boundary and west from the Red River to the western boundary of the old province of Manitoba, should be included in the allotment, and in fact the company has become entitled to the greater part of the land east of the old provincial boundary even under the strictest possible construction of the contract, in virtue of its south-western branch line which has been laid out through part of the lands in question, and 120 miles of which have already been constructed.

I am, therefore, desired respectfully to request that you will be good enough to bring those points under the notice of the council, and to cause the order to be amended in accordance with the actual position of the matters in question.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary*.

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 22nd Nov., 1882.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Secretary Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR,—I enclose an official letter respecting the order in council relating to our lands. I should be obliged if you would place this subject under the notice of the minister as early as possible, in order that we may have an amended order in council without delay.

Yours very truly,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary*.

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 22nd Nov., 1882.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Secretary Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to the order in council, a copy of which was enclosed to me with your letter of the 8th instant, allotting to this company certain lands south of the Canadian Pacific Railway belt, I am directed to point out that the order in question does not accurately state the number of acres to which the company are entitled by reason of the construction of the railway. The deduction of one-fifth of the land earned has apparently been made in error, and the company are entitled to receive on account of 501½ miles mentioned in the order in council, 6,204,807 acres, instead of 4,963,845·60 acres as therein stated.

By the company's charter it is provided that should they not issue land grant bonds secured by mortgage, one-fifth of the lands earned shall be retained by the government as security for the maintenance and working of the railway. Land grant bonds having, however, been issued, other security, as provided for in clause 17 of the contract, has been substituted.

I have the honour, therefore, to request that the order in council may be so amended as to show correctly the acreage to which the company are entitled for the 501½ miles, namely, 6,204,807 acres.

It is further provided in the order in council that certain lands to the south of the railway belt shall be allotted to the company, in order to make up the deficiency which is found to exist in the 48-mile belt along the main line. But the description of such lands is not exactly in accordance with the understanding arrived at by the president of this company with the honourable the minister of the interior. The arrangement, as understood by Mr. Stephen, was that all uneven-numbered sections between the railway belt and the international boundary and westward from the Red River to the boundary line of the old province of Manitoba, controlled by the government, should be transferred to the company, as well as the lands to the north of the Manitoba and South-Western Company's reservation, west of the said boundary line.

I am, therefore, directed respectfully to request that the order in council above referred to, may be amended in this respect as well as regards the acreage earned by the company, and to which I have referred in the beginning of this letter.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary*.

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 9th June, 1888.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—On Mr. Van Horne's return from New York this morning I mentioned to him the substance of our conversation, when I had the pleasure of seeing you here on Thursday last, in relation to the reserve set aside by order in council out of

which this company is to obtain such portion of its land grant as the railway belt does not afford.

I am instructed by Mr. Van Horne to state that there is some misapprehension as to his having discussed the matter with the late minister, and having agreed to grants of land being made to other railway companies out of the said reserve. He states positively that no such understanding was had, and that he never even discussed the matter with the late minister or any one else, and that he is quite sure the directors of the company would not consent to any such arrangement.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, July, 1889.

G. M. CLARK, Esq., Solicitor Can. Pac. Ry. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the government have had under consideration the proposition contained in your letter of the 31st May last with reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's land grant, and that an order in council has been passed setting forth that, in view of the provisions of clause 2 of the schedule to the Act 49 Vic., cap. 9, specifies that the reduction of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's land grant of 25,000,000 acres provided for by the said Act "shall be effected by the retention by the government of lands of equal average quality and value with the lands constituting the portion of the company's land grant not heretofore disposed of by the company;" and that the explanation made by the first minister and the minister of finance during the discussion which took place in the House of Commons when this act was passed through the committee of the whole, to the effect that the government would take out of the lands to be conveyed to the company from time to time a proportion of the area so conveyed which would be equal to the ratio which the whole area to be retained by the government would bear to the balance of the company's grant of 25,000,000 acres remaining undisposed of by the company at the time of the passing of the act, it would be inconsistent with the provisions of the act, and with the explanations made by the government of the manner in which the act should be administered, that the government should merely regard the 25,000,000 acres mentioned in the company's original contract as being reduced to 18,206,986 acres, as suggested in the second paragraph of your letter of the above date. On the contrary, the government are of opinion that they are under obligation to parliament to take back out of the balance of the 25,000,000 acres undisposed of by the company at the date of the passing of the Act 49 Vic., cap. 9, lands of the average quality and value in every township in which the company have indicated their readiness to make a selection (provided such selection is confirmed by the government) in the proportion which 6,793,014 acres would bear to the arrears remaining undisposed of by the company as aforesaid. It has, therefore, been decided that because of this obligation, irrespective altogether of other reasons, the government cannot accept the proposition contained in your letter of the 31st May last.

I may inform you that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be requested to furnish immediately a statement showing in detail all the lands sold, or otherwise disposed of, by the company, at the date of the passing of the act 49 Vic, chapter 9, and will be urged to define immediately all the lands which they propose to accept and all the lands which they propose to reject within the belt of 48 miles along their line, so that the government may be placed in a position to judge whether the lands they propose rejecting are all lands not fairly fit for settlement within the meaning of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act. The company will be further urged to define where they propose to select (with the consent of the government) the balance of the 25,000,000 acres, and informed that in default of their doing so within a reasonable time, the government shall define the tracts of land which they propose to hold in reserve for the purpose of making up the deficiency which may exist after all the lands fairly fit for settlement in the railway

belt have been exhausted, and thus be in a position to make such disposition as the public interest may demand of the remainder of the public domain in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

With reference to the statement in the 5th paragraph of your letter of the 31st May last, that the company had filed in this department, on or about the 17th January last, a plan and location showing six branch lines of railway along which the company expected to make a selection of 9,000,000 acres, I am directed to call your attention to the 11th clause of the contract made between her majesty and the company, recited in the Act 44 Victoria, chapter 1, in which it is provided that the deficiency arising from an insufficient quantity of land in the railway belt to make up 25,000,000 acres "shall be made up from other portions in the tract known as the 'Fertile Belt,' that is to say, the land lying between parallels 49 and 57 degrees of north latitude, or elsewhere at the option of the company, by the granting therein of similar alternate sections extending back 24 miles deep on each side of any branch line or lines of railway to be located by the company and to be shown on a map or plan thereof deposited with the minister of railways," and to inform you that although a duplicate of the map mentioned in the 5th paragraph of your letter of the above date was deposited with the minister of railways on or about the 17th January last, the branch lines shown upon this map have not been located as required by law, but merely projected upon the map, and the mere projection of these lines upon a map cannot be held to constitute a location for the purpose, or in accordance with the provisions of the 11th clause of the contract between the government and the company.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR, MONTREAL, 5th August, 1889.

The HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to say that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, finding it of great consequence, for financial reasons, to be able to define without delay as large a proportion as possible of the lands which are yet to be granted as part of its land subsidy, and that this can be done with great facility in the territory which has been kept reserved for the purposes of such subsidy under the order in council of October, 1882, namely, that lying between the 52nd and 54th degrees of latitude, and the 104th and 116th degrees of longitude, has instructed me to make the following propositions and to ask for the acceptance of them by the government :

First,—That the lines indicated on the map filed in the department of railways by this company on or about the 17th January last, as proposed branch lines, be established as common front lines within the meaning of section 11 of the contract between the government and the company confirmed by the Act 44 Victoria, chapter 1, so far as they are within the said reserve. The effect of establishing these as common front lines by agreement will, as I understand it, be that within a belt of 48 miles in width (that is, for a distance of 24 miles on each side of such lines) the lands in the odd-numbered sections fairly fit for settlement will be applicable to the said land subsidy, and as there are throughout the said reserve other large areas of land of equal average quality and value with the lands comprised in the said belts, out of which the government can retain the proportion of lands contemplated by the second clause of the subsequent agreement between the government and the company, confirmed by the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 9, I am to propose :

Secondly,—That within six weeks (after notice that this proposition is accepted) the company shall specify lands within the said belts and within the said reserve which will be accepted as part of the said land subsidy, being, however, not less (approximately) than 7,000,000 acres, the same to be granted on demand and the acreage to be ascertained accurately after all proper deductions shall have been made under section 11 of the said original contract, relating to lakes, water-stretches, etc.



I am to point out that the lands in this reserve will be made of value in the future only when they are served by railways, and that the company becoming interested to as large an extent as possible in particular portions of the territory through the acquisition of compact areas, will certainly be strongly impelled to the extension of its own railway lines or to the promotion of other lines through such districts.

I am to say further, that in laying down the lines in question the company has kept carefully in view the practicability of building railways upon or immediately adjacent to them, and they are consequently arranged so that the minimum of railway mileage will develop the maximum amount of territory.

The government's acceptance of these propositions will enable the company at an early day to discuss with the government, methods by which lands for the residue of the subsidy, can, in a very short period, be finally specified.

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

GEO. M. CLARK, *Solicitor C. P. R.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 22nd August, 1889.

GEO. M. CLARK, Esq., Solicitor of the C. P. R. Co., Montreal, Que.

SIR,—I am directed by the minister of the interior to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, having reference to the selection of the balance of the company's land subsidy which will have to be found outside of the railway belt; and to say that after consulting with such of his colleagues as were then in Ottawa, he came to the conclusion that the subject is of such importance that in the absence of the first minister and the majority of the members of the cabinet it could not well be disposed of. There will, however, be a full meeting of council at an early day, at which the subject will be brought up for consideration and decision.

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

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 29th May, 1890.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary of the C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction, to enclose herewith a copy of an order in council dated the 20th instant, respecting the selection of the balance of the land grant to which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are entitled under and in accordance with the provisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act in that behalf. The propositions contained in this order in council have already been informally submitted to and discussed with the president, the solicitor and some of the directors of the company; and I am instructed to request that they be now submitted formally to the board, and that the minister of the interior be informed at your earliest convenience of their action in the premises.

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

JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 20th May, 1890.*

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration the subjoined memorandum, dated 11th of March, 1890, from the minister of the interior, with reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's land subsidy.

The committee concurring therein recommend the same for adoption.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

(Memorandum.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 11th March, 1890.

The Honourable the Privy Council:

The undersigned has the honour to report as follows:—

1. That Mr. George M. Clark, Q.C., Solicitor of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on the 31st of May last, addressed a letter to the undersigned, containing a proposition which had previously been submitted verbally to a sub-committee of the privy council, for hastening and completing the selection of the residue of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's land subsidy.

2. The following is an extract from the report of the 3rd June, 1889, of the sub-committee of council referred to in the next preceding paragraph, in which the communication of Mr. Clark will be found referred to as "Exhibit J."

"Clause 9 of the contract between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the government, which is sub-section 9 of section 6 of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, 1881, provides, among other things, for the granting by the government of Canada of a subsidy in land of 25,000,000 acres to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to be granted as the work of construction shall proceed, at the rate of 12,500 acres per mile for the first 900 miles of the central section, 16,666·66 acres per mile for the second 450 miles of the central section, and 9,615·35 acres per mile for the eastern section, assumed to be 650 miles; the land grant applicable to each 20 miles in length to be granted to the company when the said 20 miles had been completed and equipped, so as to admit of the running of regular trains."

Sub-section 11 of the said section 6 of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act provided:—

"11. The grant of land hereby agreed to be made to the company shall be so made in alternate sections of 640 acres each, extending back 24 miles deep, on each side of the railway, from Winnipeg to Jasper House, in so far as such lands shall be vested in the government, the company receiving the sections bearing uneven numbers. But should any of such sections consist in a material degree of land not fairly fit for settlement, the company shall not be obliged to receive them as part of such grant, and the deficiency thereby caused and any further deficiency which may arise from the insufficient quantity of land along the said portion of railway to complete the said twenty-five million acres, or from the prevalence of lakes and water-stretches in the sections granted (which lakes and water-stretches shall not be computed in the acreage of such sections), shall be made up from other portions in the tract known as the fertile belt, that is to say, the land lying between parallels 49 and 57 degrees of north latitude, or elsewhere at the option of the company, by the grant therein of similar alternate sections extending back twenty-four miles deep on each side of any branch line or lines of railway to be located by the company, and to be shown on a map or plan thereof deposited with the minister of railways; or of any common front line or lines agreed upon between the government and the company,—the conditions hereinbefore stated as to lands not fairly fit for settlement to be applicable to such additional grants. And the company may, with the consent of the government, select in the North-West Territories any tract or tracts of land not taken up as a means of supplying or partially supplying such deficiency. But such grants shall be made only from lands remaining vested in the government."

"By the Act 45 Victoria, chapter 53, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were authorized, subject to the approval of the governor in council, to lay out and locate their main line of railway by way of some pass other than the Yellowhead Pass; and under the authority of this act the railway was constructed by the Bow River Pass, but no point was designated in the act, nor in the order in council approving of the selection of the pass, to be substituted for Jasper House. It became necessary, therefore, to adopt a new westerly limit of the company's belt, and by an agreement between the late minister of the interior, the Hon. Thomas White, and the company, dated the 3rd of March, 1886, it was provided that the belt should terminate on the west at the point on the line of the Canadian Pacific

Railway where it is intersected by the boundary line between ranges 10 and 11, west of the 5th meridian of the dominion lands system of surveys, being as nearly as possible the same distance as Jasper House from the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and thence following the westerly and southerly limits of the sections from that point north 45 degrees west, and south 45 degrees east, astronomically, to the northern and southern boundaries respectively of the 48-mile belt.

"On the 24th of October, 1882, an order in council was passed, of which a copy is hereto attached, marked 'A,' reserving 'for the present' the uneven-numbered sections contained in the area comprised between the 52nd and 54th parallels of latitude and between the 104th and 116th degrees of longitude, so as to enable the government to give the company half of their land grant.

"On the 3rd of November, 1882, an order in council was passed, of which a copy is hereto attached, marked 'B' providing that the odd-numbered sections then vested in the government in the interval between the Canadian Pacific Railway belt and the Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway reserve, bounded on the east by the original western boundary of the province of Manitoba, and on the west by the Coteau or Dirt Hills, be allotted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in part payment for the land grant already earned by them.

"On the 25th of January, 1883, another order was passed, of which a copy is hereto attached, marked 'C,' making a similar provision in regard to the odd numbered sections lying between the belt of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the north, the Red River on the east, the international boundary on the south, and the original western boundary of the province of Manitoba on the west.

"By clause 2 of the schedule to the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 9, it was provided that the land grant of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should be reduced by such number of acres as would be sufficient, computing the value thereof at \$1.50 an acre, to extinguish the balance of the loan made to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company under the Act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 57, in excess of \$19,150,700, that is to say, \$9,880,912, with interest to the 1st day of May, 1886; and the area by which the company's land grant should be so reduced is 6,793,014½ acres. This act further provided that the reduction should be effected by the retention by the government of lands of equal average quality and value, with the lands constituting the portion of the company's land grant not theretofore disposed of by the company; and attention is directed to the discussion which took place in the House of Commons when this act was passing through committee of the whole, and particularly to the explanations of the mode in which the reduction should be effected, made by the first minister and the minister of finance. It may further be stated that, up to the present time, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have notified the department of the interior of the selection of 8,347,440 acres of land within the railway belt and in the territory in southern Manitoba, the odd-numbered sections within which were granted them under the orders in council of the 3rd November, 1882, and the 25th January, 1883; it also appears from the letter of the solicitor of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the 31st ultimo, which is also hereto attached, marked 'J,' that the company will probably select at least 800,000 acres more within the territory just described; so that since the date of the order in council of the 24th of October, 1882, reserving the odd-numbered sections within the tract bounded by the 52nd and 54th parallels of latitude and the 104th and 116th degrees of longitude, out of which to make up to the company at least twelve and a half millions of acres, the area to be selected by them within that territory will be reduced by at least three millions of acres, and their total land grant of 25,000,000 acres is subject to reduction under the provisions of the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 9, to the extent of 6,793,014½ acres."

3. During the past year many discussions have taken place, and correspondence has passed between the government and the company, in regard to the allotment of the residue of the subsidy to which the company will be entitled, after all the lands fairly fit for settlement within the belt of 48 miles along the main line of the railway, and in the territory to the south, described in the orders in council of the

3rd November, 1882, and 25th January, 1883, have been exhausted; and various propositions have been advanced on behalf of the company in addition to that contained in Mr. Clark's letter of the 31st May, 1889, none of which, however, the undersigned has considered it proper to adopt. In the second paragraph of his letter, Mr. Clark says that "by the agreement that the government should retain 6,793,014 acres out of the 25,000,000 mentioned in the original contract, the company's claim was reduced to 18,206,986 acres," and during the interviews already mentioned, the company have submitted the proposition that the arrangement of 1886 was a reduction of the whole acreage of the subsidy as originally promised, and nothing more; in other words, that as the reduction had been agreed to, the government and the company were now concerned in ascertaining and specifying no more than the residue of the subsidy to which the company continued to be entitled. In this relation, the undersigned desires to call attention to the provisions of clause 2 of the schedule of the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 9, specifying that the reduction of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's land grant of 25,000,000 acres provided for by the said act "shall be effected by the retention by the government of lands of equal average quality and value with the lands constituting the portion of the company's land grant not heretofore disposed of by the company," and to the explanation made by the first minister and the minister of finance during the discussion which took place in the House of Commons when this act was passing through the committee of the whole. He submits it would be inconsistent with the provisions of the act and with the explanations made by the government of the manner in which the act would be administered, that the government should merely regard the 25,000,000 acres mentioned in the company's original contract as being reduced to 18,206,986 acres, as suggested in the second paragraph of Mr. Clark's letter. The undersigned is therefore obliged to dissent entirely from this proposition of the company.

4. The balance of the loan mentioned in the Act 48-49 Vic., cap. 57, which it was proposed by the Act 49 Vic., cap. 9, to extinguish by the retention by the government of lands at the rate of \$1.50 per acre, was \$9,880,912, with interest to the 1st day of May, 1886; the area by which the company's land subsidy would require to be reduced in order to extinguish this balance with interest is 6,793,014 acres; and the undersigned is of opinion that the government are under obligation to parliament to set aside and retain out of some portion of the territory within which the company must, according to the provisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act (44 Vic., cap. 1), obtain their 25,000,000 acres, an area of 6,793,014 acres of land of the average quality and value of the land remaining undisposed of by the company at the date of the passing of the Act 49 Vic., cap. 9, and that the proceeds of the sale of such lands should be used to repay the treasury the balance of the loan which had been made to the company, and in discharge of which the right of the company to these lands was transferred to the crown.

The undersigned therefore recommends that the company be definitely informed that the government are not in a position to deal with the company in regard to the residue of the subsidy to which they are entitled on the basis that the arrangement of 1886 amounted to no more than a reduction of the acreage originally intended to be granted to the company, and that the government will require in fulfilment of the said arrangement that out of land that would have been available for the gross subsidy, a portion, sufficient to yield to the government for the purpose above mentioned 6,793,014 acres, shall be set apart and freed from all claims by the company in respect of the subsidy promised by the original contract.

5. Assuming that it is expedient in the public interest to have this government portion of the gross subsidy set apart as soon as it can be conveniently done (and the undersigned was not aware until the commencement of the negotiations which formed the basis of the inquiry made by the sub-committee, as related in the report hereinbefore quoted, that no steps had ever been taken for that purpose), the undersigned has obtained a report concerning the quality and value of the lands now available for the purposes of the gross subsidy, and especially concerning the large

area reserved by the order in council of October, 1882—an area which is estimated as yielding, in odd-numbered sections, over seventeen million acres of good farming land, and therefore such as would be beyond question eligible under the eleventh section of the original contract. This report consists of a joint memorandum from his deputy and the surveyor-general, in which they state that the tract contains the best lands in the territories, and that nowhere else in the North-West could a block of equal area and quality have been found. They submit the accompanying map, marked "K," showing in different colours, and according to the surveyors' classification the character of the land wherever it has been surveyed. The number of townships of each class is as follows:—

1st class—very best land.....	641
2nd class—good land.....	299
3rd class—suitable for farming.....	111
4th class—unfit for farming.....	6

Total..... 1,057

Out of 1,057 townships, over one-half is thus classed as "very best land," and only six townships as "unfit for farming purposes."

Of the unsurveyed parts of the reservation, the land in the Upper Saskatchewan district is known to be very good and rich in timber. To the north and north-east of Battleford the country is also well known, and is not inferior to the land further south; even now settlement is progressing in that direction. East of Prince Albert the Carrot River valley has a good reputation for fertility. On the south-east, between Water Hen Lakes and the Quill Plains, there is a very fine tract, the only inferior lands in which are some alkali flats of moderate extent. Less is known of the country immediately north of Prince Albert, but there is a large amount of valuable timber there, and the land is believed to be of average quality.

Everything considered, a very close approximation as to character and value will be obtained by assuming for the whole of the reservation the same proportions of the several kinds of land as are found in the surveyed districts. On this assumption there would be, in the odd-numbered sections in the whole tract reserved by order in council of the 24th October, 1882 (exclusive of school lands):—

1st class land.....	11·7 million acres.
2nd do .....	5·5 do
3rd do .....	2·0 do
4th do .....	0·1 do

Total..... 19·3

Showing 19·2 millions of acres fit for farming. Deducting 10 per cent. (a very liberal estimate) for water areas and indian reserves, there remain about 17,300,000 acres of farming land.

6. The undersigned submits that the question at issue will be reasonably and effectually solved by an arrangement which is hereinafter described, and which will enable the government to retain out of the eastern half of the reservation created by the order in council of the 24th October, 1882, 6,793,014 acres of land, answering substantially the description given in the Act 49 Vic., chap. 9, that is to say, of equal average quality and value with the lands then constituting the portion of the company's land grant not theretofore disposed of by the company. But in order to make sure of ample territory out of which to select the said quantity, and to grant land subsidies to other railway companies if it be deemed expedient so to do, it will be well to add to the eastern portion of the reservation another area adjoining it on the south, which shall be released from all claim by the company in respect of their said subsidy, and which may be described as bounded on the north by the 52nd parallel of latitude, on the east by the 104th degree, and on the west by the 110th

degree of longitude, on the south by the South Saskatchewan River from the said 110th degree of longitude till it intersects the northern boundary of the 48-mile belt of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence easterly along that boundary to the 104th degree of longitude.

The undersigned recommends that the reservation of 1882 be divided into two equal parts, taking the 110th meridian of longitude, which is the 4th meridian in the dominion lands system of surveys, as the dividing line. The deputy minister, the surveyor general, and the undersigned are all of opinion that this line would not only divide the reservation into equal parts as regards area, but that it would form an equally reasonable division as to value, inasmuch as the advantage possessed by the eastern portion (having regard merely to the nature of the soil and its greater proximity to the markets and centres of population in Europe and in Eastern America), is counterbalanced by the superiority of climate and the more even distribution of wood and water throughout the western portion, as is evidenced by the greater number of indian reserves and half-breed settlements which are found there. As soon, however, as the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway, now under construction, comes to be operated, it will give an increased value to all farming lands within a limited distance on each side of it, so that the lands in the proposed eastern sub-division of the reservation while possessing an equal average quality with those of the western sub-division, will be deemed by intending purchasers to have a value higher than the lands further away from railway facilities.

He therefore recommends that a proposition should at once be made to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that the eastern half of this reservation and the tract hereinbefore described as being bounded on the north by the 52nd parallel of latitude, on the east by the 104th degree of longitude, on the west by the 110th degree of longitude, on the south by the South Saskatchewan River from the said 110th degree of longitude till it intersects the northern boundary of the 48-mile belt of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence easterly along that boundary to the 104th degree of longitude, shall be immediately released by the company from the effect of the order in council of the 24th October, 1882, and from all claim which the company may have to lands therein, under the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, in order that the government may be able to dispose thereof, and particularly to select and retain therefrom 6,793,014 acres under and for the purposes of the Act 49 Vic., chap. 9—excepting, however, from this release, a strip which is hereinafter described.

It would be in the public interest if the company would construct and operate a line of railway from some point on the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway, at or near Saskatoon, north-westerly to a point on the navigable waters of the North Saskatchewan River. The completion of this road would place the whole of the settlements of the North Saskatchewan valley in immediate communication, by a combined water and railway route, with the railway system of the North-West, for at least six months in the year, pending the construction of other branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway or of independent railways, as the case may be, and would give the railway company the benefit of a largely increased carrying business; and the undersigned thinks, in case his recommendation herein is accepted, that it should be made a further condition that this line is to be completed and ready for operation on or before the first day of April, 1892. And to meet this circumstance the undersigned recommends that if the company will undertake to build and operate the said railway from Saskatoon to the waters of the North Saskatchewan, a belt of land extending north-westerly from the southern boundary of the reservation to the 110th meridian, and of a width of 24 miles, be excepted from the eastern half of the reserve so to be released by the company.

The company have always shown upon their printed maps of projected branches a line running along the North Saskatchewan through the lands between the point at which the branch line herein referred to would reach the navigable waters of the North Saskatchewan and the 110th meridian; and it may be safely assumed that for their own advantage they would as soon as possible continue the road by some such

line through Battleford in the direction of Edmonton. The lands in such belt which may be hereafter granted to the company will of course be charged against the residue of the subsidy to which the company is still entitled, under the original contract; and for the purpose of so excepting this belt, the government and the company should agree to establish as a common front line within the meaning of the 11th clause of the original contract, a right line from the south-west angle of township 35, of the 4th range west of the 3rd meridian in the dominion lands system of surveys to the north-west angle of township 43 in the 16th range west of that meridian (at or near the town of Battleford), and a right line thence through the north-west angle of township 50 in the 28th range west of that meridian to the 110th degree of longitude: subject, however, to the stipulation that the depth of land on each side of it shall be twelve miles instead of twenty-four miles as mentioned in the 11th clause of the original contract. The odd-numbered sections in the belt above mentioned are estimated to yield in round numbers about a million acres of land fairly fit for settlement, so that the effect of the proposed arrangement would be to reduce the yield of the eastern sub-division from something over eight and a-half million to something over seven and a-half million acres, which, with the area which may be found available in the tract hereinbefore described as being bounded on the north by the 52nd parallel of latitude, on the east by the 104th degree of longitude, on the west by the 110th degree of longitude, on the south by the South Saskatchewan River, from the said 110th degree of longitude till it intersects the northern boundary of the 48-mile belt of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence easterly along that boundary to the 104th degree of longitude, gives no more than a reasonable margin over the quantity to be retained, namely, 6,793,014 acres.

7. The undersigned is of the opinion that this arrangement for the selection and retention of the government portion of the gross subsidy will also prepare the way for an early settlement of all questions between the government and the company in regard to their land subsidy; and in order that the western half of the reserve not immediately released may not be encumbered by the effect of the order in council of October, 1882, any longer than is reasonably necessary, the undersigned recommends that it shall be fully and finally released therefrom on the first day of January, 1891, except as to so much of the odd-numbered sections therein as the company shall specify in writing on or before that date; and as to portions so specified the company shall be entitled to a grant thereof as part of its subsidy.

8. The undersigned has reason to think that after the arrangement above mentioned a final allotment of lands in respect of the company's land subsidy can soon be arrived at, except, possibly within the main line belt, where, however, the undersigned believes, the company will find a larger quantity of land fairly fit for settlement than their present information induces them to admit; for experience has shown that from year to year land in that belt is accepted as being within this description which at an earlier period the company was inclined to reject as ineligible under the contract.

When the order in council of October, 1882, was passed, it was not anticipated that the company could obtain more than six million acres within their 48-mile belt; but the company has already selected 8,347,440 acres in that belt, and in the territory to the south of it between the Red River and the Coteau or Dirt Hills. It further appears from Mr. Clark's letter of the 31st of May last, and is also set forth in the report of the sub-committee of council herewith, that the company themselves admit the probability of their being able to obtain at least 800,000 acres more within the belt and territory to the south, or rather more than 9,100,000 acres altogether. Mr. Burgess, the Deputy Head of the Department, submitted to the undersigned and to the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities, during the negotiations above referred to, an estimate that the company will find within the 48-mile belt and the territory to the south thereof, a total of not less than ten million acres of odd-numbered sections fairly fit for settlement, within the meaning of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act. From observations and enquiries made during his recent visit to the North-West, and particularly after consultation with Mr. William

Pearce, the Superintendent of Mines, who was last season engaged in examining the lands scheduled by the company for rejection as not being fairly fit for settlement, the deputy minister is of the opinion that this estimate will prove a reasonably safe and accurate one, a view in which the undersigned concurs. If, therefore, a definite arrangement be made as to the locality in which the government will take the six million seven hundred and ninety-three thousand and fourteen acres, to be retained under the Act 49 Vic., cap. 9, there is a strong probability that there will remain to be granted to the company, outside of their 48-mile belt and the territory to the south thereof, only about 8,206,986 acres, as shown by the following estimate:—

	Acres.
Total area of company's land subsidy .....	23,000,000
Area to be found in the 48-mile belt and territory to the south thereof.....	10,000,000
Area to be retained by the government under the Act 49 Vic., cap. 9.....	6,793,014
	16,793,014
Remainder to be found outside of the 48-mile belt and territory south of it.....	8,206,986

And even if the company's estimate, as above stated, should turn out to be approximately correct, and if the main line belt and the territory south of it yield not much more than 9,100,000 acres, instead of 10,000,000 as above estimated, the remainder to be found elsewhere would not exceed about 9,000,000 acres—a quantity which the portion of the reserve to be kept open for the purposes of the subsidy till 1st of January, 1891, is almost certain to furnish.

10. The undersigned, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to propose, and if the proposition be accepted, to agree with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to the following effect:—

(a.) That the eastern half of the said reserve, except the aforesaid strip, be at once released from the effect of the order in council of the 24th October, 1882, and that this area and also the additional area on the south of it be at once released from all claim which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company may have to lands therein under the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, so that the government may be enabled to dispose thereof, and particularly to select and retain therefrom the 6,793,014 acres for which provision is made in the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 9.

(b.) That the remainder of the reserve be finally released from the effect of the said order in council, on the 1st day of January, 1891, except as to the lands in the odd-numbered sections, which the company may in the meantime specify in writing.

(c.) That so much of such lands as the company shall so specify shall form part of the subsidy to which the company is still entitled.

(d.) That the company shall construct, complete and operate a railway from some point on the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway, at or near Saskatoon, to a point on the navigable waters of the North Saskatchewan River to be agreed upon between the government and the company, the same to be completed and ready for operation on or before the 1st day of April, 1892.

Respectfully submitted,

E. DEWDNEY, *Minister of the Interior.*

A.

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Honour the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 24th October, 1882.*

On a report dated 23rd October, 1882, from the minister of the interior, representing that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have stated that according to the best information they can obtain the odd-numbered sections in the 48-mile belt now available will not give them more than six millions of acres of their land



grant and perhaps considerably less than that quantity; this statement is apparently well founded.

That they further state the immigration into the North-West is so scattered over the whole country that it will become more and more uncertain where they can obtain their land grant when earned.

That the company have expressed their anxious desire that a district may be reserved from sale out of which they may depend upon getting at least one-half of their land grant, or twelve and one-half millions of acres.

The minister recommends that as this desire is a reasonable one, the uneven-numbered sections contained in the area comprised between the 52nd and 54th degrees of latitude, and between the 104th and 116th degrees of longitude, be reserved for the present from sale, so as to enable the government to give to the company one-half of their land grant, the approximate quantity of land in this area, less one-ninth reserved for Hudson Bay Company and school lands, is about 38 millions of acres—the odd-numbered sections would therefore contain about 19 millions of acres.

The minister assumes that after making due allowance for the lakes, rivers, swamps and lands unfit for settlement, this reservation will furnish at least one-half of the lands granted the company under their charter.

The minister states that this reservation is, of course, to be subject to all legal and equitable claims of any companies or individuals, and the particular sections to be conveyed to be a matter for adjustment from time to time as earned by the company.

The committee concur in the foregoing report and recommendations therein set forth, and submit the same for approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE.

B.

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Honour the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 3rd November, 1882.*

On a report dated 2nd November, 1882, from the minister of the interior, stating that he has received orders in council and certificates from the department of railways and canals up to the 26th October, 1882, showing that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had earned of the land grant 6,204,807 acres, that is to say:—

	Acres.
On the eastern division, 20 miles, at 9,615.35 acres per mile.....	192,307-00
And on the central division 48½ miles at 12,500 acres per mile.....	6,012,500-00
501½ miles.....	6,204,807-00
Deduction of ½ under contract... .	1,240,961-40
Grants of land should be made of.....	<u>4,963,845-60</u>

That the company are now pressing for the conveyance of the land so earned under their contract. They represent that in the railway belt of 48 miles between Winnipeg and Calgary, not more than five (5) millions of acres are available in the odd-numbered sections. They further state, and correctly, that such sections from Winnipeg to the western boundary of Manitoba, are to a great extent beyond the control of the government, and cannot be conveyed to the company.

They, therefore, claim that as they cannot get the quantity of land within the railway belt intended by the contract, the deficiency should be made up to them from lands vested in the government in the immediate vicinity of the belt, and suggest that such deficiency should be supplied from the lands lying south of the main line of the railway.

The minister is of opinion that the request of the company should be granted to a considerable extent.

The Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Company have reserved for them by order in council a belt of six miles on each side of their line, and there is a considerable tract of land lying between the northern limit of the said belt and the southern limit of the Canadian Pacific Railway belt, the odd-numbered sections of which, so far as they are vested in the government, might be conveyed to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in part satisfaction of the land grant.

The minister, therefore, recommends that the odd-numbered sections in the interval between the two belts above mentioned, and lying between the original western boundary of the province of Manitoba and the Coteau or Dirt Hills, and containing approximately two and a half millions of acres, be allotted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in part payment of the amount of the land grant already earned by them. The said allotment to apply only to such sections as are now vested in the government, and to be subject to any legal or equitable claims on the part of any corporations, companies or persons whomsoever.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendations, and submit the same for approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE.

C.

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council on the 25th January, 1883.*

On a report dated 12th January, 1883, from the minister of the interior, representing, with respect to his report of the 3rd November last, made upon the application of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and upon which an order in council, of even date, was passed, that he intended to have submitted that, inasmuch as the odd-numbered sections in the railway belt between Winnipeg and the western boundary of Manitoba are to a great extent beyond the control of the government and cannot be conveyed to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, it would be reasonable that among the lands to be granted to the company to supply the deficiency should be included, on account of their similarity in quality and position to the lands which the company would have been entitled to receive in the railway belt had the same remained vested in the government, all the odd-numbered sections of land in the province of Manitoba between the Canadian Pacific Railway main line belt and the international boundary remaining at the disposal of the government.

The minister recommends that, in addition to the land which was granted under the order in council cited above, the company be granted all the odd-numbered sections lying between the belt of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the international boundary and between the Red River and the original western boundary of the province of Manitoba, in part payment of the land grant already earned by them, such grant to be subject to all legal or equitable claims on the part of all corporations, companies or persons whomsoever.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE.

J.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, MONTREAL, 31st May, 1889.

The Honourable E. DEWDNEY, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—In obedience to your request made to-day, at the interview between a sub-committee of the privy council and the president and other officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, I put in writing the proposition then made for hastening and completing the selection of the residue of this company's land subsidy.

By the agreement that the government should retain 6,793,014 acres out of the 25,000,000 mentioned in the original contract, the company's claim was reduced to 18,206,986 acres.

Out of this the company has selected 8,347,440 acres, lying principally in the railway belt, leaving 9,859,546 yet to be selected. It is hoped that 859,546 more can yet be selected in the railway belt, and there is, therefore, no necessity at present to define the localities from which that quantity shall be taken.

This leaves 9,000,000 acres concerning which it is desirable to make some arrangement forthwith.

The company has filed in your department, on or about 17th January last, a plan showing the location of branch lines, which may be known as:—

- The Saskatchewan branch;
- The Battle River branch;
- The Buffalo Lake branch;
- The Red Deer branch;
- The Prince Albert branch; and
- The Qu'Appelle and Batoche branch.

Along these six branches it is expected that a selection may be made of 9,000,000 acres, the greater part of it within the reserve bounded by the 52nd and 54th degrees of latitude and the 104th and 116th degrees of longitude, which reserve was set apart by order in council in October, 1882, for the purpose of ensuring to this company an area out of which it could select so much of its land subsidy as might not be got in the railway belt and other places.

Inasmuch as the government now desires to have the selection of the lands to which this company is entitled completed as early as possible, with the view of granting by way of subsidy some lands lying to the east of Battleford and within the said reserve to another railway, this company, without prejudice to its rights, makes the following proposition:—

The company shall, within one month from notice of the acceptance of this offer, select within the branch line belt (each about 48 miles wide) shown on the said plan so filed as aforesaid, by a sufficient written description, 9,000,000 acres, as part of its land subsidy, which, together with the said 8,347,440 acres in the railway belt, or so much of it as has not yet been granted, shall be granted by the crown to the company as part of the subsidy to which it is now entitled, excepting those lands which may be chosen and retained by the government as hereinafter mentioned.

The lands which shall be thus selected by the company within the area east of Battleford, described in the schedule hereto attached, and containing over 4,200 square miles, shall be equally divided between the government and the company by alternate choice of sections, each containing, as nearly as is practicable, 640 acres, the choice being made one section at a time.

All right of the company to the lands thus chosen by the government to be surrendered, and the government to retain them, freed from any claim on the part of the company.

On the company completing the selection of 9,000,000 acres as aforesaid, and becoming thereby entitled to the grant thereof, except as aforesaid, the whole of the lands within the said reserve shall be freed from the effect of the order in council under which they were reserved as aforesaid, and may for ever thereafter be dealt with by the government as if they had not been so reserved, except only such lands as shall be selected therein within the meaning of this offer.

The company to be entitled also to select from the railway belt or other places, additional lands to the extent of the quantity so chosen by and surrendered to the government as aforesaid, whatever that quantity may be, as well as the residue above mentioned of 859,546 acres, and also a quantity equal to the acreage of lakes or water stretches which shall be found within the lands selected or to be selected as aforesaid, and which under the terms of the original contract (clause 11) were not to be computed within the acreage of the sections to be granted to the company.

All the said lands, whether heretofore selected or yet to be selected by the company, to the aggregate of 18,206,986 acres, except so much thereof as has already been granted, to be granted by the crown to the company in satisfaction of so much of the land subsidy of 25,000,000 acres as it is still entitled to.

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

GEO. M. CLARK, *Solicitor C.P.R.*

*Schedule referred to in Annexed Letter.*

A triangular area bounded on the south by the 52nd degree of latitude, on the west by the western boundary of range 16, west of the 3rd initial meridian, and on the north-east by a right line starting from the south-west corner of section 19, in township 48, in said range 16, and running to a point on the 52nd degree of latitude at the intersection of the west boundary of range 26, west of the 2nd initial meridian.

C. P. R. Co., MONTREAL, 16th August, 1890.

JOHN R. HALL, Esquire, Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to say that the propositions concerning this company's land subsidy contained in the order in council, a copy of which was covered by your letter to me dated 29th May last, have been submitted to the board of directors, as well as to the shareholders of this company at their last general meeting, and I am instructed to say that this company is prepared to accept these propositions with the following qualifications, which it is hoped the government will readily accept, namely:—

1st. That the year named in sub-section (b) of clause 10 of the order in council be altered from 1891 to 1892.

This order in council was communicated to the company so late in the present year that it will be impossible, in the remaining months of this season available for the purpose, to select, as exhaustively as is intended, all suitable lands in the area of the reservation kept open for that purpose, and since it is the interest of the government, as well as of the company, that suitable lands in this area shall be applied towards the unsatisfied subsidy, the company submits that this alteration is highly desirable.

2nd. That sub-section (d) of the said clause be altered so as to require this company either itself to construct and complete the railway there mentioned, or to cause it to be constructed and completed, and when completed to require the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to operate it as therein mentioned. Then the sub-section (d) will read: "That the company shall construct and complete, or cause to be constructed and completed, and when completed will operate a railway," etc.

There are some difficulties in the way of this company constructing this piece of railway under its charter, and there will be also some advantage to the company in allowing it to be built by another company under an arrangement by which it will be afterwards operated by this company.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR, MONTREAL, 27th December, 1890.

The Hon. EDGAR DEWDNEY, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—In view of the fact that the agreement between the government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, concerning the retention of 6,793,014 acres of land, under clause 2 of the Act 45 Victoria, chapter 9, has not yet been executed; and that it will be therefore necessary to name new dates for completion of certain matters referred to in the order in council of March last, which authorized the agreement, I have the honour to request that the agreement be executed with as little delay as possible, and that the 1st October, 1892, be named for the completion of the railway between Saskatoon and the waters of the North Saskatchewan River.

The time proposed for this by the order in council is 1st April, 1892, so that this change will give a little less time from the signing of the agreement than was intended when the first order in council on the subject was passed.

I am directed also to request that the date before which our company may specify the lands, be named as the 1st January, 1892. This will give us no more than one season after the execution of the contract for completing this work as was originally intended. Nothing short of this would give us the opportunity to select, as fully as we intend to do, lands fit for settlement in the area set apart for that purpose.

The field work will no doubt be completed many weeks before the time I name—probably about the middle of October—but it will require some time after this to complete the office work of revising and shaping finally the lists which we will have to communicate to the government.

It has been suggested that the draught agreement, based on the language of sub-section (d) of clause 10 of the order in council, ought to specify a point on the navigable waters of the North Saskatchewan, which the railway is to reach, rather than leave it to be agreed upon afterwards by the government and the company. In this connection I am instructed to say that the plans of the railway have already been filed by the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company in the department of railways and formally approved, so that this point has virtually been agreed upon between the government and the company.

It may be described as follows:—"A point on the North Saskatchewan River in or near section 29, township 39, range 8, west of the 3rd initial meridian"; consequently the proposed agreement may embody this description instead of the words: "a point on the navigable waters of the North Saskatchewan River to be agreed upon between the government and the company."

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

GEO. M. CLARK *Solicitor C.P.R.*

OTTAWA, 24th December, 1890.

G. M. CLARK, Esq., Cobourg, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—The following may be taken as a general description of the extension of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway from Saskatoon to the North Saskatchewan River:—Starting from a point at or near the Saskatoon Station on the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway; thence running in a generally north-westerly direction to a point on the North Saskatchewan River in or near section 29, township 39, range 8, west of the 3rd initial meridian.

I trust this description may meet your requirements.

Yours very truly,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.

P. S.—The plan shews the extension crossing the river for a distance of about a quarter of a mile, but I have dealt with it in the above description to the river only.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 10th January, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary, C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith, for your information, a copy of an order in council passed on the 31st ultimo, extending the time for the selection of the residue of your company's land grant, and also for the completion of the line of railway from Saskatoon to the North Saskatchewan River.

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

JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 31st December, 1890.*

On a memorandum dated 29th December, 1890, from the minister of the interior, submitting the annexed copy of a letter from Mr. Geo. M. Clark, Q. C., solicitor of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, embodying a proposition in relation to the selection of the residue of the land subsidy of that company.

The minister states that the requests contained in this communication appear to be reasonable, and he therefore recommends:—

1. That the time fixed by the order in council of the 20th May last for the completion of a line of railway from Saskatoon to the waters of the North Saskatchewan River be extended to the 1st October, 1892, instead of the 1st April, 1892, as provided in the said order.

2. That the time fixed by the said order within which the company shall select the balance of their land grant be extended from the 1st of January, 1891, to the 1st of January, 1892.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

(*Telegram.*)

C.P.R. Co., MONTREAL, 15th January, 1891.

To *Hon. E. Dewdney, Ottawa.*

Draft land agreement having been approved by department of justice, will you kindly get authority of council to-day to execute it? If such is necessary, I will call upon you to-morrow morning.

C. DRINKWATER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OTTAWA, 17th January, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq.,  
Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I have the honour to send, herewith, in triplicate and duly executed by the minister of the interior and the secretary of the department of the interior, the agreement between your company and the government relative to the company's land grant, which agreement is made out in accordance with the provisions of the orders in council of the 20th May and 31st December last. Please be good enough to have them executed by the president of your company and yourself, and sealed with the company's seal. When so executed it will be necessary to return them to this department to have them recorded. One copy will then be deposited in the secretary of state's department, one will be returned to you, and the other will be deposited in this department.

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

H. KINLOCH,  
*For the Assistant Secretary.*

AGREEMENT made the seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, hereinafter referred to as "The Company," of the one part, and Her Majesty the Queen, herein represented by the Honourable Edgar Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, hereinafter called "The Government," of the other part.

Whereas by an agreement confirmed by an act of the parliament of Canada (44 Victoria, chapter 1), which act is hereinafter referred to as "The Canadian Pacific Railway Act" it was provided that the company should receive by way of subsidy, amongst other things, a crown grant of twenty-five million acres of land on the terms therein specified. And whereas by an order in council dated the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, the

area bounded by the fifty-second and fifty-fourth degrees of latitude, and the one hundred and fourth and the one hundred and sixteenth degree of longitude was withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation out of which lands might be obtained by the company on account of the said subsidy, and it is expedient, in the public interest, that the said area should be released from the effect of the said order in council. And whereas an agreement between the parties hereto (confirmed by 49 Victoria, chapter 9) provided in effect that the company's said land subsidy of twenty-five million acres (25,000,000) should be reduced by six million seven hundred ninety-three thousand and fourteen acres (6,793,014) such reduction to be effected by the government retaining lands to that extent of equal average quality and value to the lands constituting the portion of the company's land grant not then disposed of by the company. And whereas it appears that the two areas hereinafter described as those to be immediately released by the company from all claims in respect of its said subsidy whether under the original agreement or otherwise contain lands of a quality and value equal on the average to the portion of the company's land grant not disposed of at the time of the passage of the Act forty-nine Victoria, chapter nine, and amply sufficient to yield in odd-numbered sections the quantity so to be retained as aforesaid over and above all deductions on account of lakes and water stretches. And whereas the government has proposed to the company that all lands within the said two areas shall be immediately released from all claims of the company as aforesaid, and that the land in the remainder of the said reservation shall be also released at an early date on the terms hereinafter mentioned, and that the government shall retain the said six million, seven hundred and ninety-three thousand and fourteen (6,793,014) acres out of the areas which are to be so immediately released as aforesaid on the condition, amongst others, that the company shall undertake to build, or cause to be built, and when built shall operate the easterly portion of a railway to run from Saskatoon north-westerly by way of Battleford as hereinafter specified, which proposition the company has accepted. And whereas by two orders in council dated respectively the twentieth day of May and the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the said the minister of the interior has been authorized to execute this agreement on behalf of her majesty.

Now the parties hereto mutually agree each with the other as follows, that is to say:—

A right line from the south-west angle of township thirty-five of the fourth range west of the third meridian in the Dominion lands system of surveys to the north-west angle of township forty-three in the sixteenth range west of that meridian (at or near the town of Battleford) and another right line thence through the north-west angle of township fifty in the twenty-eighth range west of that meridian to the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude are hereby established as common front lines within the meaning of the eleventh clause of the said agreement so confirmed as aforesaid by the Canadian Pacific Railway Act with the qualification that the belt out of which lands shall be granted in pursuance of that clause shall in this case extend back on each side of the said lines respectively a depth of twelve miles only instead of twenty-four miles, which qualification the company accepts as a binding restriction.

The company doth hereby absolutely and for ever release all lands in the two areas next hereinafter described from all claim whatever in respect of its said land subsidy and consents that the said order in council may be forthwith revoked in so far as it affects any such lands, the said areas being:—

(First).—The portion of the said reservation lying east of the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude, excepting thereout a belt of land twenty-four miles wide and having twelve miles of the width on each side of the common front lines above described; and,

(Second).—An area bounded on the north by the fifty-second degree of latitude; on the east, by the one hundred and fourth degree of longitude; on the west, by the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude; on the south by the South Saskatche-

wan River from the said one hundred and tenth degree of longitude till it intersects the northern boundary of the forty-eight mile belt on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence easterly along that boundary to the one hundred and fourth degree of longitude, so that the government may be enabled to dispose thereof, and particularly to select and retain therefrom the six million seven hundred and ninety-three thousand and fourteen (6,793,014) acres, for which provision is made as aforesaid in the Act 49 Victoria, chapter nine.

The remainder of the said reservation not so immediately released as aforesaid, shall, on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, become also released absolutely from the effect of the said order in council.

In the meantime, that is to say, up to the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the company may at any time or times specify in writing to the secretary of the department of the interior, lands in the odd-numbered sections within the said remainder of the said reservation not so immediately released as aforesaid, and as, and when lands shall be so specified they shall *ipso facto* become part of the company's said subsidy, and on its request shall be granted accordingly, to the extent which may be required to make up to the company its said land subsidy after deducting lands already selected therefor, and after deducting the said six million seven hundred and ninety-three thousand and fourteen (6,793,014) acres.

The company undertakes that it will construct and complete, or cause to be constructed or completed, and when completed will operate a railway from some point on the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway, at or near Saskatoon to a point on the North Saskatchewan River, in or near section 29, township 39, range 8, west of the third initial meridian, and shall cause the same to be completed and ready for operation on or before the first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Witness, the seal of the department of the interior and the signatures of the Honourable Edgar Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, and of the secretary of the said department and the corporate seal of the company and the signatures of its president and its secretary, in triplicate.

E. DEWDNEY, *Minister of the Interior.*

JOHN R. HALL,

*Secretary of the Department of the Interior.*

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

W. C. VAN HORNE, *President.*

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 3rd March, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esquire, Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal.

SIR,—Adverting to our conversation this afternoon regarding the agreement of the 7th January last in relation to the balance of the company's land grant, I beg to say that after all the lands fairly fit for settlement within the railway belt and south of that belt in Manitoba and Assiniboia have been exhausted, there will be no objection to adopting the dividing line between townships 34 and 35, instead of the 52nd parallel of latitude, as the southern boundary of the block of land reserved for the purposes mentioned in the agreement. On the contrary, the substitution will be a convenience both for the company and the government, and the area involved is comparatively trifling. A note of this will be made in the books of this department, and I shall be greatly obliged if you will cause similar action to be taken by your company's land commissioner.

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

A. M. BURGESS,

*Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.*



Extract from the report of the tenth annual meeting of shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, held at the general offices of the company, Montreal, on Wednesday, 13th May, 1891:—

The president stated that several informal communications had taken place between different members of the government on the one part, and himself and other officials of the company on the other part, in connection with the settlement of questions which had arisen concerning the land subsidy promised to the company under the original agreement of 1880, and, after explaining the nature of the different communications, he submitted to the meeting a letter on this subject which the secretary had lately received from the department of the interior.

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Richard B. Angus, seconded by Mr. Richard J. Cross, and unanimously resolved as follows, that is to say:—

Whereas the secretary has received a communication from the secretary of the department of the interior, dated the 29th May last, submitting propositions for the final adjustment between the government and the company of the method by which the land subsidy should be reduced from 25,000,000 acres to 18,206,980 acres under the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 9, to the following effect, that is to say:—

1. That the eastern half of the reserve created by order in council of the 24th of October, 1882, for the purpose of the said subsidy (which reserve covers the uneven numbered sections contained in the area comprised between the 52nd and 54th parallels of latitude and between the 104th and 116th degrees of longitude), excepting therefrom a belt twelve miles wide on each side of a right line from the southwest angle of township 35 of the 4th range west of the 3rd meridian in the dominion lands system of surveys, to the north-west angle of township 43 in the 16th range west of that meridian (at or near the town of Battleford), and a right line thence through the north-west angle of township 50 in the 28th range west of that meridian to the 110th degree of longitude, be at once released from the effect of the said order in council of the 24th October, 1882, and that this area and also the additional area on the south of it, bounded on the north by the 52nd parallel of latitude, on the east by the 104th degree of longitude, on the west by the 110th degree of longitude, on the south by the Saskatchewan River, from the said 110th degree of longitude till it intersects the northern boundary of the 48-mile belt of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence easterly along that boundary to the 104th degree of longitude, be at once released from all claim which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company may have to lands therein under the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, so that the government may be enabled to dispose thereof, and particularly to select and retain therefrom, the 6,793,014 acres for which provision is made in the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 9.

2. That the remainder of the reserve be finally released from the effect of the said order in council on the 1st day of January, 1891, except as to the lands in the odd-numbered sections, which the company may in the meantime specify in writing.

3. That so much of said lands as the company shall so specify shall form a part of the subsidy to which the company is still entitled.

4. That the company shall construct, complete and operate a railway from some point on the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway at or near Saskatoon, to a point on the navigable waters of the North Saskatchewan River, to be agreed upon between the government and the company, the same to be completed and ready for operation on or before the 1st day of April, 1892.

And whereas it is expedient that the said method should be adjusted with as little delay as possible;

Therefore the board of directors is hereby authorized to execute on behalf of the company such instrument or instruments as they may think fit, embodying an agreement with the government on the basis of the said proposition, with such qualification, if any, as they may deem advisable.

C.P.R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 28th December, 1891.

The Hon. EDGAR DEWDNEY, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a list of lands selected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company under the agreement entered into between the company of the one part and Her Majesty the Queen, represented by yourself, of the other part, dated the 7th January, A.D. 1891.

Although this agreement does not make it necessary for the company to state in respect to any of these lands the acreage which should be computed in respect of them having regard to lakes or water stretches, still the company would have been glad to furnish, for the information of the government, an estimate which could be treated as approximately correct, were it not that much of the available territory has not been surveyed with such detail as to give definite information on the subject; and under the circumstances the company instructs me to say that it does not intend any statement of acreage in the said lists to be a material part thereof, or in any way to affect the rights of the government or the company in respect of the land subsidy concerning which the said agreement was made.

In many cases, however, a quantity is named after deducting such portions as are thought to be covered by lakes and water stretches.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary*.

#### PART 2.

SUB-PART "A" of Part 2, consisting of copies of correspondence, etc., respecting Lands required for Station Grounds, etc., at Beaver.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 15th May, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—We have not received from you the information required by the surveyor general to enable him to prepare the description of the lands awarded to your company for station grounds at Beaver, about which we wrote to you on the 31st of December, 1889, and again on the 6th February, 1891.

Yours respectfully,  
JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary*.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
MONTREAL, 11th July, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to the deputy minister's letter of the 6th February last, (ref. no. 196, 182,) I now beg to enclose a plan and description of the lands required for station grounds and right of way at Beaver, B.C., and shall be glad if you will cause the patent to issue as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary*.

*Description of Beaver Station Grounds of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia.*

Being composed of part of the east half of the south-east quarter of section 35, township 29, range 25, west of the 5th initial meridian, and which may be more particularly known and described as follows, that is to say:—

Beginning at a post planted at a distance west of 1,334 feet 6 inches, and at a distance north of 345 feet from the south-east corner of aforesaid section 35;

Thence east 179 feet 6 inches to a post planted at a distance of 100 feet easterly from and measured at right angles to the centre line of the southerly leg of the "Y,"

thence north  $20^{\circ} 45'$  east on a tangent and parallel to the said southerly leg of the "Y" 216 feet, thence on a curve to the right of  $537\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Radius parallel to and distant from the centre line of the easterly leg of the said "Y" 840 feet 9 inches;

Thence on a tangent south  $69^{\circ} 15'$  east, parallel to and distant at right angles 100 feet from the centre of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 192 feet 9 inches, more or less, to a post planted on the west bank of Quartz Creek; thence northerly following the said west bank of Quartz Creek to the south shore of the Columbia River; thence north-westerly following the aforesaid shore to a cedar post planted on the west boundary of the east half of section 35 aforesaid, thence south following the aforesaid west boundary 1,446 feet 6 inches, more or less, to place of beginning and containing  $21\frac{1}{2}$  acres, be the same more or less.

GARDEN, HERMON & BURWELL, *D.L.S.*

VANCOUVER, 4th July, 1891.

*Description of Patent for Beaver Station Grounds.*

That certain tract or parcel of land situate in the south-east quarter of section 35, in township 29, in range 25, west of the 5th meridian, and which may be more particularly described as follows:—

Beginning at a point on the west boundary of the east half of the south-east quarter of said section 35, situate 345 feet north of the north boundary of section 26, in above mentioned township; thence due east 179 feet 6 inches; thence north  $20^{\circ} 45'$  east astronomically 216 feet; thence on a curve to right of  $537\frac{1}{2}$  feet radius, to which the last mentioned line is tangent, 840 feet 9 inches; thence south  $69^{\circ} 15'$  east astronomically, 192 feet 9 inches, more or less, to the west bank of Quartz Creek; thence down stream following upon said bank to the south bank of the Columbia River; thence down stream following upon the said south bank of the Columbia River to its intersection with the said west boundary of the east half of the south-east quarter of said section 35; thence southerly following upon said west boundary 1,446 feet 6 inches, more or less, to the point of beginning, and containing  $21\frac{1}{2}$  acres, be the same more or less, all according to a plan of survey by D. L. S. Burwell, approved and confirmed by E. Deville, Surveyor-General, on the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of record in the department of the interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 27th August, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 11th ultimo, enclosing a plan and description of the land required by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for right of way and station grounds at Beaver, British Columbia, I am directed to inform you that the plan in question was referred to the department of railways and canals, and it has been decided by that department that the area,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  acres, shown by this plan, is not in excess of the requirements of the company at that point, although it exceeds the area, 17 acres, formerly decided upon by that department as sufficient. The patent for this land is now in course of preparation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,

*Acting Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 14th Sept., 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I enclose herewith letters patent for part of section 35 in township 29, range 25, west of the 5th meridian, in the province of British Columbia.

Please sign and return to this department the accompanying form of receipt.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary.*

C.P.R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 19th Sept., 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will send me a copy of the plan of the station grounds at Beaver, referred to in the assistant secretary's letter of the 27th ultimo.

Yours truly,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, SECRETARY'S BRANCH,  
OTTAWA 26th September, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I enclose herewith, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 19th instant, a copy of the plan of the station grounds at Beaver.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
FRANK S. CHECKLEY, *Acting Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 27th November, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—In regard to the lands patented to the company for station grounds at Beaver, B. C., the general superintendent of the division writes me as follows:—

“In the original plan sent to you, we extended the west boundary on the east half of the south-east quarter of section 35, township 29, range 25, west of the 5th initial meridian, as shown on the plan I now enclose to you, until it struck the Quartz Creek, making that form one boundary of the land, and from the point where this line crossed it down to its mouth the other boundary, and by this means we took in the pipe line and the reservoir, which is also shown on the accompanying plan, whereas the reduced amount allowed to be taken by the surveyor-general barely gives us enough for our sidings and cuts us off from our water supply.”

It is of the utmost importance that the company should be secured in this water supply, and I therefore beg to ask that the land described by Mr. Abbott and shown on the enclosed plan be reserved from sale until I have an opportunity of discussing the matter with you.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 28th December, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

*Beaver Station Grounds.*

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo in the above matter, I am now directed to inform you that after consultation with the deputy minister of justice, Mr. Burgess thinks that your company had better present in writing their claim to water supply at this point in order that the matter may be referred to the department of justice for decision.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 8th January, 1892.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, (letter no. 280138, ref. no. 196,182).

On the 17th of January, 1891, I made an application for a grant of land at Donald, necessary to secure our water supply there and stated the grounds on which such grant was asked. That application will probably answer for the proposed

reference to the department of justice as the request for lands at Beaver is based on the same grounds.

For facility of reference I enclose a copy of the application in regard to Donald.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

MONTREAL, 17th January, 1891.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I am instructed to apply on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for a grant of the lands hereinafter described—the same being required for such a water supply at Donald as is requisite for the convenient and effectual working of the railway; and I am to call your attention to section 10 of the contract (confirmed by 44 Vic., cap. 1), which promises such a grant.

The lands referred to are:—

W $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27	} Tp. 29, rge. 23, w 5.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22	
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21	

I also enclose a plan and surveyor's description of the lands in question.

It is considered that without the ownership of these lands the company cannot be sure of the permanent use and control of the water supply, indispensable to the efficient operation of the railway; as shown on the plan the water being carried by a creek extending therefrom to a point on section 21, where it will be necessary to construct a dam and form a pond from which the water will be carried to the station.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
(Original copy on file in department of the interior not signed)  
*Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 19th January, 1892.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—In looking over the correspondence with reference to the station ground of your company at Beaver, I observe you quote a paragraph from a letter of General Superintendent Abbott, in which he complains of the area allowed by the surveyor general as station ground at that point. I think it advisable to explain to you that the surveyor general has nothing to do with this matter except as to the preparation of the description. The chief engineer of railways decided that 17 acres would be sufficient for your purposes at this particular point, and you were so informed. The plan which you furnished, made by Mr. H. M. Burwell, D.L.S., included 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and although that was in excess by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres of the area which, as already explained, the chief engineer of railways decided to be sufficient, the whole area shown in Mr. Burwell's plan was finally patented to the company. The description furnished by the surveyor general was the proper description of the lands included in Mr. Burwell's plan. In the last line quoted in your letter of the 27th November last, Mr. Abbott says that under existing arrangements you are "cut off from your water supply." That does not mean, I take it, that you are cut off from your water tank, but merely from the point on Quartz Creek at which you deviate from the bed of the creek the supply which finally finds its way to your water tank. If I am correct in this conclusion, then the question involved is as to how far you are entitled under the heading of "other appurtenances" mentioned in clause 10 of your contract, to a grant of the land—the same being vested in the government—over which you take your water supply, between the boundary of your station ground and the source of your water supply inclusive, a question which I may say has now been formally referred to the department of justice.

Yours very truly,

A. M. BURGESS.

SUB-PART "B" of Part 2, consisting of correspondence, etc., respecting Additional Land required for Station Grounds and other purposes at Donald.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 29th January, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to enclose, for your information, a copy of an order in council approved on the 16th instant, respecting the application of your company for additional lands at Donald.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

CERTIFIED Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 16th January, 1891.

On a report dated 8th January, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that application has been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for an additional quantity of land at Donald, as described on the annexed sketch, being portion of section 20, township 29, range 23, west of the 5th meridian.

The minister states that the property was personally inspected by the crown timber agent, and by Mr. Aikman, at that time Agent of Dominion Lands in British Columbia, who agreed that the land applied for is valueless for either agricultural, mining or timber purposes, but it guards the approaches to a large bridge which the company have erected over the Columbia River at Donald. They have an hospital, a bakery and other buildings on it, and it is therefore expedient that it should be under the control of the company.

The minister therefore recommends that the fractional east  $\frac{1}{2}$  of section 20, township 29, range 23, west of the 5th meridian, as shown on the annexed sketch, be sold to them at the regulation price of \$5 per acre. No survey of the Columbia River has yet been made at this point, and the actual area of the tract cannot therefore be definitely ascertained.

The minister recommends that the area be held to be 152 acres, which is the area marked on the plan.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
MONTREAL, 24th June, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Interior Department, Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to the assistant secretary's letter of 29th January last (Reference No. 100819), I beg to state that a cheque for \$760 in payment of the east  $\frac{1}{2}$  section 20, 29, 23, west 5th meridian, was forwarded to the Dominion land agent at Kamloops, on the 1st instant, and that I have received his acknowledgment of the same.

I shall be glad to have the patent at your convenience.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 15th July, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esquire, Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 24th ultimo, stating that a cheque for \$760 in payment for the east half of section 20, township 29, range 23, west of the 5th meridian, had been forwarded to the agent of Dominion lands at Kamloops, and requesting that the patent issue to your company for the land mentioned, I am to say that in the order in council which authorized the sale to your company of

this half-section, the area at which the land was to be held, namely, 152 acres, was not, according to a subsequent examination by the surveyor-general, found to be correct, as he now gives the area, exclusive of water and the land already disposed of to your company, as 224 acres. This area of course covers the right of way of the company's line through the half-section, but as the department has no plan showing the right of way of the line through this part of the country, it is impossible to make any deduction therefor. Please be good enough to remit the difference between the amount already paid and that due upon the larger area, exclusive of the right of way.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 8th September, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esquire, Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to the assistant secretary's letter of the 15th July last (letter No. 267252, reference No. 100819) respecting the east half of section 20, township 29, range 23, west 5th (Donald) meridian, purchased by this company, the corrected area of which the surveyor-general reports as being 224 acres and not 152 acres as previously reported.

The matter now stands thus :

We have paid for 152 acres, at \$5.....	\$ 760
Balance of land, 72 acres, \$360, less right of way, eight acres, \$40.....	320
	<u>\$1,080</u>

And I now beg to enclose a cheque for \$320 to close the transaction. Please acknowledge receipt on the enclosed form, and forward patent as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 17th September, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing a cheque for \$320.00 in payment for the difference between the area of 152 acres and 224 acres, less 8 acres which you state is for the right of way of your line on the east half of section 20, township 29, range 23, west of the 5th meridian, and to inform you that this amount has been placed to the credit of the company on account of the purchase of this half section; but, before the patent therefor can issue, the area of the land covered by the right of way of your line through it must be definitely ascertained. As stated in the departmental letter of the 15th July last, the plan of the right of way of your company's line through this part of the country has not yet been furnished to this department.

I am to return herewith duly signed the voucher for the amount forwarded by you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
FRANK S. CHECKLEY,  
*Acting Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
MONTREAL, 18th September, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to the assistant secretary's letter of the 17th instant (Letter no. 273802, Ref. no. 100892), respecting the additional land required by

this company at Donald, being part of section 20, township 29 range 23, west 5th, I beg to enclose a plan showing the portion of the said section occupied by the right of way. This will probably enable you to issue the patent.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 12th October, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With further reference to your letter of the 8th ultimo, enclosing a cheque for \$320 in payment for 64 acres of the east half of section 20, township 29, range 23, west of the 5th meridian, and in which you state that the right of way of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway across this half section covers an area of 8 acres, I am directed to inform you that this statement is not correct as the area of the right of way through the lands purchased is only 5.59 acres, and consequently the area paid for by your company is short by 2.41 acres of the full acreage of the purchase, and at \$5 per acre the amount still due is \$12.05. This amount I am to request you to forward here, on receipt of which the patent for this half-section may be issued to your company.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary*.

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL. 21st October, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to the assistant secretary's letter of the 12th instant respecting the extra land required by this company at Donald, I now beg to enclose a cheque for \$12.05 to complete the purchase of the said land. I shall be glad to have the patent as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 3rd November, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, enclosing a cheque for \$12.05 to complete the purchase of certain lands at Donald, and to return herewith your voucher no. 469.10, which has been signed and dated.

The patent in favour of your company is now in course of preparation for the land in question.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary*.

(No. 2006.)

OTTAWA, 30th October, 1891.

ORIGINAL, FOR THE DEPOSITOR.

\$12.<sup>05</sup>/<sub>100</sub>.

*Bank of Montreal.*

Received from C. P. Railway Co. on account of Dominion lands the sum of twelve <sup>05</sup>/<sub>100</sub> dollars, which amount will appear at the receiver-general's credit with this bank.

Signed in triplicate.

J. W. DE C. O'GRADY, *Pro Manager*.

Ent'd P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 25th November, 1891.

To C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I enclose herewith letters patent for part of E  $\frac{1}{2}$  of section 20 in township 29, range 23 west of the 5th meridian, in the province of British Columbia.

Please sign and return to this department the accompanying form of receipt.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary*.



SUB-PART "C" of Part 2, consisting of copies of correspondence respecting Lands required for Station Grounds, etc., on Company's main line between Western Boundary of Company's land grant and the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 27th April, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—On enquiry, I find that there have not been up to the present time any selections by your company of the 160 acre grants between the western boundary of the land grant and the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

The patents for your station grounds and right of way at these points are awaiting the descriptions, which have been furnished by Mr. Hamilton and are now being examined.

Yours sincerely,

A. M. BURGESS, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

*Telegram from Montreal to A. M. Burgess, Ottawa.*

MONTREAL, 28th April, 1891.

Yours yesterday. There must be some misapprehension as to our selection of 160 acre lots at stations west of Calgary. The plan showing these lots was transmitted to you with letter of 20th September, 1886. Am writing and will see you later.

C. DRINKWATER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 29th April, 1891.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I wish to have settled, with as little further delay as possible, the claim of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to a grant of land at Banff for right of way, station grounds and other purposes.

I find by a letter dated the 14th November, 1887, that you applied for an area of 160 acres, as shown in pink on a tracing which accompanied that communication.

The application was referred to the superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park, and as he reported that the area in question included many lots in the town-plot of Banff which had been entered for by different applicants for leases, you were advised, on the 5th January, 1888, that the minister had decided to offer the company the privilege of selecting a block of 160 acres to be situated east of the Bow River and north of a line drawn as follows: along Wolf Street from the Bow River to Lynx Street, along Lynx Street to Squirrel Street, and along Squirrel Street in a straight line to the right of way of the railway, thence eastward along the railway.

By your letter of the 21st of the month last mentioned, you advised me that the company were willing to accept such offer, and enclosed a tracing of the area comprised within the new boundaries.

I informed you by my letter of the 18th February, following, of the minister's approval of the selection, and also stated therein that it was the intention of the government to issue a lease to the company of the 160 acres thus selected.

By my letter of the 2nd March, following, I drew your attention to the fact that the Dominion lands system of survey by township and section lines is not carried out in the park, and pointed out to you the necessity for amending the tracing in the manner particularly mentioned in that communication, and shown by another tracing, which accompanied it.

Upon the 14th July, 1888, a copy of the form of lease, which it was intended at that time to use for the leasing of lands in the park, was transmitted to you to be submitted to Mr. Clark, the company's solicitor.

So far as appears by the records here no further correspondence upon the subject has taken place.

Upon looking into the matter it appears to me that although the company have, through you, expressed their willingness to accept a lease for the whole 160 acres, they are entitled to the issue of a patent in the usual form for so much of the area as is actually required for right of way and station ground purposes, and to a lease for the remainder of the area.

As a new form of lease has been adopted, I beg to transmit a copy thereof herewith.

Upon receiving a letter from you stating that the company are willing to have their claim to lands at Banff settled in the manner I propose, I will submit it to the minister for approval. It will of course be necessary to settle at the same time the exact areas for which the company are to receive a patent and lease, respectively, by furnishing a satisfactory tracing showing the same, and a description by metes and bounds in each instance.

The patent and lease will then be prepared without further delay.

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

A. M. BURGESS,

*Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 28th April, 1891.

A. M. BURGESS, Esquire, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. BURGESS,—I have yours of the 27th instant, in which you state that on enquiry you find there have not been up to the present time any selections by this company of the 160-acre grants between the western boundary of the land grant and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. I think you will find that you have been misinformed in connection with this matter. On the 20th of September, 1886, I transmitted to the department, with a letter, of which I attach a copy, a plan showing the station grounds and the 160 acres at each place. I presume that reservations were made in accordance with that plan and that no portions of such reservations have been disposed of?

Yours truly,

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

MONTREAL, 20th Sept., 1886.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have to-day transmitted to the department of railways, an amended plan and book of reference of the line from Calgary to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

I send you by this mail copy of this plan, etc., on which is shown the station grounds as we desire to have them, including those stations west of our land grant where we get 160 acres.

You will observe that we have marked off one square mile at Banff, but the question of the removal of the division point from Canmore to that place has not yet been determined.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 19th May, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—I beg to send you the following information with regard to the lands claimed by your company at the several stations west of the westerly boundary of your land grant:—

1. Laggan.—After deducting the right of way and station grounds from the area applied for, there remains a balance of 168.14 acres. There seems to be no reason why this should not be patented to you under the agreement by which you are entitled to a quarter-section at each of these stations. The original intention

was that your quarter-section should be wholly on one side of the station, and that the government should reserve the quarter-section immediately adjoining it, so that we might share equally the benefits to be derived from the laying out of town sites; but as at Canmore it is not possible to give you all the land for which you applied, this arrangement will not be insisted upon at Laggan or the other points between your land grant boundary and the summit.

2. Eldon.—The original application covered 192 acres; the area of the right of way and station grounds is about 32 acres; and there remains about 160 acres, which may be granted to the company.

3. Silver City (now Castle Mountain).—I enclose a copy of part of a tracing of your right of way and station grounds, showing within black lines the tract surveyed by the government in 1885 into town lots, and the sale of some is now under consideration, but there is no objection to the company selecting 160 acres anywhere in that vicinity which will not interfere with the plot so surveyed. The survey of the area selected, of course, should be according to the Dominion lands system, and the block should be chosen in legal subdivisions. Already we have had some difficulty in settling one case at this point, because the lands sold came within your right of way and station grounds as allowed by the department of railways. We have settled it, however, and the tract so allowed will be patented to you in due time on the form approved of by the minister of justice as applicable to station grounds.

4. Cascade (formerly Castle Mountain).—The area applied for was originally 154 acres; 26.1 acres have been deducted as being the area of the right of way and station grounds within the tract. There is no objection to granting the company's application as it stands, provided, of course, that the block is taken as the equivalent of a quarter-section. You may perhaps desire to extend the limits of the tract so as to make the area 160 acres.

5. Banff.—The question of the lands to be granted to the company at Banff other than station grounds was made the subject of a recent letter to your company, copy of which is herewith.

6. Duthil.—This station is within the park. I am not aware that the company has any particular object in obtaining a grant at this point, and I presume the application will be abandoned, except in so far as it relates to the right of way and station grounds, which will be patented as approved by the department of railways.

7. Canmore.—The application was for 320 acres, being for the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of sec. 32. The right of way and station grounds cover 197.97 (?) acres, the area being so large on account of this being a divisional point. We have no more land in the vicinity available for the purposes of the company, and in any event, as the station is partly within the land grant limit, I think the area already allowed at this point is reasonably sufficient for the company's requirements.

In regard to the stations between Canmore and Calgary, the situation of affairs is as follows:—

1. The Gap.—The company applied for that portion of the N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 18, township 24, range 9, west of the 5th meridian, lying between the northerly boundary of the station grounds and the southern boundary of the company's section 19, excepting the right of way and station grounds, being an area of 19.11 acres.

2. Kananaskis.—Almost all the land applied for by the company at this point is within the indian reservation, and it is, of course, beyond the power of this department to deal with it. The portion of the land applied for lying west of the Kananaskis River, and containing from 15 to 20 acres in addition to the right of way, is outside of the reserve, and, if the company so desire, this portion may be granted to them.

3. Morley.—The land applied for at this point lies wholly within the indian reserve, and consequently cannot be dealt with by this department.

4. Radnor.—The land applied for at Radnor is also within the limits of the indian reserve.

5. Cochrane.—This application has been the subject of a separate correspondence, and has been finally arranged to the satisfaction of the company.

6. Glenbow.—The company applied for that portion of the N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 22 lying north of the river, the area of which, after deducting the right of way and station grounds, is forty acres. There seems to be no reason why this application should not be granted, and subject to possible claims of squatters, the land applied for by the company will be conveyed to them.

7. Keith.—The station grounds at this point are on one of the company's own sections.

I shall await your answer before proceeding further in regard to these various matters.

Yours sincerely,  
A. M. BURGESS, *Deputy Minister of the Interior.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 8th September, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to call your attention to a communication which was addressed to you by the deputy minister on the 19th May last, with regard to the lands claimed by your company at the following stations:—Laggan, Eldon, Silver City, Duthil, Banff, Canmore, The Gap, Kananaskis, Morley, Radnor, Cochrane, Glenbow and Keith; and to remind you, as you were advised in the last paragraph of that communication, that until your reply to it has been received here no further action with regard to these cases will be taken by the department.

I am also to remind you of the letter which the deputy minister addressed to you on the 29th April last, with regard to the claim of your company to a grant of land at Banff for right of way, station grounds and other purposes.

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

FRANK S. CHECKLEY, *Acting Assistant Secretary.*

List of Lands claimed by the Canadian Pacific Railway at the several stations, outside their Land Grant, from Castle Mountain to Laggan, inclusive.

Right of Way and Station Grounds.	Description.	Acres.
	<i>Castle Mountain.</i>	
S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35..... 22.08	1. All that portion of the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35, Tp. 25, R. 13, W. of the 5th Meridian, which lies north of the Bow River, containing about.....	150
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ do 26..... 4.02	2. All that portion of the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 26 of the said Township which lies north of the Bow River, containing about..	4
<u>26.10</u>	Total content, including right of way and station grounds..	154
	Deduct right of way and station grounds.....	26.10
	Net area, exclusive of right of way and station grounds	127.90
	<i>Silver City.</i>	
S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33..... 18.96	The most southerly 1,715 feet of the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, Tp. 26, R. 14, W. of the 5th Meridian.	
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ do 33..... 28.74	Total content, including right of way and station grounds..	208
<u>47.70</u>	Deduct right of way and station grounds.....	47.70
		160.30

LIST of Lands claimed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, &c.--*Concluded.*

Right of Way and Station Grounds.	Description.	Acres.
<i>Eldon Station.</i>		
Acres.		
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21 . . . . .	1. The most southerly 1,705 feet of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 28, Tp. 27, R. 15, W. of the 5th Meridian, containing about . . . . .	8 70
S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ do 28 . . . . .	2. The most northerly 1,464 feet of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 21 of said Township, about . . . . .	23 32
		32 02
	Total content, including right of way and station grounds, say . . . . .	192
	Deduct right of way and station grounds . . . . .	32
		160
<i>Laggan Station.</i>		
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28 . . . . .	1. All that portion of the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, Tp. 28, R. 16, W. of the 5th Meridian, which lies to the east of the south branch of the Bow River.	29 53
N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ do 28 . . . . .		0 41
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ do 33 . . . . .	2. All that portion of the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 28 of the said Township which lies north and east of said south branch of said Bow River.	13 69
S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ do 33 . . . . .		0 23
		43 86
	Total content of above-named two portions, including right of way and station grounds, about . . . . .	212
	Deduct right of way and station grounds . . . . .	43 86
		168 14

SUB-PART "D" of Part 2, consisting of copies of correspondence respecting Lands required for Station Grounds at Tappen Siding Station.

C.P.R. Co., MONTREAL, 6th April, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a plan and description of land required at Tappen Siding Station, B.C., for right of way and station grounds, and shall be glad if you will cause a patent to issue for the same without delay.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

*Description of Land required for Station Ground at Tappen Siding.*

All and singular, those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in township 21, range 10, west of the sixth initial meridian.

And being composed in the first part of a portion of the north-west quarter of section nine (9), and in the second part of a portion of the south-west quarter of section sixteen (16), and which may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—

*As to the First Part:—*

Beginning at a point on the line between sections nine (9) and sixteen (16), said point being distant east from the north-west corner of the north-west quarter of section nine (9), one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine feet nine inches, thence south six degrees twenty-six minutes (6° 26') west three hundred and thirty-three (333) feet more or less to a post planted, thence south eighty-three degrees thirty-four minutes (83° 34'), east four hundred (400) feet more or less to a post planted, thence north six degrees and twenty-six minutes (6° 26'), east three

hundred and seventy-seven (377) feet more or less to the line between sections nine (9) and sixteen (16), thence west along the said line four hundred and two feet six inches (402' 6") more or less to the place of beginning and containing three and twenty-six one hundredths (3.26) acres, be the same more or less.

*As to the Second Part :—*

Beginning at a point on the line between sections nine (9) and sixteen (16), said point being distant east from the south-west corner of the south-west quarter of section sixteen (16) one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine feet nine inches (1,829 ft. 9 in.), thence north six degrees and twenty-six minutes east (6 deg. 26 min.) one thousand two hundred and ninety-eight (1,298) feet, more or less, to a post planted, thence south eighty-three degrees thirty-four minutes (83 deg. 34 min.) east four hundred (400) feet, more or less, to a post planted, thence south six degrees and twenty-six minutes (6 deg. 26 min.) west one thousand two hundred and fifty-four (1,254) feet more or less to the line between sections nine (9) and sixteen (16), thence west along said line four hundred and two feet six inches (402 ft. 6 in.) more or less to place of beginning, and containing eleven and seventy-two one-hundredths (11.72) acres, be the same more or less.

GARDEN, HERMON & BURWELL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 11th April, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esquire, Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing a plan and description of the land required for right of way and station grounds by your company at Tappen Siding Station, British Columbia, and requesting that the patent issue therefor, and to say in reply that this application has been submitted to the department of railways and canals.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 5th May, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With further reference to your letter of the 6th ultimo, covering a plan and description of the land required by your company for right of way and station grounds at Tappen Siding, R.C., I now beg to inform you that the chief engineer of government railways reports "that an area of the dimensions fixed by the Railway Act for ordinary station grounds, namely, 1950 feet by 300 feet, would be "sufficient at the point in question."

According to the plan submitted by you, the portion occupied by the station is 1632 feet by 400 feet, making a total area of 14.97 acres, while the area allowed by the act is 13.42 acres, which is all that the department can patent to the company free.

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

JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary.*

C. P. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
MONTREAL, 28th May, 1891.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Deputy Minister of Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—Will you kindly look at the secretary's letter of the 5th instant (Ref. No. 261067) respecting this matter.

The area applied for by us is 14.97 acres, that allowed by the railway department 13.42 acres, a difference of only 1.55 acres. If the latter is adhered to it will necessitate a new survey—can you not let it go through without further question? We get out large quantities of cordwood at this point and require all the space applied for.

Yours very truly,

C. DRINKWATER,

*Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 3rd June, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter of the 28th ultimo in further reference to the matter of the land required by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for right of way and station grounds at Tappen Siding, and to say that your company may purchase the 1.55 acres in excess of the area allowed by the railway department at the rate of \$5 an acre.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 5th June, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the assistant secretary's letter of the 3rd instant (ref. no. 261067) respecting land required for station grounds at Tappen Siding. I understand from the correspondence that it is not intended that the clause in the Railway Act referred to by the chief engineer of government railways shall govern in all cases in determining the area of land to be granted to this company for such purposes, and on this understanding this company will purchase the extra 1.55 acres at Tappen Siding at the price named in the letter above referred to.

Will you please cause the patent to issue at once.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 27th June, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction, to acknowledge your letter of the 5th instant respecting the additional land, over and above the area allowed by the chief engineer of government railways, which your company desire to obtain for station grounds at Tappen Siding.

In reply I am to say that the department takes the ground now, as it has always done, that the decision of the chief engineer in regard to the area to be granted free in these cases must be final. As the additional area required by the company in this case is very small, the minister is willing to sell it to them at the regulation price, and this offer is still open to the company. With this explanation before you, I am to ask you to be good enough to advise the department at your early convenience if the company still desire to obtain the additional area of 1.55 acres, so that the patent for the whole may issue without delay.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

C.P.R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 29th June, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Dept. of the Interior, OTTAWA.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the assistant secretary's letter of the 27th instant (ref. no. 261,067), in relation to land required at Tappen Siding. I have the honour to request that the patent may include the additional 1.55 acres applied for. A cheque for the cost of the same has been already remitted to the department.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 13th August, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., MONTREAL.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 29th June last in regard to the patent for the lands required by your company for station grounds at Tappen Siding, being

parts of the south-west quarter of section 16 and the north-west quarter of section 9, township 21, range 10, west of the 6th meridian, I am directed to state that it was overlooked at the time you made your first application for this land, that it was within an indian reserve, and, therefore, as it is not Dominion crown lands, this department cannot grant a patent therefor.

I am to enclose a plan of the township in which the land is situated.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,  
*Acting Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MONTREAL, 19th August, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have received the acting assistant secretary's letter of the 13th instant (letter no. 267608, ref. no. 261067) respecting land applied for by this company for right of way and station grounds at Tappen Siding Station, British Columbia. As it appears from that letter that this station is within an indian reserve, and that the company must acquire the necessary land in the manner provided for in the Railway Act, I beg to ask that our application be referred to the general superintendent of indian affairs with the request that such action may be taken therein as may be necessary.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 28th August, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and to inform you that in accordance with your request your letter which relates to the right of way and station ground of your company at Tappen Siding Station, British Columbia, has been referred to the department of indian affairs.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. CHECKLEY, *Acting Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 26th December, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 19th August last respecting the land applied for by your company for station grounds at Tappen Siding Station, British Columbia, and to the sum of \$7.75 forwarded here some time previously in payment for a certain difference between the area allowed by the chief engineer of government railways for station grounds at this point and the area required by your company, I am directed to inform you that this amount has been transferred to the department of indian affairs, which department it is understood will deal with your company in regard to the land required for station grounds at this point.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

C.P.R. Co., MONTREAL, 24th February, 1892.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose copy of a letter from the department of indian affairs in relation to the lands required for station grounds and right of way at Tappen Siding, B.C.

You will observe that we are asked to furnish practically a new survey in this case on the ground that the Dominion land surveys are not shown on the plan of record in the department of indian affairs.



The plan and description furnished are similar to all others on which patents have been issued and you can possibly give the department such information in regard to the lines of the Dominion survey as will enable them to correct their plan and thus avoid the necessity for a new survey of the lands in question.

I re-enclose the plan and description which you will perhaps be good enough to return to the department of indian affairs with any communication you may make to them on this subject.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, 18th December, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the department of the interior has written to this department making enquiries as to whether any definite conclusion has been reached in the matter of your application for certain indian reserve lands required by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for right of way and station grounds at Tappen Siding Station, British Columbia, and stating that you paid to it the sum of \$7.75, being the difference on the amount of land claimed by you, viz.: 14.97 acres, and the area set apart by the chief engineer of government railways, viz.: 13.42 acres, and I have to request that you will be good enough to explain why this payment was made.

I have also to inform you, with regard to the plan and description (returned herewith) of the said lands, received by this department through the department of the interior, that the same refer to the lines of Dominion land surveys, there being no reference whatever in the description to the boundaries of the indian reserve in which the siding is situated, nor is any boundary of the reserve shown on the plan.

The Salmon Arm Reserve, No. 2, in which the said proposed Tappen Siding is situated, was allotted by the joint commission, 19th August, 1877, and was surveyed in 1884 and 1885, at a time when no Dominion lands surveys had been made in the neighbourhood. Consequently the lines of the said surveys are not shown on the plan of record in this department, and it is therefore impossible to locate the siding with the data supplied.

The department should be furnished with a plan on which the lands required for the siding should be shown in two blocks, one on each side of the right of way, and not in one block, including the right of way. The plan should give all necessary measurements along the line of railway, from the boundaries of the reserve and on the said boundaries. It should also contain all information necessary and usual on such plans, and should be accompanied by the usual description.

In this connection, I beg to refer you to the department's letter of the 16th September, respecting the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway through certain indian reserves in British Columbia, one of which is that in which Tappen Siding is situated.

Your obedient servant,

L. VANKOUGHNET, *Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.*

*Description of Land required for Station Grounds at Tappen Siding.*

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying, and being in township 21, range 10, west of the sixth initial meridian.

And being composed in the first part of a portion of the north-west quarter of section nine (9), and in the second part of a portion of the south-west quarter of section sixteen (16) and which may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say:

*As to the First Part :—*

Beginning at a point in the line between sections nine (9) and sixteen (16) said point being distant east from the north-west corner of the north-west quarter of section nine (9) one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine feet nine inches, thence south six degrees twenty-six minutes ( $6^{\circ} 26'$ ) west three hundred and thirty-three (333) feet more or less to a post planted, thence south eighty-three degrees, thirty-four minutes ( $83^{\circ} 34'$ ) east four hundred (400) feet more or less to a post planted, thence north six degrees and twenty-six minutes ( $6^{\circ} 26'$ ) east three hundred and seventy-seven (377) feet more or less to the line between sections nine (9) and sixteen (16), thence west along the said line four hundred and two feet six inches (402 ft. 6 in.) more or less to the place of beginning and containing three and twenty-six one hundredths (3.26) acres, be the same more or less.

*As to the Second Part :—*

Beginning at a point on the line between sections nine (9) and sixteen (16), said point being distant east from the south-west corner of the south-west quarter of section sixteen (16) one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine feet nine inches (1,829 ft. 9 in.), thence north six degrees and twenty-six minutes east (6 deg. 26 min.) one thousand two hundred and ninety-eight (1,298) feet more or less to a post planted, thence south eighty-three degrees thirty-four minutes (83 deg. 34 min.), east four hundred (400) feet more or less to a post planted, thence south six degrees and twenty-six minutes (6 deg. 26 min.), west one thousand two hundred and fifty-four (1,254) feet more or less to the line between sections nine (9) and sixteen (16), thence west along said line four hundred and two feet six inches (402 ft. 6 in.) more or less to place of beginning, and containing eleven and seventy-two one hundredths (11.72) acres, be the same more or less.

GARDEN, HERMON & BURWELL.

SUB-PART " E " of Part 2, consisting of copies of correspondence, plans, etc., respecting Lands required for Station Grounds, etc., at Whitemouth.

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 14th August, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith, a plan and description of the land required by this company for station grounds and right of way, etc., at Whitemouth, and to request the issue of the patent therefor. The land abutting on the Whitemouth River is required for the landing of ties, bridge materials, etc., that may be floated down the river. It is necessary for the proper working of the traffic at this place to have a "Y" as shown on the plan, and the land required for this purpose is included in the description sent herewith.

As it is desirable in order to prevent squatters from locating on these lands that the company should be in a position to define its boundaries without delay, I beg to request that this application for a patent may receive immediate attention.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

Description of parcels of land required for right of way, station and piling grounds by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in section 36, township 11, range 11, east of the 1st principal meridian, and section 31, township 11, range 12, east of the said meridian, in the province of Manitoba, being all that portion of said section 36 shown as station grounds and right of way on a plan of the subdivision of said section 36 made by J. J. Dufresne, D.L.S., dated August, 1885, and filed in the department of the interior at Ottawa together with lots 10 and 11 of said plan and the unsubdivided portion of said section lying between the north limit of the right of way as shown on said plan and the Whitemouth River, also such portion of

section 31 as lies between a line parallel to and 50 feet perpendicularly distant southerly from the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Whitemouth River, more particularly described as follows, that is to say:

1st. NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 36, tp. xi, r. xi, e.

Commencing at a point on the west boundary of the north-west quarter of section 36, township 11, range 11, east distant north along the said west boundary 527 feet from the south-east corner of said quarter section said point being perpendicularly distant southerly from the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as now constructed through said section 132 feet; thence south 71 degrees and 34 minutes east and parallel to said centre line of railway 1,410 feet; thence on a curve to the right with a radius of 886 feet a distance of 128 feet, more or less, to the south boundary of said quarter section; thence east along the south boundary of said quarter section 1,015 feet, more or less, to a point on said south boundary perpendicularly distant northerly 132 feet from the centre line of the said railway; thence north 71 degrees and 34 minutes west and parallel to said centre line of railway 2,573 feet, more or less, to the west boundary of said quarter section; thence south along the west boundary of said quarter section 280 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 13 acres and five hundredths of an acre, more or less.

Above described parcel being tinted carmine on tracing.

2nd. SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  tp. xi, r. xi, e.

Commencing at a point on the east boundary of the south-west quarter section 36, township 11, range 11, aforesaid, distant south along said east boundary 65 feet from the north-east corner of said quarter section, said point being 132 feet perpendicularly distant northerly from the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as now constructed; thence westerly on a curve with a radius of 5,598 feet and parallel to the centre line of said railway 224 feet, more or less, to the north boundary of said quarter section; thence west along said north boundary 1,012 feet; thence south-easterly on a curve with a radius of 886 feet a distance of 112 feet; thence south-easterly on a curve with a radius of 1,252 feet a distance of 288 feet; thence southerly on a curve with a radius of 450 feet a distance of 350 feet; thence south 26 degrees and 56 minutes west 360 feet; thence south 63 degrees and 4 minutes east 132 feet; thence north 26 degrees and 56 minutes east 360 feet; thence north-easterly on a curve with a radius of 889 feet a distance of 900 feet; thence easterly and parallel to said centre line of railway on a curve with a radius of 5,862 feet, 227 feet, more or less, to the east boundary of said quarter section; thence north along said east boundary 275 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 11 acres and eight-tenths of an acre, more or less, said parcel being tinted carmine on the tracing.

3rd. S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 36, tp. xi, r. xi, e.

Commencing at a point on the west boundary of the south-east  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 36, township 11, range 11, east, distant south along said west boundary 65 feet from the north-west corner of said  $\frac{1}{4}$  section, said point being perpendicularly distant northerly 132 feet from the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence easterly and parallel to said centre line of railway on a curve with a radius of 5598 feet a distance of 50 feet; thence south 68 feet; thence easterly on a curve with a radius of 5664 feet and parallel to said centre line of railway 812 feet; thence south 83 degrees and 8 minutes east 832 feet more or less to the west side of lot number 10, as shown on a plan of sub-division of said section 36 made by J. J. Dufresne, D.L.S., dated August, 1885, and fyled in the department of the interior at Ottawa; thence north along said west boundary of said lot 10 fifty feet 50 to the water's edge of the Whitemouth River; thence northeasterly along the water edge of the Whitemouth River four hundred and thirty feet more or less to the north boundary of said quarter section; thence east along said north boundary 550 feet more or less to the east boundary of said  $\frac{1}{4}$  section; thence south along the said east boundary 727 feet more or less to a point on said boundary perpendicularly distant southerly 66 feet from the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway;

thence westerly on a curve with a radius of 3754 feet and parallel to the centre line of the said railway 360 feet; thence north 83 degrees and 8 minutes west and parallel to said railway 1470 feet; thence westerly on a curve with a radius of 5796 feet and parallel to said centre line of railway 804 feet; thence south 68 feet; thence westerly on a curve with a radius of 5862 feet and parallel to said centre line of railway 50 feet more or less to the west side of said  $\frac{1}{4}$  section; thence north along said west boundary of  $\frac{1}{4}$  section 275 feet more or less to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 16 acres and thirty-four hundredths of an acre more or less, said parcel being tinted carmine on tracing.

4th. N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  36, tp. xi, r. xi, e.

Commencing at the south-east corner of the north-east  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 36, township 11, range 11, east; thence north along the said east boundary of said  $\frac{1}{4}$  section 395 feet more or less to the water's edge of the Whitemouth River; thence south-westerly and along the water's edge of the Whitemouth River 834 feet more or less to the south boundary of said  $\frac{1}{4}$  section; thence east along said south boundary 550 feet more or less to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 3.29 acres more or less, said parcel being coloured carmine on tracing.

5th. N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 31, tp. xi, r. xii, e.

Commencing at the south-west corner of the north-west  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 31, township 11, range 12, east of the first principal meridian; thence north along the west boundary of said  $\frac{1}{4}$  section 378 feet more or less to the water's edge of the Whitemouth River; thence south-easterly and along said water's edge four hundred and sixty feet 460 feet more or less to the south boundary of said  $\frac{1}{4}$  section; thence west along said south boundary 195 feet more or less to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 1.42 acres more or less, said parcel being coloured carmine on the tracing.

6th. S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec. 31, tp. xi, r. xii, e.

Commencing at the north-west corner of the south-west  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 31, township 11, range 12, east of the first principal meridian; thence south along the west boundary of said  $\frac{1}{4}$  section 653 feet more or less to a point perpendicularly distant southward 50 feet from the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as now constructed; thence easterly parallel to said centre line of railway on a curve with a radius of 3770 feet 570 feet more or less to the water's edge of the Whitemouth River; thence north-westerly and along the water's edge of said river 890 feet more or less to the north boundary of said  $\frac{1}{4}$  section; thence west along said north boundary 195 feet more or less to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement six acres and seventy-nine hundredths of an acre (6.79 acres) more or less, said parcel being coloured carmine on tracing. The total area of parcels above described being fifty-two acres and sixty-nine hundredths of an acre (52.69) acres more or less.

GEO. A. BAYNE, D.L.S.

Winnipeg, 24th July, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 5th September, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 14th ultimo, enclosing a plan and description of the land required by your company for station grounds, right of way, etc., at Whitemouth, and requesting that the patent issue therefor, I am directed to inform you that, in comparing the plan in question with the records of this department, it appears that the most extreme portion of the land required for this purpose, lying immediately on the east and west of the road allowance between ranges 11 and 12, has already been disposed of by the department, and there are only two small portions that appear available at present, namely, that portion of the north-west quarter of section 31, township 11, range 12, east of the 1st meridian, lying west of the river, and lot no. 11 in the town plot of Whitemouth. The first of these pieces of land, containing an area of 1.42 acres, has not been officially sur-

veyed. According to the books here no entry or claim appears to have been made for lot no. 11, but enquiries will be made of the agent of Dominion lands at Winnipeg to ascertain this definitely.

I am to enclose herewith a sketch showing coloured in pink the portions which the records here show to be available.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
FRANK S. CHECKLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 22nd September, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With reference to the departmental letter of the 5th instant, I am directed to inform you that the agent of Dominion lands at Winnipeg has reported that lot no. 11 in the town plot of Whitemouth is still unsold and is vacant in the books of his office, and the lot may therefore be included in the station grounds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Whitemouth.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
FRANK CHECKLEY, *Acting Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 8th February, 1892.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 14th August last, applying for certain lands for station grounds and right of way purposes at Whitemouth Station, I am directed to say that it is thought by Mr. Burgess that, as nearly all the land shown upon the plan accompanying your said letter, being the portion required, as you state, for landing ties, bridging material, etc., that may be floated down the river, at the extreme eastern end lying north of the right of way and in the bend of the river, has been patented, the company will have to be satisfied with the right of way only at this point as shown upon the plan of the town of Whitemouth, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

With regard to the other portion of the grant as submitted by the plan in question, I beg to say that this plan has been referred to the chief engineer of government railways for his decision as to the quantity of land necessary for the purposes of your railway at this point.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

SUB-PART "F" of Part 2, consisting of copies of correspondence respecting Lands required for Station Grounds, etc., Notch Hill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 24th January, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that application has been made by a settler thereon for homestead entry for the south-east quarter of section 10, township 22, range 11, west of the 6th meridian. The settler in question has considerable improvements on his quarter section, but as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's siding and section house are on the land, the department of railways and canals have been asked to advise this department what area, in connection with such siding and section house, your company should be granted, so that such area may be eliminated from the quarter section when giving entry to the settler.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 31st March, 1891.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq., Land Commissioner, C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg.

MY DEAR HAMILTON,—When you were here about the end of January, I spoke to you about the application of one Frank Libby for the south east  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 10,

township 22, range 11, west of the 6th meridian. It appears that your company have also applied for a portion of this section for a siding and section house, but action is delayed pending the receipt of a report from Mr. Abbott, your Western Superintendent. You promised me to wire Mr. Abbott to hasten his report. Please let me know what has been done about this.

Yours very truly,  
JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary.*

LAND DEPARTMENT, C. P. R. Co., WINNIPEG, MAN., 15th April, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose Mr. Abbott's letter in answer to yours of the 31st ultimo, regarding station ground at Notch Hill.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
L. A. HAMILTON, *Land Commissioner.*

C. P. R. Co., PACIFIC DIVISION,  
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
VANCOUVER, B.C., 11th April, 1891.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq., Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your turndown on Mr. Hall's letter to you of the 31st ultimo, a plan of the station ground at Notch Hill goes to Mr. Drinkwater to-day. This covers the ground referred to in Mr. Hall's letter.

There was a mistake made by the surveyor as to the station, hence the delay in sending the plan to Mr. Drinkwater.

Yours truly,  
H. ABBOTT, *General Superintendent.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 20th April, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to the assistant secretary's letter of 24th January last, reference No. 251,451, respecting land required for railway purposes in the south-east quarter section 10, township 22, range 11, west 6th (Notch Hill station grounds), I beg to enclose herewith a plan and description of the area required there for such purpose, and shall be glad if you will cause a patent to issue therefor.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

*Description of Notch Hill Station Ground.*

Being composed of part of the south-east quarter of section 10, township 22, range 11, west of 6th initial meridian, and which may be more particularly known and described as follows, that is to say:—

Beginning at a post planted, said post being distant from the south-east corner of section 10, 263 feet on a course N. 88° 06' W.

Thence N. 81° 54' E. 400 feet; thence N. 58° 06' W. on a tangent 756 feet; thence on a curve to the right of 1,710 feet, radius 531½ feet; thence on a tangent N. 40° 17' W. 219 feet; thence on a course S. 49° 43' W. 400 feet; thence on a tangent S. 40° 17' E. 219 feet; thence on a curve to the left of 2,110 feet, radius 655½ feet; thence on a tangent S. 58° 06' E. 756 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, and containing 14.41 acres, be the same more or less.

GARDEN, HERMON & BURWELL.

VANCOUVER, April 9th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 29th April, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing a plan and description of the land required for purposes for your company at Notch Hill station grounds in a part of the south-east quarter of section 10, township 22, range 11, west of the 6th meridian, in British Columbia, and to inform you that the same has been referred to the department of railways and canals for the report of the chief engineer of government railways.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 18th May, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With further reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo about the land required by your company for station grounds at Notch Hill, I have now to inform you that the chief engineer of government railways considers that the limit given by the Railway Act of 1888, 51 Vic., cap. 29, sec. 103, namely, 1,950 feet in length by 300 feet in breadth, is ample for station purposes at Notch Hill. The difference between that area and what you ask for is, however, so small, that the department would be willing to allow the grant to be made as applied for if the land were available, but upon reference to the plan which accompanied your letter of the above date you will see one F. Libby has a house built partly on the land applied for by the company, and I have to ask whether your company have acquired Mr. Libby's property?

I return the plan for your inspection.

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

JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 12th June, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 18th ultimo (letter no. 262164, ref. no. 251451) respecting station grounds at Notch Hill, I have a letter from the general superintendent of the Pacific division, in which he states that F. Libby became a squatter on the land adjoining the station after the company had occupied it; that he acknowledges the fact, and that he is quite ready to negotiate with the company.

It appears that Libby also erected a small building quite close to the station and on the right of way, from which it will be necessary to remove him. Under the circumstances, I shall be glad if you will cause a patent to issue for the area applied for, when satisfactory arrangements will be made with Libby.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 7th July, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 12th ultimo, I am directed to request you to be good enough to return the plan of the station grounds at Notch Hill which accompanied the secretary's letter to you of the 18th May last.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 8th July, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to the assistant secretary's letter of the 7th instant (letter no. 266,321, ref. no. 251,451), I now beg to enclose the plan of station grounds at Notch Hill, which accompanied your letter of the 18th May last.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 13th August, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I enclose herewith letters patent for part south-east  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 10, in township 22, range 11, west of the 6th meridian, in the province of British Columbia.

Please sign and return to this department the accompanying form of receipt.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 20th August, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to return herewith patent to this company of part of S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  section 10, township 22, range 11, west 6th meridian, for road bed and station grounds at Notch Hill Station.

It has been pointed out to me that the description in this patent is incorrect and that it requires amendment as follows:—

“Commencing at marginal note A in patent:—Thence, on a curve to the right, having a radius of seventeen hundred and ten feet (1710) a distance of five hundred and thirty-one and one-quarter feet ( $531\frac{1}{4}$ ); thence on a tangent north forty degrees and seventeen minutes west, two hundred and nineteen feet (219); thence, on a course south forty-nine degrees and forty-three minutes west, four hundred feet (400); thence on a tangent south forty degrees and seventeen minutes east, two hundred and nineteen feet (219); thence, on a curve to the left, having a radius of two thousand one hundred and ten feet (2110), a distance of six hundred and fifty-five and one-half feet ( $655\frac{1}{2}$ ); thence on a tangent south fifty-eight degrees and six minutes east, seven hundred and fifty-six feet (756) more or less, to the place of beginning.” I shall be glad to have an amended patent at your convenience.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 26th August, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., returning the patent issued to your company for a portion of the south-east quarter of section 10, township 22, range 11, west of the 6th meridian, for road-bed and station grounds at Notch Hill Station, and pointing out an error in the description, and to inform you that this patent will be cancelled and a new one issued correctly describing the portion of land conveyed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
FRANK S. CHECKLEY, *Acting Assistant Secretary.*

#### INSTRUMENT OF CANCELLATION.

WHEREAS a mistake has been found to exist in the body of the Dominion lands patent (Canadian Pacific road-bed and station grounds) for part of the south-east quarter of section ten, in township twenty-two, range eleven, west of the sixth meri-



dian, in the province of British Columbia, in our dominion of Canada, which may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—Beginning where a post has been planted at a distance of two hundred and sixty-three feet on a course of north eighty-eight degrees and six minutes west from the south-east angle of the said section ten; thence north thirty-one degrees and fifty-four minutes east four hundred feet; thence on a tangent north fifty-eight degrees and six minutes west seven hundred and fifty-six feet; thence on a curve to the right having a radius of five hundred and thirty-one and one-quarter feet, seventeen hundred and ten feet; thence on a tangent north forty degrees and seventeen minutes west two hundred and nineteen feet; thence on a course south forty-nine degrees and forty-three minutes west four hundred feet; thence on a tangent south forty degrees and seventeen minutes east two hundred and nineteen feet; thence on a curve to the left having a radius of six hundred and fifty-five and one-half feet, two thousand one hundred and ten feet; thence on a tangent south fifty-eight degrees and six minutes east seven hundred and fifty-six feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and dated 1st August, 1891, wherein by clerical error the land thereby intended to be granted is described as above: Whereas in truth and in fact it should have been described as being composed of part of the south-east quarter of section ten, in township twenty-two, range eleven, west of the sixth meridian, in the province of British Columbia, in our dominion of Canada, which may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say: Beginning where a post has been planted at a distance of two hundred and sixty-three feet on a course of north eighty-eight degrees and six minutes west from the south-east angle of the said section ten; thence north thirty-one degrees and fifty-four minutes east four hundred feet; thence on a tangent north fifty-eight degrees and six minutes west seven hundred and fifty-six feet; thence on a curve to the right having a radius of seventeen hundred and ten feet, a distance of five hundred and thirty-one and one-quarter feet; thence on a tangent north forty degrees and seventeen minutes west two hundred and nineteen feet; thence on a course south forty-nine degrees and forty-three minutes west, four hundred feet; thence on a tangent south forty degrees and seventeen minutes east two hundred and nineteen feet; thence on a curve to the left having a radius of two thousand one hundred and ten feet, a distance of six hundred and fifty-five and one-half feet; thence on a tangent south fifty-eight degrees and six minutes east, seven hundred and fifty-six feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the powers and duties conferred upon and vested in me by section 55, chapter 54, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, I do hereby direct the said patent to be cancelled and a correct one to be issued in its stead, which corrected patent shall relate back to the date of such cancelled patent.

A. M. BURGESS, *Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior.*

Certified.

WM. M. GOODEVE,

*Chief Clerk Patent Branch.*

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 27th January, 1892.

SUB-PART "G" of Part 2, consisting of copies of correspondence, plans, etc., respecting Lands required for Station Grounds, etc., at Moberly.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 21st August, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to call your attention to the fact that you have been asked several times to furnish a proper plan and description by metes and bounds of the land required for the right of way and station grounds of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Moberly, but up to the present time you have not complied with this request, and as there are two applications now before the department for the purchase of that portion of the south-east quarter of section 16 lying between the station

grounds and right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Columbia River, and that portion of the north-east quarter of section 9, lying to the east of the right of way and station grounds, both in township 28, range 22, west of the 5th meridian (Interior file 166276), and it is impossible to deal with these applications until it is known exactly what portions of these two quarter sections will be taken up by the right of way and station grounds at this point, I am to ask you to advise the department at as early a date as possible when you can furnish the information required?

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. CHECKLEY, *Acting Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 18th September, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With reference to your company's application for a patent for its road-bed and station grounds at Moberly, British Columbia, I am directed to inform you that the chief engineer of government railways considers that it would be convenient for the working of your railway that the area of the station grounds at that point should be enlarged on the south from the green brush line to the red brush line as shown upon the tracing.

By the departmental letter of the 27th January last, your attention was called to the fact that it was impossible to prepare a description by metes and bounds from the tracing then furnished you. The one accompanying this letter is merely a copy, and I am to ask you to be good enough to have the station grounds at this point surveyed by a Dominion lands surveyor, the survey to be connected with some point on the boundary of the area to be described, and a copy of the plan of survey furnished to this department. Until this plan is furnished, no steps can be taken towards the preparation of the patent.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. CHECKLEY, *Acting Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 6th October, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to the assistant secretary's letter of the 18th ultimo, letter no. 274224, ref. no. 199332, respecting Moberly station grounds, I have a letter from the general superintendent in which he states as follows:—

"The plan forwarded by the department of the interior showing the land Mr. Schriber has agreed the company shall get corresponds with our plan with the exception of the east boundary from the river to our right of way, which I have marked with pencil cross; the difference however is hardly noticeable and may have occurred through error. I herewith enclose fresh plan and description signed by Mr. Bayne, D. L. S., showing the land which we last applied for; this corresponds so nearly with Mr. Schriber's plan that I hardly think either yourself or the department will consider it necessary to make a new survey, and it will certainly cause less confusion, as the plan as sent you agrees with the area shown on the right of way plan and with all descriptions and documents which have heretofore been sent in."

I enclose the description and plan referred to and shall be glad if you will cause a patent to be issued in accordance therewith.

I also enclose the plan transmitted with the assistant secretary's letter above referred to.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

*Moberly Station Grounds*

Description of a parcel of land on the north-east quarter of section nine, township twenty-eight, range twenty-two, west of the fifth principal meridian (N.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  9,

township 28, range 22, west 5) required for right of way and station ground purposes at Moberly station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the province of British Columbia, that is to say:—

Commencing at a point on the north boundary of section nine (9) aforesaid distant five hundred and twelve feet (512 ft.) west along said north boundary from the north-east corner of said section and distant one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft.) perpendicularly easterly from the centre line of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as constructed through the said section nine (9); thence south eleven degrees and twelve minutes east ( $11^{\circ} 12' E$ ) and parallel to said centre line of railway seven hundred and twenty-nine feet (729 ft.); thence southerly on a curve to the left of a radius of one thousand two hundred and eighty-three feet (1283 ft.) and parallel to said centre line of railway four hundred and ten feet (410 ft.); thence sixty-one degrees and thirty minutes west ( $S. 61^{\circ} 30' W.$ ) three hundred and five feet (305 ft.) more or less to the water's edge of the Columbia River; thence northerly along said water's edge one thousand three hundred and eighty feet (1380 ft.) more or less to its intersection with the north boundary of said section nine (9); thence east ( $E.$ ) along said north boundary five hundred and sixty feet (560 ft.) more or less to the place of beginning.

Containing by admeasurement ten acres and fifty-seven hundredths of an acre more or less (10.57 ac.)

GEORGE A. BAYNE, *D. L. S.*

Winnipeg, 4th March, 1891.

*Moberly Station Grounds.*

Description of a parcel of land in the south-east quarter of section sixteen, township twenty-eight, range twenty-two, west of the fifth principal meridian ( $SE\frac{1}{4}$  16, tp. 28, r. 22, w. 5th) required for right of way and station ground purposes at Moberly Station, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the province of British Columbia, that is to say:—

Commencing at a point on the south boundary of the south-eastern quarter of section sixteen aforesaid, distant west along said south boundary five hundred and twenty-five feet (525 ft.) from the south-east corner of said section and one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft.) perpendicularly distant easterly from the centre line of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as constructed across said section sixteen (16); thence north eleven degrees and twelve minutes west ( $N. 11^{\circ} 12' W.$ ) and parallel to said centre line of railway one thousand and fifty feet (1,050); thence south seventy-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes west ( $78^{\circ} 48' W.$ ) one hundred feet (100 ft.); thence north eleven degrees and twelve minutes west ( $N. 11^{\circ} 12' W.$ ) three hundred and sixty feet (360 ft.); thence south seventy-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes ( $S. 78^{\circ} 48' W.$ ) one hundred feet (100 ft.), more or less, to a point fifty feet (50 ft.) perpendicularly distant westerly from said centre line of railway; thence south fifteen degrees and two minutes west ( $S. 15^{\circ} 02' W.$ ) one thousand one hundred and twenty feet (1,120 ft.), more or less, to the water's edge of the Columbia River; thence south-easterly along said water's edge three hundred and twenty feet (320 ft.), more or less, to its intersection with the south boundary of said section sixteen (16); thence east ( $E.$ ) along said south boundary five hundred and eighty-five feet (585 ft.), more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement fourteen acres and fifty-seven hundredths of an acre, more or less, (14.57 ac.)

GEO. A. BAYNE, *D.L.S.*

Winnipeg, 4th March, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 24th October, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 6th instant, quoting from a letter from your general superintendent respecting the Moberly station grounds, and enclosing a description in the plan referred to.

This plan and description were referred to the surveyor general, a copy of whose remarks thereon I beg to enclose herewith, in which you will observe he requires some definite evidence that the distance, bearings and areas given therein are the result of actual measurements by a Dominion lands surveyor, and have not been simply guessed at. This information must be forthcoming before any steps can be taken towards the preparation of a patent.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 18th November, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of 24th October, respecting Moberly station grounds in which you state that the surveyor general requires some definite evidence that the plan and description furnished by this company were the result of actual measurements by a Dominion land surveyor and have not been simply guessed at, the plan and description were made and signed by a Mr. Bayne, a Dominion land surveyor, which the surveyor general must have overlooked. I, however, wrote the general superintendent of the western division on the subject, who replies that the plan and description were properly made and the measurements taken on the ground by Mr. Bayne. I trust this will be satisfactory and that the issue of the patent will be no longer delayed.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 16th December, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 18th ultimo, in which you state that the surveyor general must have overlooked the fact that the plan and description of Moberly station grounds were made and signed by Mr. A. Bayne, D.L.S., I am directed to inform you that the plan in question was referred to that officer, who asks that the plan be returned to you in order that the surveyor may make the usual affidavit required from all surveyors who make surveys of Dominion lands, and the plan in question, together with a copy of the form of affidavit required, is enclosed herewith.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 31st December, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to the assistant secretary's letter of the 16th instant (letter no. 279484, ref. no. 199332), I beg to return herewith the plan of Moberly station grounds, the affidavit of the Dominion lands surveyor who prepared the plan having been made thereon. I also enclose new descriptions of the area taken, as when the previous descriptions were prepared it was supposed that there was a road allowance on the section line which was afterwards found not to be the case. I shall be glad to have the patent as early as convenient.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

Description of a parcel of land in the south-east quarter of section sixteen, township twenty-eight, range twenty-two, west of the fifth principal meridian (S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  16, tp. 28, r. 22, west 5th p. m.), in the province of British Columbia, required for right of way and station ground purposes by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, that is to say:—

Commencing at a point on the south boundary of section sixteen (16), township twenty-eight (28), range twenty-two (22), west of the fifth (5th) principal meridian, west along said south boundary five hundred and twelve (512) feet from the south-east corner of said section sixteen (16) and distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet perpendicularly easterly from the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as now constructed through said section sixteen (16); thence north eleven degrees and twelve minutes west (N 11° 12' W) and parallel to said centre line of railway one thousand one hundred and seventeen (1,117) feet; thence south seventy-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes west (S 78° 48' W) one hundred and one-half (100½) feet; thence north eleven degrees and twelve minutes west (N 11° 12' W) three hundred and sixty (360) feet; thence south seventy-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes west (S 78° 48' W) ninety-nine (99) feet, more or less, to a point distant perpendicularly westward forty-nine and one-half (49½) feet from the said centre line of railway; thence south fifteen degrees and two minutes west (S 15° 02' W) one thousand one hundred and twenty (1,120) feet, more or less, to the water's edge of the Columbia River; thence south-easterly along said water's edge four hundred (400) feet, more or less, to its intersection with the south boundary of said section sixteen (16); thence east along said south boundary of section sixteen (16) five hundred and sixty (560) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement fifteen acres and forty-three-hundredths of an acre (15.43 ac.), more or less.

GEORGE A. BAYNE, *D.L.S.*

Winnipeg, 20th November, 1891.

Description of a parcel of land in the north-east quarter of section nine, township twenty-eight, range twenty-two, west of the fifth principal meridian (N.E. ¼ 9, tp. 28, r. 22, w. 5th p. m.), in the province of British Columbia, required for right of way and station ground purposes by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, that is to say:—

Commencing at a point on the north boundary of section nine (9), township twenty-eight (28), range twenty-two (22), west of the fifth (5th) principal meridian, distant five hundred and twelve (512) feet west along said north boundary from the north-east corner of said section nine (9) and perpendicularly distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as now constructed through said section; thence south eleven degrees and twelve minutes east (S 11° 12' E) and parallel to said centre line of railway seven hundred and three (703) feet; thence southerly on a curve to the left with a radius of one thousand two hundred and eighty-three (1,283) feet and parallel to said centre line of railway four hundred and thirty (430) feet; thence south sixty-one degrees and thirty minutes west (S 61° 30' W) three hundred and five (305) feet, more or less, to the water's edge of the Columbia River; thence northerly and along said water's edge one thousand three hundred and eighty (1,380) feet, more or less, to its intersection with the north boundary of said section nine (9); thence east along said north boundary of said section nine (9) five hundred and sixty (560) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement ten acres and fifty-seven hundredths of an acre (10.57 ac.), more or less.

GEORGE A. BAYNE, *D.L.S.*

Winnipeg, 20th November, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 30th January, 1892.

CHAS. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ultimo, forwarding a plan of Moberly station grounds by Mr. Geo. Bayne, *D.L.S.* I now enclose a tracing of the plan on which is shown in "green" the area of land which the chief engineer of government railways considers sufficient for the purposes of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as an ordinary way-station

at Moberly. The land within the "pink" border, containing an area of eight acres, he considers may be "convenient" for the working of the railway in consequence of the company's having constructed a siding down to the river. It has therefore been decided to patent to the company all the land within the "green" shade, containing an area of 18 acres, as right of way and station grounds, and to sell at the rate of \$5 per acre the remaining area of eight acres enclosed within the "pink" shade. On the receipt of a cheque for the sum of forty dollars patent for the whole area of 26 acres will be issued, in accordance with the plan and descriptions furnished by Mr. George Bayne, and which plan accompanied your letter of the 31st ultimo.

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

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

C.P.R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 5th February, 1892.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to the assistant secretary's letter of the 30th ultimo, respecting Moberly station grounds, I now beg to enclose the company's cheque for \$40, being payment at the rate of \$5 per acre for the extra eight acres referred to in that letter. I shall be glad to have the patent of the whole area as soon as possible. Will you please sign and return the attached form of receipt.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

(No. 2939.)

OTTAWA, 9th February, 1892.

ORIGINAL, FOR THE DEPOSITOR.

*Bank of Montreal.*

\$40.00.

RECEIVED from Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on account of Dominion lands, the sum of forty dollars, which amount will appear at the receiver general's credit with this bank.

Signed in triplicate,

J. W. de C. O'GRADY.

Pro Manager.

Ent'd W.

SUB-PART "H" of Part 2, consisting of copies of correspondence respecting additional Land required for Station Grounds, &c., at Sicamous.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 20th May, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 8th ultimo, and to my reply thereto of the 14th idem, I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that the department of railways has advised this department that your company are entitled to the additional land applied for at Sicamous Station in connection with the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway. The necessary steps for patenting the land in question to the company will therefore be taken without delay.

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

LYNDWODE PEREIRA,

*Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Ottawa, 30th May, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With reference to my letter to you of the 20th instant, I am directed to inform you that the surveyor general has reported that in order to prepare a descrip-

tion of the land applied for by your company at Sicamous Station in connection with the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway, in addition to that already patented, it will be necessary to lay out the quarter section line on the ground, as it appears that the place of the land in question is partly in the north-east quarter and partly in the north-west of section 35, township 21, range 8, west of the 6th meridian, but as so small a portion of this piece of land, not more than one-tenth of an acre, is in the south-west quarter, perhaps your company would not object to this portion being left out of the grant. If this will be satisfactory, a patent may be proceeded with at once for all that portion of the land within the boundaries of the north-east quarter of the section.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
 LYNDWODE PEREIRA,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

C.P.R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 16th June, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to the assistant secretary's letter of the 30th ultimo, (reference no. 225528), respecting Sicamous station grounds, I beg to inform you that the company relinquishes the small portion of the land in the south-west quarter of section 35, as described in the said letter. I shall be obliged if you will cause a patent to be issued for the remainder of the area without delay.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
 C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 8th July, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo, saying that your company relinquishes the small portion of the land in the north-west quarter of section 35, township 21, range 8, west of the 6th meridian, in British Columbia, in order that a description may be prepared of that portion of land required by your company for station grounds at Sicamous in addition to and lying west of the piece of land already patented to your company, I am to inform you that the surveyor general having furnished a description of the portion to be patented in the north-east quarter of this section, a patent is now in course of preparation for this land as containing 5.40 acres.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
 LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

*Description for Patent of Extension to Station Grounds at Sicamous.*

That certain tract or parcel of land situate in the north-east quarter of section 35, in township 21, in range 8, west of the 6th meridian, and which may be more particularly described as follows:—

Beginning at the point where the low water mark of Shushwap Lake intersects the western limit of the piece of land granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for railway purposes at Sicamous by our letters patent dated the 30th September, 1890, or its production northwesterly; thence south-easterly following upon the said western limit, or its said production, 233 feet, more or less, to the south-western corner of the aforesaid previously-patented piece of land; thence south 69 degrees and 10 minutes west astronomically 1,182 feet; thence on a curve to right of 869 feet radius, to which the last mentioned line is tangent, a distance of 103 feet more or less to the western boundary of the said north-east quarter of section 35; thence northerly, following upon said western boundary 160 feet more or less, to the low water mark of Shushwap Lake; thence easterly, following upon the said low water mark to the place of beginning, containing five acres and forty-one hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 1st August, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., MONTREAL.

SIR,—I enclose herewith letters patent for pt. of N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 35, in township 21, range 8, west of the 6th meridian, in the province of British Columbia.

Please sign and return to this department the accompanying form of receipt.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary.*

SUB-PART "I" of Part 2, consisting of copies of correspondence respecting Lands required for Station Grounds, etc., at Glenogle.

C.P.R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 23rd October, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose plan and description of land required for right of way and station grounds at Glenogle, and shall be glad if you will cause a patent to be issued for the same.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 5th November, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, enclosing a description of land required for right of way and station grounds at Glenogle, and to inform you that the same has been referred to the department of railways and canals for a report.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA,

*Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 27th January, 1892.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—I find that we have no record of any application from your company for a patent for station grounds at Glenogle. Will you please let me know the date of any application of this nature?

Yours very truly,

A. M. BURGESS.

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 28th January, 1892.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. BURGESS,—Referring to your letter of the 27th instant. The application for patent for station grounds at Glenogle was made on 23rd October last, by letter to Mr. Hall. On November 6th, your assistant secretary replied that it had been referred to the department of railways and canals for report.

Yours very truly,

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 3rd February, 1892.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—Referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I beg to say that we have not received any reply from the department of railways in regard to the application of your company for patent for station grounds at Glenogle. I have sent Mr. Trudeau a reminder.

Yours sincerely,

A. M. BURGESS.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 16th February, 1892.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—I enclose for your information a copy of a letter which I have to-day received from the department of railways and canals regarding the application from your company for patent for station ground at Glenogle.

Yours very truly,

A. M. BURGESS.

OTTAWA, 8th February, 1892.

*Canadian Pacific Railway Company—Re Application for Patent for Station Grounds at Glenogle.*

The Secretary the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—In answer to your letter (no. 277579) of the 3rd instant, *re* this matter, I find that the application was referred by this department to the department of justice for advice on the 11th November last, and as yet no report has been received. The attention of the department of justice has been called to the fact, and their reply will be duly forwarded to your department.

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

T. TRUDEAU, *Acting Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1892.

The Deputy Minister Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 8th instant (no. 42179 on ref. 63214), I am directed to request you to return to this department the plan and description of lands required by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Glenogle for ballast pits, which was forwarded to you on the 5th November last, so that copies thereof may be prepared for the return respecting the affairs of the company which is furnished annually under the resolution of the House of Commons of the 20th February, 1882.

The plan and description will be returned to you as soon as they have been copied if they are yet required.

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

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

—————  
PART 3.  
—————

SUB-PART "A" of Part 3, consisting of copies of correspondence respecting the proposed Branch to Battleford of the company's line.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 23rd June, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I enclose for your information a copy of an order in council of the 13th April last with reference to the reserve out of which the balance of the land grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is to be selected.

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

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 13th April, 1891.

On a report dated 11th March, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by the terms of the agreement of the 7th January, 1891, entered into between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the government, under authority of your excellency in council, for the purpose of defining the lands to be reserved out of which the balance of the land grant of the said company is to be selected after the available lands in the railway belt have been exhausted, a branch line of railway to Battleford was provided for, and the belt along this branch line for which provision was made in the agreement may be more particularly described as follows:—

Twelve miles on each side of a right line drawn from the south-west angle of township 25, range 4, west of the third meridian, in the Dominion lands system of surveys, to the north-west angle of township 43, range 16, west of the third meridian, at or near Battleford.

The minister states that in order to define the northern limit of this belt, the deputy minister of the interior, in conjunction with Mr. L. A. Hamilton, the Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway, adopted the system pursued in defining the belt of forty-eight miles along the main line of the company, viz.:—as nearly as practicable by sections. The northern boundary of the belt as thus defined, is shown in "pink" on the (4) four township diagrams herewith.

The minister observes that by an order in council, dated 4th February, 1891, the land grant for the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Company was set apart and embraced within two schedules called respectively A and C. The schedule C embraced all the lands bounded on the north, east and west by the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River, and on the south by the northern boundary of the belt of the branch line to Battleford of the Canadian Pacific Railway, wherever that might be, the belt at that time not having been defined. On the 18th of February last, the date on which the northern limit of this belt was finally determined, it was found that the following lands embraced within the said schedule C accompanying the order in council of the 4th of February last, would fall within the limits of the belt of the branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and would therefore require to be withdrawn from the said schedule C, and freed from the provisions of the said order in council of 4th February last:

	Acres.
All township 36, range 6, west 3rd meridian.....	10,053.64
All township 38, range 7, west 3rd meridian.....	10,225.62
Fr. township 38, range 6, west 3rd meridian.....	7,024.52
Fr. township 39, range 7, west 3rd meridian.....	5,113.32
	32,417.10

The minister therefore recommends that the lands above enumerated be withdrawn from the schedule C of the order in council of the 4th February, 1891, and from the provisions of the said order, and be incorporated in the lands to be reserved for the purpose of the land grant of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that the northern limit of the belt of the said line as shown in "pink" on the accompanying diagrams, be approved and confirmed, the same being in accordance with the requirements of the agreement, dated 7th January, 1891, entered into between the government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company under the authority of your excellency in council, as hereinbefore related.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 25th June, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to the assistant-secretary's letter of the 23rd instant (letter no. 261,932), I shall be obliged if you will send me another copy of the order in council of 13th April last relating to the belt along the proposed branch line to Battleford.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

SUB-PART "B" of Part 3, consisting of copies of correspondence respecting Lake Dauphin extension of the Selkirk Branch of the company's line.

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 4th May, 1891.

HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to say that this company has located a branch line within the meaning of clause eleven of the original contract, confirmed by the Act 44 Victoria, chapter 1, to be known as the Lake Dauphin extension of the Selkirk branch, and filed plans of this line in the department of railways and canals on the 3rd ultimo.

The company is advised that if the lands, which it will get under existing arrangements from areas already set apart for that purpose, should be less in quantity than the residue of the subsidy to which it is now entitled under the said contract, then it will be entitled to take, on account of the deficiency, the lands fairly fit for settlement in the odd-numbered sections within a belt extending back twenty-four miles deep on each side of the branch located as above mentioned.

The company desires to be in a position to resort to this right, if necessary, and I am therefore to ask that for the present the lands in the said odd-numbered sections be not disposed of by the government, but reserved to be applied, if required, towards the fulfilment of the said contract.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 1st June, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—With reference to that portion of Mr. Hamilton's memorandum regarding right of way matters which relates to the form of title to the right of way, the paragraph in question being as follows:—

"What form of title in these cases should we accept? Reservation in patents reads as follows:—Section——, containing 160 acres more or less, reserving thereout the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway."

"Must the form of description for land for right of way be identical with that used in the patent for the land out of which the reserve is made?"

I beg to say that in such cases I have decided to patent to the company the land covered by the right of way (unless otherwise advised by Mr. Sedgewick). In that case the form of description for the patent will be the form furnished by the company.

Yours sincerely,

A. M. BURGESS, *D. M. I.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL.

*Memo. re Right of Way.*

Easement.—What form of title in these cases should we accept from the crown?

Reservation in patents reads as follows:—Section——, containing 160 acres more or less reserving thereout the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Specific acreage reserved.—Must the form of description for land for right of way be identical with that used in the patent for the land out of which the reserve is made ?

*West Selkirk Branch.*

I have not gone into this, as the officers of the department inform me that all the lots crossed are in the original Hudson's Bay survey of river lots on the Red River, all of which were at one time taken up, and that the government have not the power to reserve the right of way.

*East Selkirk and Pembina Branch.*

This right of way was purchased in many cases from private individuals by the government. Can the patents to us in these cases vary in description from that in the deeds to the crown ?

*M. S. W. Col. R. R.*

Is this company entitled to a free gift of land from the government for right of way through the odd sections allotted to the Canadian Pacific Railway outside of the main line belt ?

Is this company entitled to a free grant of land for right of way in addition to its land subsidy ; in other words, is the acreage required for right of way in the odd-numbered sections within the area of the company's land grant to be charged as against the land subsidy ?

Has the government power to reserve and grant to the C.P.R. the land required for road deviations ?

L. A. HAMILTON.

Arrange with Mr. Burgess, if possible, that the line between townships 34 and 35 shall be considered as lot 52, or the southern boundary of the northern reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 30th May, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—With reference to that portion of Mr. Hamilton's memorandum regarding right of way matters which relates to the West Selkirk branch, the paragraph in question being as follows :—

"I have not gone into this, as the officers of the department inform me that all the lots crossed are in the original Hudson's Bay survey of river lots on the Red River, all of which were at one time taken up, and that the government have not the power to reserve the right of way." I beg to say that this is correct. The lands are already either patented or are Hudson's Bay Company grants.

Yours sincerely,

A. M. BURGESS, D.M.I.

SUB-PART "C" of Part 3, consisting of copies of correspondence respecting "Spur" or Branch at Revelstoke to company's line.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 8th January, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—As I told you the other day, Dr. Orton informs me that the branch line from your company's station at Revelstoke to the Columbia River is, and has been for the last year, in operation across the Smelting Company's land, and he is making application to the department for compensation in land for the area taken up in this way. There must be some mistake in this matter, and your application for right of way for a spur a little further west must be made under some misapprehension. At all events, I do not think it would be possible to make a grant of the right of way for each of these spurs on the strength of their

being branches of your road. It certainly could not be done without a reference to the department of justice. Meantime, if (as I am convinced) you do not want that which has most recently been applied for, the case is greatly simplified.

Yours sincerely,

A. M. BURGESS, *D.M.I.*

C.P.R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 28th January, 1891.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. BURGESS,—On receipt of your letter of the 8th instant respecting the spur across the Smelter Company's land at Reveistoke, I wrote Mr. Harry Abbott on the subject. He says that Mr. Campbell, the manager of the smelting works, agreed to give the right of way free of charge, with sufficient area on the bank of the river for wharves, if the company would build the spur. They were only too glad to give this, and secure the line for their business and have no claim whatever on the government or anyone else in connection with it. The branch line through the Farwell town site will, I understand, in all probability be required.

Yours truly,

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—I have yours of the 28th ultimo, respecting the spur through the Farwell townsite. I am instructed to notify you that this spur is not a branch line within the meaning of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, and therefore your company will have to acquire the right of way by purchase.

Yours very truly,

A. M. BURGESS, *D.M.I.*

C.P.R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 12th February, 1891.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, respecting the branch of our railway through the Farwell town site, in which you say you are instructed to notify me that this is not a branch line within the meaning of the Canadian Pacific Act.

I am instructed to say that this company disputes the correctness of your interpretation of that act, in respect of this matter.

The fourteenth clause of the contract confirmed by the Act 44 Vic., cap. 1, provides in effect that this company shall have the right, from time to time, to construct and work branch lines from any point along their main line to any other point in the Dominion, and that the government shall grant to the company the lands required for the road-bed, stations, etc., in so far as they are vested in the government without restricting the rights of this company to those branch lines which shall exceed in length any given distance.

This clause taken in conjunction with the remainder of that contract shows, beyond any reasonable doubt, that the parties had arranged that the company should be aided by the grant of crown lands in respect of its branches without regard to their length, and that no matter how great that length should be the necessary lands should be granted free of price, and this company contends that *à fortiori* all lands should be granted free of price which are required for short branches.

I have therefore to say that this company contends that the length of the branch, be it short or long, does not affect the question of the right to such crown lands as may be necessary for its road-bed, stations, etc.

It has already been held by the Supreme Court in the case of *Major vs. C.P.R.*, 13 C.S.C., 233, that an addition to the railway in the form of an extension from Port Moody to Coal Harbour is virtually a branch within the meaning of this clause,

although it might be generally described as an extension rather than a branch; and, on the same reasoning, though the portion of the line now in question might be sometimes called a spur, it is nevertheless a branch within the meaning of clause 14. In this connection, I may call your attention to the language of the chief justice in giving judgment in the Major case:—

"It would, indeed, to my mind, be a most curious and extraordinary anomaly if the company could run a branch starting at any point along the railway, say one, two or half a dozen miles from Port Moody to Coal Harbour or English Bay, and could not construct a branch from Port Moody to the same place, both being practically extensions of the railway to the same point."

You will notice that this judge assumes, as a matter of course, that the company could make a branch within the meaning of clause 14 which would be no more than one mile long; and, if so, by the same reasoning, we could make one of half a mile or a quarter of a mile, or any other distance, no matter how short, without departing from the compact embodied in the said clause 14.

I am, therefore, instructed to ask that this question upon which you have notified me of the view held by your department be reconsidered, and that the land necessary for this short branch be granted according to the application.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
SECRETARY'S BRANCH, OTTAWA, 18th February, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, to the deputy minister of the interior, with reference to the branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Farwell town site.

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

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 21st April, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—I enclose a map, showing in red, as nearly as we can mark it, the spur for which your company applies for right of way at Revelstoke. If this be so, you will see that it cuts our town site up very much, and passes through lands which we have already sold. I have marked in blue what would appear to be an equally convenient line, which would cut far less into the town site and would run for the greater part of its length on the street. I wish you would communicate with Mr. Abbott to see if this line would not suit your company equally as well, or get him to suggest some other line which would not interfere with the land sold and would run as far as possible on the street.

Yours sincerely,

A. M. BURGESS, *D.M.I.*

SUB-PART "D" of Part 3, consisting of copies of correspondence respecting Lands at Fort William expropriated for the Thunder Bay Branch of the company's line.

OTTAWA, 3rd December, 1891.

The Honourable the Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—The lots and parcels of land described in the enclosed memorandum were expropriated by the government of Canada for the Thunder Bay branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They are shown in pink on the plan annexed to the memorandum. The title deeds to these lots were transferred to your department by the department of railways and canals for the purpose of transferring them to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The enclosed memorandum concisely describes the several parcels of land. I think all these lots might be included in the one patent, particularly if the deed is accompanied by a plan similar to the one attached to the memorandum.

The lots in the memorandum might be checked off with the deeds, and if any discrepancy is found the proper description can be taken from the deed.

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

R. W. SCOTT.

*Memorandum of lands at Fort William for which a patent is required by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*

All those certain parcels of land or town lots situate, lying and being in the old town plot of Fort William, district of Thunder Bay, which may be particularly known and described as follows, that is to say:—

Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 on the east side of Rector Street.

Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 on Water Street, east front.

Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 on the south side of Frederick Street.

Lots numbers 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 on the south side of Chief Street.

Lots numbers 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 on the north side of Chief Street.

Lots 16 and 17 on the north side of Water Street.

Lots numbers 10, 11, 12, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49 on Water Street, south front.

Lots numbers 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 on the south side of Gore Street.

Lots numbers 45, 46, 47 and 48 on the east side of Edward Street.

Also the following lots in the Joseph Davidson addition to the said town plot of Fort William:—

Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in block V.

Lots numbers 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 in block T.

Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in block U, and lots numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 in block S.

And also being composed of that certain strip of land in the Blackwood addition to the said town plot of Fort William shown on the accompanying plan lying between St. Paul Street and Pacific Street, forming the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway across lot number seven (7) in the first concession of the township of Neebing.

All of which said lots and parcels of land heretofore described are shown in pink on the plan of the town plot of Fort William, with the Davidson and Blackwood additions thereto hereunto attached.

The original of the said plan being filed in the department of railways and canals at Ottawa, and a duplicate thereof being on file in the registry office, in the district of Thunder Bay, at Port Arthur.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 27th August, 1891.

A. P. BRADLEY, Esq., Secretary Dept. Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 9th ultimo, no. 4078, ref. 60826, returning the parcel of deeds in connection with land expropriated near Fort William, for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, I now return these deeds to you as there is no question that the lands covered by them are not Dominion lands and therefore cannot be dealt with by the minister of the interior. Mr. Clark, the solicitor of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, intends to see Mr. Schrieber about this matter to-day.

In this connection I would call your attention to clause 7 of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, 44 Vic., cap. 1.

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

JOHN R. HALL, Acting D. M. I.

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 11th July, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—The right of way of the old Port Arthur and Kaministiquia Railway between Port Arthur and Fort William has never been conveyed to this company. I was informed at Ottawa yesterday, by the department of railways that all the deeds were long ago sent to your department in order that the deed of conveyance might be prepared.

Encroachments on this right of way are being made, and in the absence of title we are powerless to prevent them. Will you please look into the matter and take steps to have the deed completed?

The original plan of the line is probably with the right of way deeds, and, if so, I shall be much obliged if you will send it to me in order that I may have a copy made and that we may be able to properly define and protect our boundaries. I beg respectfully to ask your early attention to this matter. •

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 16th January, 1892.

The Hon. R. W. SCOTT, Ottawa.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing a list of lands at Fort William for which a patent is required by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and to inform you that your letter and the accompanying lists have been transferred to the department of railways and canals, as the lands in question, not being Dominion lands, cannot be dealt with by the minister of the interior.

In this connection, I enclose for your information a copy of a letter which was written by the acting deputy minister of the interior to the secretary of the railways and canals department on the 27th August last.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary*.

SUB-PART "E" of Part 3, consisting of copies of correspondence respecting "The Buffalo Lake Branch," etc., of the company's line.

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 24th April, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have to-day forwarded to the department of railways a plan of a proposed branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to be known as "The Buffalo Lake branch." Will you kindly apply to them for a copy of the plan? In the meantime, I send you herewith a map on which the proposed extension is approximately shown. In order to secure our right of way perhaps you will make a reserve on each side of the line as shown on the map, and as was done in the case of the Manitoba South-Western extensions.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 28th April, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant covering a map of a proposed extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway to be known as the "Buffalo Lake branch," shown approximately, and stating that you have forwarded a copy of this branch line to the department of railways. On receipt of a copy of that plan, your application to have a reserve made on each side of the line will be considered.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary*.



C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 6th May, 1891.

HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to say that this company has located a branch line within the meaning of clause eleven of the original contract, confirmed by the Act 44 Victoria, chapter 1, to be known as the Buffalo Lake branch, and filed plans of this line in the department of railways and canals on the 25th ultimo.

The company is advised that if the lands, which it will get under existing arrangements from areas already set apart for that purpose, including the belt on each side of the Lake Dauphin extension of the Selkirk branch, should be less in quantity than the residue of the subsidy to which it is now entitled under the said contract, then it will be entitled to take, on account of the deficiency, the lands fairly fit for settlement in the odd-numbered sections within a belt extending back twenty-four miles deep on each side of the branch located as above mentioned.

The company desires to be in a position to resort to this right, if necessary, and I am therefore to ask that for the present the lands in the said odd-numbered sections be not disposed of by the government, but be reserved to be applied, if required, towards the fulfilment of the said contract.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 28th May, 1891.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. BURGESS,—I did not, as I remember, definitely reply to your observation, when I had the pleasure of seeing you the other day, concerning the company's intentions as regards the Lake Dauphin and Buffalo Lake branches, plans of which have been filed. I may say, for your information, that these two lines were laid out as the result of all the company's examinations north of its main line, and with special reference to the location of the Manitoba and North-Western, the Long Lake and Saskatchewan and the Calgary and Edmonton lines, so as to form a comprehensive system; with the same object in view that led the company to lay out its system in southern Manitoba and southern Assiniboia, namely, that while some time might elapse before the system is fully carried out, all extensions and branches undertaken meantime should be made to conform to it instead of working at random and having as a final result a system made up of strings and shreds tied together without rhyme or reason. When the two lines in question will be built must depend upon circumstances justifying them, the company's present intention being to fully complete its southern system first, and then to go on doing something each year northwards.

Yours very truly,

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 29th September, 1891.

The Hon. EDGAR DEWDNEY, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to my letters to you dated respectively the 4th and 6th of May last, the first of which gave you notice of the location and filing of the plans of a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway to be known as the Lake Dauphin extension of the Selkirk branch, and the last of which gave you a similar notice in respect of another branch to be known as the Buffalo Lake branch.

Each of these letters contained a request on behalf of this company, that the lands in the odd numbered sections lying within a belt extending 24 miles deep on each side of the branch to which it referred, should be for the present, not disposed of by the government, but be reserved to be applied, if required, towards the fulfilment of the contract confirmed by the Act 44 Victoria, chapter one.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company not having been informed that the government assented to this request, and having heard that the government is pro-

posing to deal with these lands as if they were still at its disposal, I am instructed to address you again, and to say that this company claims that, after the location and filing of the plans of the branches above named, all lands fairly fit for settlement in the odd-numbered sections within each of the belts above described became positively a portion of the subsidy to which this company is entitled under the said contract and statute, in the same way as if they were within the belt of the main line described in the contract; and that they will become released from the claims of this company only if and when the residue of the company's land subsidy has been satisfied from other sources.

Considering the fact that there is an existing agreement between the government and the company by which the company may, within a few weeks, namely, on or before the 31st day of December next, select from an area described for that purpose in the said agreement, namely, land sufficient to satisfy a considerable portion of its subsidy, it seemed to the company to be a most reasonable proposition, that the government should not assume to deal with the lands in question until after lists of the lands to be selected as aforesaid had been furnished to the government pursuant to the provisions of that agreement. When these lists are sent in, both parties will be in a position to estimate very closely the acreage of lands required in these branch line belts to make up the residue of the company's subsidy.

I am specially instructed to say that this company contends that until the company's subsidy is fully satisfied, any disposition by the government of the lands in the belts above referred to subsequent to the location of the said branch railways would be contrary to the compact now existing, and would be depriving this company of its legal rights in respect of them.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

OTTAWA, 27th January, 1892.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R.Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—I find that the receipt of your letter of the 29th September last, having further reference to yours of the 4th and 6th of May, in regard to the Lake Dauphin extension of the Selkirk branch, and the Buffalo Lake branch of your railway, has not been formally acknowledged, and I take the opportunity now of repairing the omission. At the same time, by the minister's direction, I beg to say that your contentions involve points of law which will finally have to be dealt with by the minister of justice. Meantime, the minister desires that the silence of the department during the interval which has passed since the receipt of your letter should not be considered by the company as an admission on his part that he agrees to the propositions contained in it.

Yours very truly,

A. M. BURGESS, *D.M.I.*

SUB-PART "F" of Part 3, consisting of copies of correspondence, etc., respecting matters appertaining to the Glenboro' extension of the Souris Branch of the company's line.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, SECRETARY'S BRANCH, OTTAWA, 1st Dec., 1890.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—As you have not yet furnished this department with the plans showing the right of way and station grounds of the Souris branch of your railway, also of the Glenboro' extension of the same, I beg to draw your attention to the fact and to ask that you will kindly have them forwarded here as soon as possible, these plans to cover both even and odd-numbered sections. If they are filed here with as little delay as possible it will prevent delay in the preparation of patents for your lands.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 12th January, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that by order in council dated the 31st ultimo, the time for the completion of the line of railway described in the order in council of the 14th June, 1889, relating to the Glenboro' branch, has been extended to the 1st November next.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 31st December, 1890.*

On a report dated 26th December, 1890, from the minister of the interior, stating that by order in council of the 14th June, 1889, granting to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, subject to the approval of parliament, and subsequently confirmed by the Act 53 Vic., cap. 4, a land subsidy in aid of the construction of a line of railway from a point on the company's branch from Brandon to Melita, in an easterly direction to Glenboro', a distance of about 60 miles, it was provided that the company should commence the construction of the road during the season of 1889 and complete, adequately equip and have the whole running, to the satisfaction of the government, on or before the 31st day of December, 1890.

The minister further states that the company now represent that they have not been able to build more than  $27\frac{5}{8}$  miles of this road, and ask that the time for the completion of the remainder be extended to the end of next year.

The minister sees no objection to complying, to a reasonable extent, with this application, and he therefore recommends that the time for the completion of the line of railway described in the order in council of the 14th June, 1889, hereinbefore mentioned, be extended to the 1st November, 1891.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th June, 1889.*

On a report dated 11th June, 1889, from the minister of the interior, stating that Mr. Drinkwater, the Secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, represents that it is the intention of the company, if they can obtain from the government a land subsidy similar to that granted them by order in council of the 18th May, 1889, to construct a branch from a point on the proposed line running south-westerly from Brandon in an easterly direction to Glenboro', one of the termini of the Manitoba South-Western Railway, the proposed line being shown approximately on the annexed sketch, marked in red.

The minister further states that the line of railway in question, which is virtually an extension of the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway, would run through a part of the country which is being rapidly settled and which is much in need of such railway facilities as this branch would afford, and he therefore recommends that, subject to the approval of parliament, a grant of 6,400 acres be made to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the proposed branch line from a point on the line of railway running south-westerly from Brandon to Glenboro', one of the termini of the Manitoba South-Western Railway, a distance of about 60 miles, the said line being shown approximately on the annexed sketch, marked in red; the grant to be subject, however, to the following terms and conditions, namely:—

1. That the lands to be set apart for the purpose of the grant shall be lands fairly fit for settlement and shall consist of such tract or sections as shall hereafter

be agreed upon by the minister of the interior and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, subject, however, to the approval of the governor in council.

2. That the company shall reimburse to the government the cost of surveying the lands, and other incidental expenses, the same being hereby fixed at ten cents per acre.

3. That the location, gauge, grades and mileage of the railway be submitted to and approved by the minister of railways.

4. That each *bonâ fide* settler found on land granted to the company at the time such is earned, the minister of the interior being the judge in the event of any dispute as to his *bonâ fides*, shall have the right to retain the land occupied by him to the extent of 320 acres, on paying the company therefor at a rate not exceeding in any case \$2.50 per acre, payable one-fourth in cash, and one-fourth in each of the three succeeding years, with interest on the unpaid balance at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum.

5. That the company shall commence the construction of the railway during the present season, and shall complete, adequately equip and have running to the satisfaction of the government the whole length of the line, about 60 miles in length, on or before the 31st day of December, 1890, and that should the company make default and fail to commence and complete the construction of the said railway within the time stipulated, then the lands to which they would otherwise have been entitled and which may be unearned at the time shall be forfeited, and all claim to the same on the part of the company shall be void.

6. That for the purpose of the grant, the railway shall be divided into three sections of twenty miles each, and on the completion of each such section to the satisfaction of the government the land grant applicable thereto shall be conveyed to the company.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 23rd March, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Interior Department, Ottawa.

SIR,—The plans and descriptions for right of way of the Glenboro' extension of the Souris branch have been sent to the department of railways (together with right of way plans), and the department has been requested to transfer them to you.

I now enclose a list of patents required, together with copy of a letter from our land commissioner, to which I would ask your attention.

I enclose the following deeds referred to in that letter:—

Wm. Turnbull to the Canadian Pacific Railway, of part S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  31-7-15 W.

Joseph Beal to the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Company, part S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  18-7-14 W.

Jas Caslich to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of part S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  18-7-14 W.

John Patterson to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of part S.W. 28-7-15 W.

Jerome Henry to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of part N.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  30-7-15 W.

I shall be glad to have the patents and information required by the land commissioner as soon as possible.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

LAND DEPARTMENT, C. P. R. Co., WINNIPEG, MAN., 16th March, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—Along with the plans of the Glenboro' extension, Souris branch, I am sending you a list of the lands taken up by the right of way and station grounds for

which we desire patents; also plans and descriptions in triplicate, prepared in accordance with the understanding arrived at with the officials of the department of the interior at Ottawa.

Before going on with like work for the main line I would be glad if these plans and descriptions of the Glenboro' extension were submitted to the proper officers of the department of the interior, and ascertained whether they give the information necessary.

In case where the owner of the land through which the line passes has not yet obtained his patent, but has been entered for the same previous to the location of the line of railway, I accompany the description with the deed from the holder of the property.

This ought to be sufficient to enable the department to issue the patent for the right of way straight to the company.

Yours truly,

L. A. HAMILTON, *Land Commissioner.*

PATENTS required from the Dominion Government—Canadian Pacific Railway.  
GLENBORO' EXTENSION, SOURIS BRANCH.

Section.	Township.	Range.	—
S. W. 17	7	14 W.	
S. E. 18	7	14 W.	Deed sent herewith.
S. W. 18	7	14 W.	do do
N. E. 13	7	15 W.	
N. W. 13	7	15 W.	
S. E. 13	7	15 W.	
S. E. 23	7	15 W.	
S. W. 23	7	15 W.	
N. W. 22	7	15 W.	
N. E. 21	7	15 W.	
N. W. 21	7	15 W.	
S. W. 28	7	15 W.	do do
S. E. 29	7	15 W.	
S. W. 29	7	15 W.	
N. W. 29	7	15 W.	
N. E. 30	7	15 W.	do do
S. E. 31	7	15 W.	do do
S. W. 31	7	15 W.	
S. W. 2	8	16 W.	
N. E. 5	8	16 W.	
N. W. 5	8	16 W.	
N. W. 3	8	16 W.	
S. W. 31	7	17 W.	
N. 29	7	18 W.	
S. E. 25	7	19 W.	
N. W. 24	7	19 W.	
N. E. 29	7	19 W.	
S. E. 32	7	19 W.	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 6th May, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 23rd March last respecting the plans and descriptions for right of way of the Glenboro' extension of the Souris branch, I am directed to send you herewith a copy of a memorandum prepared by Mr. W. F. King, of the surveyor general's branch, for such action as may be necessary. The plans are returned herewith.

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

LYNDWODE PERIERA, *Assistant Secretary.*

## TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA, 5th May, 1891.

*Memorandum.*

The following remarks are submitted upon the plans and descriptions of the Glenboro' extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway, by D.L.S. J. Lonsdale Doupe:—

The intention of my letter of the 4th February was that the descriptions and the plans should both be complete, so that either should show precisely what lands are taken for right of way.

The descriptions furnished are not at all in accordance with that letter. No metes or bounds are given. They read as follows:—"All that portion \* \* \* \* \* which lies between two lines on opposite sides of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Glenboro extension, Souris branch, etc."

Nothing is given in the description to show whereabouts in the section the railway is.

As to the plans, they ought to be complete, so as to serve as a record, as in a registry office. On the plans in question the distance from the nearest survey corner is given in intersecting section lines (except in one case, the E. boundary of section 4, township 8, range 16, where it is omitted). The distances along the track are also given.

This information is sufficient when the railway line is straight within the section, but when a curve occurs the bearings should be given, as well as the radius and length of the curve (these latter are shown on the plans). Of course, when the line across the section next east and west is straight, the bearings in these sections can be found from the measured distances from the section corners, on the assumption that the sections are of theoretical form, but such calculated bearing, if carried forward into another section, cannot be depended upon to make the survey close on the section lines. Each bearing, or at least angle, with the section line, should, therefore, be given.

The titles to the plans ought to give, besides the section, township and range, the number of the initial meridian.

I think that the surveyor should make the affidavit of personal performance, and of correctness of the survey and plan, at any rate where the lands affected are Dominion lands.

The plans furnished are merely blue prints. I am doubtful as to the permanence of these, and consequently as to the advisability of receiving them as plans of record.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. KING, *Chief Astronomer.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 5th May, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—With reference to the correspondence between yourself and Mr. Hamilton on the subject of descriptions of right of way, copy of which is herewith for convenience of reference, I send you a copy of the letter which I wrote to the surveyor general, and of his reply.

Yours sincerely,  
A. M. BURGESS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 25th April, 1891.

E. DEVILLE, Esq., Surveyor General, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. DEVILLE,—I understand from Mr. Goodeve that the whole question of these descriptions, and the plans forwarded here, is before you at the present time, but that instead of describing the right of way by metes and bounds all through, the description gives only bearing and distance of the railway from the quarter-section corner at the point where the railway intersects the quarter-section line. I think

this was what was agreed to between Messrs. King, Ogilvie and myself, representing the government, and Judge Clark and Mr. Hamilton, representing the railway. Please show this to Mr. King and get him to state in writing whether my recollection is correct.

Yours sincerely,

A. M. BURGESS.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA, 1st May, 1891.

(*Memorandum.*)

The Surveyor General, Topographical Survey Branch.

The agreement that was arrived at with Judge Clark and Mr. Hamilton was that descriptions of the right of way were to be made double, that is, the metes and bounds were to be given beginning from and closing upon the section lines, together with the description of the right of way boundary, as being 49½ feet from the centre of the track as at present existing; the description to be so worded as to give greater weight to the railway track as the reference mark—just as, in private practice, a land owner intending to make the wall of a building the limit of land to be conveyed, describes by metes and bounds for the information of the registrar but makes the wall the absolute boundary of the conveyance.

It was further agreed, on Mr. Hamilton's representation, that quarter-section corners are very frequently not so well located as section corners in the original survey, and are subject to change of position in a re-survey, and that the connection need not be made between the railway and quarter section corners on the quartering lines of the sections, provided that the plans be made sufficiently complete to locate accurately, on the assumption of straight boundaries of sections, in area and position, the several portions of right of way in the quarter section.

The further agreement lately made with Mr. Stewart, of the chief engineer's office, is that metes and bounds need not be given of both sides of the right of way, but that these boundaries may be described as parallel to the centre of line of the railway, this latter line to be properly described by bearings and distances.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. KING, *Chief Astronomer.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA, 4th May, 1891.

(*Memorandum.*)

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Deputy Minister of the Interior.

A memorandum is herewith submitted from Mr. King in which he sets forth that the essential point of the agreement with Judge Clark and Mr. Hamilton is that their descriptions are to be so worded as to make the railway line the primary, but not the only evidence of the position of the boundaries of the right of way, but that the agreement does not dispense with the necessity of a full description by metes and bounds, which is required to enable the department to deal with the remainder of the sections and quarter sections.

The acting surveyor general's circular letter of 4th February to the secretaries of railway companies does not conflict with this agreement. Mr. King informs me that, at your direction, he showed the draft of the circular to Mr. Hamilton for the express purpose of avoiding any misunderstanding of that kind.

Mr. King is preparing a memorandum on the plans and descriptions of the Glenboro' extension of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway which will be forwarded immediately.

Respectfully submitted,

E. DEVILLE, *Surveyor General.*

LAND DEPARTMENT, C. P. R. Co., WINNIPEG, MAN., 10th April, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—I understand from Mr. Stewart, the company's engineer, that the blue plans and descriptions of the Glenboro' extension I sent to you for filing with the department of the interior are in the hands of the department of railways and canals. I was anxious that these should be considered by the department of the interior at an early date, as it would be unfortunate if we prepared information of a like nature for the main and branch lines and it did not satisfy the departmental officers. Will you please see that these papers are transferred to the department of the interior?

The question of liens on odd-numbered sections for seed grain advanced by the government has again come up. I would like to know whether you have been able to discuss this matter at Ottawa. In the meantime, as it was necessary that we should discharge one of these liens in order to carry out a sale, I have paid the government claim under protest, amounting to \$59.

Yours truly,

L. A. HAMILTON, *Land Commissioner.*

C. P. R. Co., WESTERN DIVISION,

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MAN., 22nd May, 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—*Re* north-west  $\frac{1}{4}$  section 22, township 7, range 15, west. The Canadian Pacific Railway, Glenboro' extension, Souris branch, runs through the above mentioned quarter section. Will you kindly let me know if the right of way for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be reserved from the patent for the said quarter section?

Yours truly,

THOMAS NIXON, *Right of Way Agent.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 3rd June, 1891.

THOMAS NIXON, Esq., Right of Way Agent, C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, asking whether the right of way for the Glenboro' extension of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be reserved out of the north-west quarter of section 22, township 7, range 15, west of the 1st meridian, and to inform you that this land has been allotted to the Manitoba university as a portion of the land subsidy granted as an endowment to that institution, but that before its transfer care will be taken that the right of way for the railway is reserved.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 20th June, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose herewith copy of a letter from our land commissioner, with the plans and descriptions of right of way and station grounds of the Glenboro' extension of the Souris branch therein referred to.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

NOTE.—Letter of which copy is enclosed is that of 16th June, 1891, from Mr. L. A. Hamilton, Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to Mr. Drinkwater, Secretary.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 26th June, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing plans and descriptions of the right of way and station grounds of the Glenboro' extension of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which are mentioned in the copy of a letter from the land commissioner of the company, which was also received.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 29th July, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a letter from the land commissioner of your company, also plans and descriptions of the right of way and station grounds of the Glenboro' extension of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I am directed to inform you that these plans and descriptions were referred to the surveyor general for his report as to their sufficiency, and he states in reply as follows:—

“Respecting the statement of the land commissioner in his letter of the 16th June, 1891, that he understood from the deputy minister that the descriptions supplied for the right of way were satisfactory to me, I have to say that the land commissioner must have misunderstood the deputy minister. The descriptions supplied, although perfectly covering the requirements of the railway, are useless for our purposes. The form of these descriptions was agreed upon between Judge Clark and the deputy minister, and there has to my knowledge been no change in the agreement arrived at then.”

It will therefore be necessary for your company to provide plans and descriptions as originally agreed upon.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
FRANK S. CHECKLEY, *Acting Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 4th August, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

MY DEAR HALL,—Referring to the acting assistant secretary's letter of the 29th ultimo, there is evidently some misapprehension about this matter which I shall be much obliged if you will clear up. I send you all the correspondence, from which you will gather that Mr. Burgess approved of the description as furnished. Kindly have the patents issued as arranged and return all papers.

Yours truly,

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

LAND DEPARTMENT, C. P. R. Co., WINNIPEG, MAN., 1st August, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary, Montreal.

*Re Right of Way, Glenboro' Extension.*

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your telegram of this date, I enclose the correspondence on this subject. I am surprised that this matter has come up again. I visited Ottawa for the express purpose of arriving at a conclusion. After discussing the subject with Mr. Burgess, he told me that on Captain Deville's return to the office after his recent illness he went over the plans and descriptions and was quite satisfied, and that there was no need of my doing anything further in connection therewith, and that the patents would issue in due course based on the

descriptions supplied. I understand, of course, any new work is to be furnished to the department in a different way, in accordance with the description arrived at between Mr. King and Mr. Stewart.

Yours truly,

L. A. HAMILTON, *Land Commissioner.*

LAND DEPARTMENT, C. P. R. Co., WINNIPEG, MAN., 16th June, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—I send to-day by value package the plans and descriptions of right of way and station grounds on the Glenboro' extension, Souris branch, recently returned from the department of the interior.

I learned from Mr. Burgess that the descriptions are satisfactory to the surveyor general. These include:—S.W. 17-7-14 W., N.E., N.W., S.E. 13, S.E., S.W. 23, N.W. 22, N.E., N.W. 21, S.W. 28, N.E. 30, S.E., S.W. 31-7-15, Stockton station ground, 21-7-15, pipe line, 31-7-15, N.W., S.W., S.E. 29-7-15, S.W. 18-7-14, S.W. 2, N.W. 3, N.E., N.W. 5-8-16, S.W. 31-7-17, N.E., N.W. 29-7-18, N.E. 29-7-19, S.E. 25, N.W. 24, S.E. 32-7-19, Treesbank, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  5-18-16.

With regard to the objection made to plans being blue prints, and therefore not permanent, I would say that it was not intended that these should be referred to in the patent. They were sent in order that the descriptions might be more readily understood. The permanent plan for which these blue prints are made is on file in the department of railways and canals. Permanent copies are also registered in the various registry offices in Manitoba for the district in which the land is located, so that there is no occasion to send the blue prints to the registry office with the patent. If the department of the interior desire a permanent plan, a copy can be obtained from the department of railways and canals.

Yours truly,

L. A. HAMILTON, *Land Commissioner.*

20th June, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose herewith copy of a letter from our land commissioner, with the plans and descriptions of right of way and station grounds of the Glenboro' extension of the Souris branch, therein referred to.

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

(Original letter not signed), *Secretary.*

(Telegram.)

From MONTREAL, 31st July, 1891.

To L. A. HAMILTON.

Your 16th June right of way description not yet satisfactory to surveyor general, who says he did not agree to them; return papers.

C. DRINKWATER.

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 9th May, 1891.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq., Land Commissioner.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 16th March, I now enclose a letter from the Department of the Interior respecting the plans and descriptions of the right of way of the Glenboro' extension. I also return the plans referred to.

I sent you a day or two ago copies of other documents on this subject received from the department.

Yours truly,

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

C.P.R. Co., WESTERN DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
WINNIPEG, MAN., 16th May, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—Description of company's right of way. Referring to the annexed, I have seen Mr. Stewart, company's engineer, who states that his understanding of this matter, as is given on pages 4 and 5 of Mr. King's memorandum, is as follows:—  
"I must say I do not see the use of a double description, provided the railway line is definitely and accurately described. If the description by metes and bounds of outside boundaries agrees with that from the centre line of the railway, it seems to me to be superfluous; if it does not agree, it is worse than useless."

Yours truly,

W. WHYTE, *General Superintendent.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 13th August, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 23rd March last, for the delay in acknowledging which I must apologize, but as a number of other communications were placed on top of it on the file of papers, it was overlooked, I am directed to say that the land mentioned in the list which accompanied it are clear with the following exceptions:

South-west quarter of section 2, township 8, range 16, west of the 1st meridian, patented to William R. Lundy on the 29th February, 1884.

North-west  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 3, township 8, range 16, west of the 1st meridian, a time sale to R. Z. Rogers, dated the 19th May, 1881, not yet patented.

North-west  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 24, township 7, range 19, west of the 1st meridian, patented to James Long on the 5th August, 1886.

South-east  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 32, township 7, range 19, west of the 1st meridian, the homestead entry of John Kerr, dated the 14th February, 1882, not yet patented.

In the cases mentioned the portions required for the right of way will have to be secured from the owners of the lands.

Five of the parcels of land mentioned by you are school lands and must be dealt with according to the rule already adopted, of which you are aware.

The assignments from John Patterson, Jerome Henry and James Caslick can be registered in the books of the department upon the receipt here of the necessary registration fees.

The assignment from Joseph Beal, which accompanied your said letter, of the right of way through the south-west  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 18, township 7, range 14, west of the 1st meridian, which is in favour of the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company, is to be replaced by one in favour of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as the railway for which the right of way is required in this instance is the Glenboro' extension of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. CHECKLEY, *Acting Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 22nd August, 1891.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. BURGESS,—Has anything further been done about the right of way descriptions discussed when I was last in Ottawa?

Yours very truly,

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 19th Nov. 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—In reply to your note of the 18th, I beg to enclose herewith for your information, copies of two orders in council, dated the 2nd instant,

extending to the 1st November, 1892, the time within which your company are required to complete the Glenboro' and Souris branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Yours sincerely,

A. M. BURGESS.

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd November, 1891.*

On a report, dated 24th October, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by order in council of the 18th May, 1889, provision was made for a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile, to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to aid in the construction of a branch line of railway from a point at or near Brandon, south-westerly to or near township 3, range 27, west of the 1st meridian, and thence westerly a total distance of 100 miles, and also for a like grant for a branch from the line above described easterly to Deloraine, a distance of 25 miles, one of the conditions being that the 125 miles of railway should be completed, adequately equipped and running on or before the 31st December, 1890. The time for the completion of the work was afterwards extended, by order in council of the 31st December, 1890, to the 1st November, 1891.

The minister further states that a communication has been received from the secretary of the railway company stating that of the first mentioned line of 100 miles, the portion extending from Kemnay, on the main line, to Melita, a distance of 59 miles, has been constructed and is now in operation, and the grading of the remaining 41 miles has been completed. The 25-mile branch from Melita easterly to Deloraine has been partially graded; but owing to the impossibility of getting the rails on the ground in time, the company fear that the work may not be completed within the specified time. They undertake, however, to complete it without avoidable delay, and the secretary points out that the grading of the further extension westward to the coal fields is well advanced.

The minister, under the circumstances, recommends that the time for the completion of the 125 miles of railway first referred to be extended to the 1st November, 1892.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk of the Privy Council.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd November, 1891.*

On a report, dated 24th of October, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by order in council of the 14th June, 1889, provision was made for a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to aid in the construction of a branch line of railway from a point on the proposed line from Kemnay to Melita, easterly to Glenboro', a distance of about 60 miles. By order in council of the 31st December, 1890, the time for the completion of the work was extended to the 1st November, 1891.

The minister further states that the company now represent that 26.7 miles of this road (from Glenboro' to Nesbitt) have been constructed and are in operation, and that the remainder has been partially graded, but that owing to the impossibility of getting the necessary rails on the ground in time, the work may not be completed within the time specified.

The minister, under the circumstances, recommends that a further extension of time up to the 1st November, 1892, be granted, within which the company undertake to complete the work.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk of the Privy Council.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 22nd January, 1892.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—With further reference to the departmental letter of the 13th August last, in the matter of the assignments from John Patterson, Jerome Henry and James Caslick, conveying to your company the right of way through the lands entered for by these persons, I am directed to inform you that these assignments have been registered in the books of this department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 24th February, 1892.

— STEWART, Esq., Land Department, C.P.R. Co., Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith a blank form of affidavit to be placed on plans of surveys made for this department.

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

E. DEVILLE, *Surveyor General.*

NOTE.—This affidavit is not to be filled in before a request to that effect has been received from the department of interior.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Dominion land surveyor, make oath and say that I have, in my own proper person, according to law and the instructions of the surveyor general, faithfully and correctly executed the survey shown by the foregoing plan; and that the said plan is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God.

Sworn before me at

this day of \_\_\_\_\_

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*D.L.S.*

SUR-PART "G" of Part 3, consisting of copies of correspondence respecting the Souris Branch, etc., of the company's line.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 8th September, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—The department of railways and canals has filed here the location plan of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, also one for the Deloraine extension of this branch, but I am to state that it will be necessary for this department to have the right of way plan showing the area in each quarter-section occupied by the railway. Please state whether such a plan has been filed with the department of railways and canals.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. CHECKLEY, *Acting Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 22nd September, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to the assistant secretary's letter of the 8th instant (ref. no. 206529) respecting plans of the Souris branch, I find that location plans of this branch were filed in the department of railways on the following dates:—

Kemnay to Melita, 16th August, 1889; Glenboro' extension, 21st March, 1891; Deloraine extension, 12th August, 1890. On these plans was shown the area in each quarter section occupied by the railway.

With respect to the plan of the line between Kemnay and Melita, I find that some changes have been made from the original location, and new plans are now being prepared, which will be filed as soon as they can be completed.

With respect to the Deloraine extension, I may say that it has not yet been definitely decided whether this extension will run to Melita or Napinka, and I beg to ask, therefore, that the reserve of right of way may be made sufficient to cover the latter point should the line be diverted in that direction.

As regards the Glenboro' extension, I beg to state that the line has been completed to station 1424, on the plans filed in March last, and that the location from that point to Souris may be considered final.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary*.

C.P.R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 28th September, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—By order in council of 18th May, 1889, a land grant of 6,400 acres a mile was made for the Souris branch from Kemnay to or near township 3, range 27, west 1st (Melita), thence westerly a total distance of 100 miles, the line to be completed by 1st November this year.

The portion of this line extending from Kemnay to Melita, 59 miles, has been constructed and is now in operation, and the grading of the remaining 41 miles has been completed. It is possible, however, that owing to the impossibility of getting the necessary rails on the ground in time, these 41 miles may not be completed within the time specified in the order in council. The work will, however, be completed without avoidable delay, and I may state that the grading of the further extension westward to the coal fields, to be finished by December, 1892, *vide* order in council of 7th February, 1891, is well advanced.

A further land grant for an extension of the same branch from Melita easterly to Deloraine 25 miles, was made by the order in council first cited, to be completed by same date. This portion of the line has been partially graded, but its completion will be delayed for the same reasons as those given above in regard to the extension westward from Melita, and for the further reason that in view of the importance of completing the extension to the coal fields at the earliest possible date, work is being concentrated upon that section.

By order in council of 14th June, 1889, a similar grant was made for an extension from a point on the line between Kemnay and Melita to Glenboro' 26·7 miles, of this extension, from Glenboro' to Nesbitt, have been constructed and are in operation, leaving 17·3 miles to be completed on which grading has been partially done. For the same reasons, this line will not be completed within the time fixed by the order in council.

Under the circumstances above stated, I have the honour to request that a further extension of time of say twelve months for the completion of the said lines may be granted.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary*.

(*Telegram.*)

MONTREAL, 23rd October, 1891.

To A. M. BURGESS, Ottawa.

Please bear in mind order in council extending time completion portions of Souris branch, see official letter 28th Sept.

C. DRINKWATER.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd November, 1891.

On a report dated 24th October, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by order in council of the 18th May, 1889, provision was made for a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile, to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to aid in the

construction of a branch line of railway from a point at or near Brandon south-westerly to or near township 3, range 27, west of the 1st meridian, and thence westerly a total distance of 100 miles, and also for a like grant for a branch from the line above described easterly to Deloraine, a distance of 25 miles, one of the conditions being that the 125 miles of railway should be completed, adequately equipped and running on or before the 31st December, 1890. The time for the completion of the work was afterwards extended, by order in council of the 31st December, 1890, to the 1st November, 1891.

The minister further states that a communication has been received from the secretary of the railway company, stating that of the first mentioned line of 100 miles, the portion extending from Kemnay, on the main line, to Melita, a distance of 59 miles, has been constructed and is now in operation, and the grading of the remaining 41 miles has been completed. The 25-mile branch from Melita easterly to Deloraine has been partially graded; but owing to the impossibility of getting the rails on the ground in time, the company fear that the work may not be completed within the specified time. They undertake, however, to complete it without avoidable delay, and the secretary points out that the grading of the further extension westward to the coal fields is well advanced.

The minister, under the circumstances, recommends that the time for the completion of the 125 miles of railway first referred to be extended to the 1st November, 1892.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk of the Privy Council.*

SUB-PART "H" of Part 3, consisting of copies of correspondence, etc., respecting matters appertaining to the right of way of the Souris Branch of the company's line.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 19th May, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the south-west quarter of section 36, township 5, range 24, west of the 1st meridian, and a copy of an assignment from William J. Higgins, the person who holds pre-emption entry for this quarter-section, and who has now paid in full therefor, has been filed here by Mr. Thomas Nixon, but it will be necessary, in order that the right of way should be reserved in the patent, to issue to Higgins for this land, that the original of this assignment be filed here, together with \$2 registration fee. Please have this attended to as soon as possible, so that there need be no delay in the issue of Higgins' patent.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., WESTERN DIVISION,

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MAN., 29th May, 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Re S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  36-5-24 West.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., to Mr. Drinkwater, having reference to the above quarter-section, I beg to send you herewith a certified copy of the deed from William Higgins to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the lands required for the right of way in the west half of section 36, township 5, range 24, west.

This deed was doubtless not made in duplicate, and the original is therefore in the registry office and cannot be obtained. A certified copy ought to serve all the purposes of the original.

Yours truly,

J. A. M. AIKINS, *Solicitor C.P.R.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 20th June, 1891.

J. A. M. AIKINS, Esq., Solicitor C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the assignment which was enclosed therewith has been duly registered in the books of the department, and the patent in the name of William John Higgins, for the south-west quarter of section 36, township 5, range 24, west of the 1st meridian, less the right of way of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, amounting to 5·13 acres, is now in course of preparation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., WESTERN DIVISION,  
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MAN., 3rd July, 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

*Re N. W. 14-8-21 W. 1st.*

SIR,—Kindly advise me whether the patent has yet issued for this land; if so, when, and to whom, and if the right of way of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been reserved.

Yours truly,

J. A. M. AIKINS, *Solicitor C.P.R.*

C. P. R. Co., WESTERN DIVISION,  
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MAN., 3rd July, 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

*Re N. E. 22-6-23 W. 1st.*

SIR,—Kindly advise me whether the patent for this land has yet issued; if so, when, and to whom, and whether the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Souris branch, has been reserved.

Yours truly,

J. A. M. AIKINS, *Solicitor C.P.R.*

C. P. R. Co., WESTERN DIVISION,  
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MAN., 30th June, 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

*Re N. W. ¼ 34-2-29 W. 1st.*

SIR,—Kindly advise me if the patent has been issued for above lands; if so, when, and to whom, and if it contains any special reservations.

Also please advise me whether, if the patent has not yet issued, the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Souris branch, will be reserved.

Yours truly,

J. A. M. AIKINS, *Solicitor C.P.R.*

C. P. R. Co., WESTERN DIVISION,  
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MAN., 3rd July, 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

*Re N. W. 18-9-20 W. 1st.*

SIR,—Kindly advise me whether the patent for above land has yet issued; if so, to whom, and when, and whether the right of way of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been reserved.

Yours truly,

J. A. M. AIKINS, *Solicitor C.P.R.*



C. P. R. Co., WESTERN DIVISION,  
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MAN., 3rd July, 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

*Re S.W. 18-9-20 W. 1st.*

SIR,—Kindly advise me whether patent for above land has yet issued; if so, when, and to whom, and whether the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Souris branch, has been reserved.

Yours truly,  
J. A. M. AIKINS, *Solicitor C.P.R.*

C. P. R. Co., WESTERN DIVISION,  
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MAN., 3rd July, 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior.

*Re N.E. 36-5-24 W. 1st.*

SIR,—Kindly advise me whether the patent for this land has issued; if so, when, to whom, and if same contains any special reservations.

Yours truly,  
J. A. M. AIKINS, *Solicitor C.P.R.*

C. P. R. Co., WESTERN DIVISION,  
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MAN., 3rd July, 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa,

*Re S.W. 12-9-21 W. 1st.*

SIR,—Kindly advise me whether the patent has issued for above land; and if so, when, and to whom, and whether the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Souris branch, has been reserved.

Yours truly,  
J. A. M. AIKINS, *Solicitor C.P.R.*

C. P. R. Co., WESTERN DIVISION,  
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MAN., 3rd July, 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

*Re S.W. 2-5-25 W. 1st.*

SIR,—Kindly advise me whether patent has issued for above land; if so, when, and to whom, and if the right of way of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been reserved.

Should the patent not have issued, please advise me whether this right of way will be reserved.

Yours truly,  
J. A. M. AIKINS, *Solicitor C.P.R.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 27th August, 1891.

J. A. M. AIKINS, Esq., Solicitor C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed to inform you that no patent has issued for the north-east quarter of section 24, township 4, range 26, west 1st meridian.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
FRANK S. CHECKLEY, *Acting Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 2nd September, 1891.

J. A. M. AIKINS, Esq., Solicitor C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 3rd July last, I am directed to inform you that no patent has issued for section 9, township 3, range 34, west of the 1st meri-

dian, and that this department has not yet been furnished with a plan of the location of the line of the Souris branch of the C. P. Railway, west of range 27.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
FRANK S. CHECKLEY, *Acting Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 7th September, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—On the 5th December, 1889, Mr. J. A. M. Aikins forwarded here a deed from James Moore to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company conveying the right of way through the south-west quarter of section 12, township 9, range 21, west of the 1st meridian, the area of which is given as .08 of an acre. Mr. Moore made entry for this quarter section as a homestead and pre-emption some years ago, the pre-emption being the east half thereof, and has paid in full for the land, so that the patent therefor may now be issued, but, in order that the right of way of your company may be reserved in the patent, it will be necessary for you to file here \$2 in payment of the registration fee for the assignment in question.

In connection with the right of way of the Souris branch of your railway, which is the one which crosses the land, I am to state that the department is not in possession of the right of way plan, only the location plan having been filed here by the department of railways and canals.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
FRANK S. CHECKLEY, *Acting Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., WESTERN DIVISION,  
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MAN., 4th September, 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

*Re N. E. 1-24-4-26, W. 1st.*

SIR,—Will you kindly inform me whether the right of way of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be reserved from the patent for above quarter section when same issues.

A copy of a deed of such right of way from W. H. Crowell to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been filed in your department.

Yours truly,

J. A. M. AIKINS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 20th November, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—My attention has just been called to the fact that your letter of the 10th October, 1890, respecting the question of the payment by your company of the usual registration fee of \$2 for each assignment from a homesteader to the company of land required for right of way purposes, has never been replied to.

With that letter you forward a copy of a letter addressed to you upon the subject by Mr. J. A. M. Aikins, on the 1st October, 1890.

Some time afterwards the whole matter was considered here, and the decision I arrived at was in effect as follows:—That under the ruling already given by the department of justice, neither the land nor any interest in it was ever vested in the settlers, by whom the deeds in question were respectively executed; that the land is and always has been vested in the crown; that, being so vested, the crown is bound by its contract with the company to convey the same for right of way purposes; that the deeds ought to be treated merely as evidence of concurrence on the part of the settlers in the equity of the arrangement; that the deeds should be registered as a moral justification of the course pursued by this department; that as the registration will be for the benefit of the crown and merely as proof of its fair dealing with the subject, the company should not have to pay any registration

fee; and that the deeds in question, being very different in their nature and object from a deed whereby a homesteader undertook to convey all his interest in his homestead, their execution was clearly not contrary to the provisions of section 42 of the Dominion Lands Act. I have written to Mr. Aikins fully on this point to-day.

Faithfully yours,  
A. M. BURGESS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 20th November, 1891.

J. A. M. AIKINS, Esq., Solicitor Western Division, C. P. R. Co.

DEAR MR. AIKINS,—Upon the 13th October, 1890, Mr. Drinkwater furnished me with a copy of a letter you addressed to him on the 1st of that month, with regard to the deeds executed in favour of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by homesteaders of so much of the homestead as the company required for right of way purposes, and the question of the payment by the company of the usual fee of \$2 for the registration of each of these deeds here.

Shortly after Mr. Drinkwater's letter enclosing a copy of your letter, just referred to, was received here, the whole matter was carefully considered, but my attention has to-day been called to the fact that you have never been advised of the purport of the decision which was then arrived at.

I have therefore now to inform you that the decision was in effect as follows:—

That under the ruling already given by the department of justice, neither the land nor any interest in it was ever vested in the settlers by whom the deeds in question were respectively executed; that the land is and always has been vested in the crown; that, being so vested, the crown is bound by its contract with the company to convey the same for right of way purposes; that the deeds ought to be treated merely as evidence of concurrence on the part of the settlers in the equity of the arrangement; that the deeds should be registered as a moral justification of the course pursued by this department; that as the registration will be for the benefit of the crown and merely as proof of its fair dealing with the subject, the company should not have to pay any registration fee; and that the deeds in question being very different in their nature and object to a deed whereby a homesteader undertook to convey all his interest in his homestead, their execution was clearly not contrary to the provisions of section 42 of the Dominion Lands Act. There is no doubt but that the company could expropriate the necessary land required for their right of way. Surely, then, it is not the intention of clause 42 of the Dominion Lands Act to prevent a man doing what, in effect, he could by law be compelled to do. He is assumed to be aware of the provisions of the act referred to, and for the purpose of preventing unnecessary trouble both to the company and to himself he puts the company in the same position, with regard to the land in question, as the company would be in after the necessary proceedings under such provisions has been satisfactorily completed. To prohibit his executing the necessary assignment to carry out such amicable settlement of the difficulty with the company, is clearly, therefore, not the intention of the provisions of clause 42 of the Dominion Lands Act. The assignment that is contrary to those provisions, is very different in its nature from the class of assignments considered in this letter, but it is not necessary for me to enlarge upon that point here.

Faithfully yours,

A. M. BURGESS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 20th November, 1891.

J. A. M. AIKINS, Esq., Solicitor Western Division C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that the deed from Mr. W. H. Crowell to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, referred to in your letter of the 4th September last, has been on file here since the 11th December, 1889; and that when a patent is issued for the north-east quarter of section 24, township 4, range 26, west of the 1st meri-

dian, to Mr. Crowell, the right of way of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's line will be reserved therein.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 24th November, 1891.

J. A. M. AIKINS, Esq., Solicitor C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 3rd July last, I am directed to inform you that no patent has as yet issued for the north-west quarter of section 14, township 8, range 21, west of the 1st meridian.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 24th November, 1891.

J. A. M. AIKINS, Esq., C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 3rd July last, I am directed to inform you that no patent has as yet issued for the north-east quarter of section 22, township 6, range 23, west of the 1st meridian.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 24th November, 1891.

J. A. M. AIKINS, Esq., C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 30th June last, I am directed to inform you that no patent has issued for the north-west quarter of section 34, township 2, range 29, west of the 1st meridian, and that this department has not yet been furnished with a plan of the location of the line of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of the 27th range.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 24th November, 1891.

J. A. M. AIKINS, Esq., C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 3rd July last, I am directed to inform you that no patent has as yet issued for the north-west quarter of section 18, township 9, range 20, west of the 1st meridian.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 24th November, 1891.

J. A. M. AIKINS, Esq., C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 3rd July last, I am directed to inform you that no patent has yet issued for the south-west quarter of section 18, township 9, range 20, west of the 1st meridian.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 24th November, 1891.

J. A. M. AIKINS, Esq., C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 3rd July last, I am directed to inform you that no patent has yet issued for the north-east quarter of section 36, township 5, range 24, west of the 1st meridian.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 24th November, 1891.

J. A. M. AIKINS, Esq., C.P.R. Co., Winnipeg.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 3rd July last, I am directed to inform you that no patent has issued for the east half of the south-west quarter of section 12, township 9, range 21, west of the 1st Meridian, and that a patent for the west half of the said quarter section issued on the 15th September last to James Moore, and the right of way of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway is not reserved thereout, as according to the plan of location of this line the land last described is not crossed or touched by the said branch.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 24th November, 1891.

J. A. M. AIKINS, Esq., C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 3rd July last, I am directed to inform you that no patent has issued for the south-west quarter of section 2, township 5, range 25, west of the 1st meridian, which stands as a homestead entry in the name of William Sweet, and that when a patent is issued therefor, the land required for the right of way of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be reserved thereout, provided a satisfactory assignment or a certified copy thereof of such right of way is filed in this department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

C.P.R. Co., WESTERN DIVISION,  
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MAN., 24th November, 1891.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. BURGESS,—Yours of the 20th instant concerning the registration of deeds by homesteaders has been received. I quite agree with the latter part of your letter that such a deed of the right of way in favour of the company by a homesteader is not in any sense in conflict with the Dominion Lands Act. One reason that may be assigned for this is that the homesteader is not assigning or transferring any homestead right, as by virtue of the order in council which made the entry subject to the railway right of way, etc. he never did acquire any homestead right in the land which would subsequently be required for right of way.

Thanking you for your thoughtfulness in sending the letter, although I had been previously advised of its purport.

I remain very sincerely yours,  
J. A. M. AIKINS.

C.P.R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 2nd December, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 22nd September last, and your assistant secretary's letter of the 18th instant (letter no. 277761, ref. no. 221745), I have now the honour to transmit a plan of those portions of the Souris branch extending from Kemnay to Melita, and Melita to Moose Mountain Creek, showing the area occupied by the railway in each quarter section over which it passes.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 17th December, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, enclosing a plan of those portions of the Souris branch of your railway extending

from Kemnay to Melita and from Melita to Moose Mountain Creek, showing the area occupied by the railway in each quarter section over which it passes.

With reference to the departmental letter to you of the 18th ultimo in connection with the south-east quarter of section 5, township 4, range 26, west of the 1st meridian, purchased by Mr. John Dobbyn, the purchase money for which was forwarded to you, I am now to inform you that the area occupied by this branch of your railway in this quarter section is 6.82 acres, which at \$2.50 per acre makes a total amount of \$17.05, which amount please be good enough to return to this department, and on its receipt here the area in question will be entered in the name of your company as the right of way of the Souris branch of your railway.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 18th December, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the assistant secretary's letter of the 17th instant (letter no. 280576, ref. no. 222016) respecting the S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 5, tp. 4, rge. 26, w. 1, purchased by Mr. John Dobbyn.

A cheque for \$17.05, representing the area for right of way through this quarter section, to be refunded to Mr. Dobbyn, will be at once sent to you.

I have instructed our land commissioner to settle with Mr. Dobbyn direct with regard to the remainder of the lands which he occupied, and I shall be obliged if you will inform Mr. Dobbyn that he must close the transaction with our land department.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 23rd December, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, respecting the S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 5, township 4, range 26, west of the 1st meridian, and to say that this department will await the receipt of the cheque for \$17.05, which you state is to be sent here.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 12th January, 1892.

W. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR, Esq., Treasurer C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to return herewith a receipt, duly signed, for the cheque for \$17.05 received here from you, being the amount over paid by John Dobbyn on his purchase from the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Company through this department of the south-east quarter of section 5, township 4, range 26, west of the 1st meridian, and to inform you that this sum of money has been transferred to Mr. Dobbyn.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary,*

## PART 4.

SUB-PART "A" of Part 4, consisting of copies of correspondence respecting lands required at Stephen and Hector for ballast pits.

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 23rd October, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Acting Deputy Minister of Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith, plans and descriptions of lands required at Stephen and Hector for ballast pits, and shall be obliged if you will cause the patents to be issued for the same.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 5th Nov., 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, enclosing plan and descriptions of lands required at Stephen and Hector for ballast pits, and to inform you that the same has been referred to the chief engineer of the government railways for his report.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 27th Jan., 1892.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER.—To enable me to trace your company's application for patent for ballast pits at Stephen and Hector, mentioned in your recent memo. of matters requiring action, will you please let me know the land covered by such application, and the date of your letter?

Yours sincerely,  
A. M. BURGESS.

C. P. R., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 28th Jan., 1892.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. BURGESS,—Referring to your letter of the 27th inst., the application for patent for ballast pits at Stephen and Hector was made on the 23rd October last by letter to Mr. Hall. On 5th November your assistant secretary replied that it had been referred to the department of railways for report.

Yours truly,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

OTTAWA, 4th February, 1892.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—I find that the application of your company for patent for the ballast pits at Stephen and Hector has not yet been reported on by the department of railways and canals, and I have to-day sent a reminder to Mr. Trudeau.

Yours sincerely,  
A. M. BURGESS.

OTTAWA, 12th February, 1892.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co. Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—Referring further to my letter of the 4th instant, regarding the application of your company for patent for ballast pits at Stephen and Hector, I now enclose for your information a copy of a letter which I have just received from the deputy minister of railways and canals.

Yours very truly,  
A. M. BURGESS.

OTTAWA, 8th February, 1892.

*Canadian Pacific Railway Company re Application for patent for ballast pits at Stephen and Hector.*

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., *re* this matter, I am to inform you, that the department of justice was written to on the 11th November last respecting the said application. No answer has as yet been received; their attention has been called to the fact, and their reply will at once, on receipt of the same, be communicated to your department.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
T. TRUDEAU, *Acting Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1892.

The Deputy Minister, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 8th instant, no. 42179 on ref. 63214, I am directed to request you to return to this department the plan and description of land required by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Stephen and Hector, for ballast pits, which was forwarded to you on the 5th November last, so that copies thereof may be prepared for the return respecting the affairs of the company which is furnished annually under the resolution of the House of Commons of the 20th February, 1882.

The plan and description will be returned to you so soon as they have been copied, if they are yet required.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary*

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, OTTAWA, 25th February, 1892.

The Secretary, Department of Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 22nd inst., asking to be returned the plan and description of lands required at Stephen and Hector for ballast pits, I am to inform you, that they have been sent to the department of justice, and a letter has been written asking for their return, when they will at once be forwarded to you.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
T. TRUDEAU, *Acting Secretary.*

SUB-PART "B" of Part 4, consisting of copies of correspondence, plans, etc., respecting Lands required for Ballast Pits, and several other matters concerning the company's line.

C.P.R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 7th August, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Acting Deputy Min<sup>is</sup>te. of the Interior.

DEAR SIR,—I have to-day sent the department of railways a plan of the completed line between the eastern boundary of British Columbia and Sicamous. This plan shows all the right of way, extra widths, ballast pit reserves, etc., and it is very important that you should have communication of it without delay, in order that a proper record may be made in your department. As the plan is a very large one, and it would take considerable time to copy, I would suggest whether it would not be as well for you to borrow it for a time, so as to admit of the proper description being made in your books for guidance in the issue of patents.

Yours truly,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 14th Aug., 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C.P.R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—I have your letter of the 7th instant, regarding the plan which you have sent to the department of railways of your line between the eastern boundary of British Columbia and Sicamous. I am not able to get a loan of this plan from the railway department, and will therefore have to wait until it can be copied in the regular way.

Yours truly,  
JOHN B. HALL, *Acting D.M.I.*

C.P.R., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 3rd September, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith plans and descriptions of lands required for ballast pits at the following points on the line between Winnipeg and Fort William, viz.:—

Darwin,	Vermillion Bay,
Kalmar,	Taché,
Roseland,	Ignace,
Bonheur,	Martin (Camp River),
Fire-Steel River, and east of Nordland Tank.	

I have the honour to request that patent may be issued for these lands with as little delay as possible.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 18th September, 1891.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, enclosing plans and descriptions of lands required by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for ballast pits at the following points on the line between Winnipeg and Fort William, namely, Darwin, Kalmar, Roseland, Bonheur, Fire-Steel River, Vermillion Bay, Taché, Ignace and Martin (Camp River), and to inform you that all these places, with the exception of Darwin, are apparently upon lands under the jurisdiction of the province of Ontario, and, therefore, this department cannot deal with your application in regard thereto. Though the exact position of Fire-Steel River cannot be ascertained, as it is not shown on folder "A," issued by your company on the 25th July last, still as you appear to have given the names of the places mentioned in your letter east from Winnipeg, it is presumed that this river is between Taché and Vermillion Bay, and therefore within the province of Ontario.

Darwin is situated in township 11, range 13, east of the 1st meridian, but no survey of the township having yet been made, it is impossible to deal with your request that the patent issue for the land applied for by your company.

I am to return the several plans and descriptions enclosed with your letter, with the exception of the one in connection with the ballast pit at Darwin.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
FRANK S. CHECKLEY, *Acting Assistant Secretary.*

Description of two parcels of land required for ballast pits near Darwin station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the province of Manitoba, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. That is to say, first commencing at a point distant perpendicularly northerly fifty feet from a point on the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as now constructed, said latter point being distant westerly along said centre line of railway 4,630 feet from the west end of the bridge across the off take drain west of the Darwin station; thence north 1,002 feet; thence west 1,320 feet; thence south 648 feet, more or less, to a point perpendicularly

distant northerly 50 feet from the centre line of the said railway; thence south 75 degrees east and parallel to said centre line of railway 1,367 feet to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 25 acres, more or less. Second, commencing at a point distant perpendicular southerly 50 feet from a point on the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as now constructed, said latter point being distant westerly along said centre line of railway 4,630 feet from the west end of the bridge across the off-take drain west of Darwin station; thence south 648 feet; thence west 1,320 feet; thence north 1,002 feet to a point distant perpendicularly southerly 50 feet from said centre line of railway; thence south 75 degrees east and parallel to said centre line of railway 1,367 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 25 acres, more or less.

GEO. A. BAYNE, *D.L.S.*

WINNIPEG, 20th August, 1891.

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 16th September, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Acting Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Our general superintendent at Winnipeg writes as follows:—"Since the right of way surveys were made, the land lines have been changed between Beauséjour and Whitemouth on account of errors in the original survey, and we are now asked to furnish ties to the lines of the new survey."

I discussed this with you yesterday, and I was to remind you of it in order that you might take it up with the surveyor general. There does not appear to be any good reason why we should be called upon to do the work, under the circumstances.

Yours truly,

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

LAND DEPARTMENT, C. P. R. Co., WINNIPEG, MAN., 22nd December, 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—The Dominion lands agent at Minnedosa informs me that according to his books the south  $\frac{1}{2}$  of section 23, township 14, range 19, west of the 1st meridian, is at the disposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Does this agree with your records?

Yours truly,

L. A. HAMILTON, *Land Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 31st December, 1891.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq., Land Commissioner C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, respecting the south  $\frac{1}{2}$  of section 23, township 14, range 19, west of the 1st meridian, and to say that this land is not at the disposal of your company, as it was given to the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company in exchange for lands surrendered for Indian reserves.

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

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

LAND DEPARTMENT,

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA,

WINNIPEG, 6th January, 1892.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq., Land Commissioner of the C. P. R., Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—(S<sub>1</sub>—23—14—19)—I am in receipt of yours of the 2nd instant. The above half section was given to us by the government in exchange for some they took for Indian reserves, &c.; but about two years ago the government wrote to us and said that as it came within your belt we were not to dispose of it. Since then we have taken it off our books.

Yours truly,

A. F. EDEN, *Land Commissioner.*

LAND DEPARTMENT, C. P. R. Co., WINNIPEG, MAN., 8th January, 1892.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter 31st December last (reference no. 34187), I enclose herewith copy of a letter just received from the land commissioner of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Co. Will you please again look into the matter and advise me whether or not the S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  23, 14-19-W. 1 is now at the disposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company?

Yours truly,

L. A. HAMILTON, *Land Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 11th January, 1892.

W. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR, Treasurer C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for \$949.21 in payment for the areas in school sections required for right of way and station ground purposes on the main line and the South-Western and Pembina Mountain branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the sale of which to the company was authorized by order in council of the 7th of February, 1891.

I return herewith the company's form of receipt duly signed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

ORIGINAL FOR THE DEPOSITOR.

No. 2628.

\$778.34.

BANK OF MONTREAL, OTTAWA, 5th January, 1892.

Received from Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on account of Manitoba school lands, the sum of seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-four cents, which amount will appear at the receiver general's credit with this bank.

Signed in triplicate,

J. W. DE C. O'GRADY, *pro Manager.*

ORIGINAL FOR THE DEPOSITOR.

No. 2629.

\$170.87.

BANK OF MONTREAL, OTTAWA, 5th January, 1892.

Received from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on account of Manitoba school lands, the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-seven cents, which amount will appear at the receiver general's credit with this bank.

Signed in triplicate,

J. W. DE C. O'GRADY, *pro Manager.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 26th February, 1892.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR.—Referring to your letter of the 16th September last, in which you quote from a communication from your general superintendent at Winnipeg as follows:—“Since the right of way surveys were made, the land lines have been changed between Beauséjour and Whitemouth on account of errors in the original survey and we are now asked to furnish ties to the lines of the new survey;” I am directed to say that the matter having been referred to the surveyor general, it has been decided that it is not necessary to ask your company to furnish ties to the new survey. If you will furnish descriptions of the right of way according to the old lines of survey, it is believed that by means of the *data* of record here such descriptions can be amended so as to correspond with the new lines of survey.

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

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

SUB-PART "C" of Part 4, consisting of copies of correspondence and statements respecting the Cutting by the company of Timber on Dominion lands in British Columbia.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE, WESTMINSTER, B.C., 27th Oct., 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, no. 142313 T. & M. I now beg to hand you statement of the C. P. R. Company, Pacific Division, wood and ties cut up to the 7th July, 1891, for which a deposit of \$5,061.25 was collected by me and placed to the credit of the receiver general on the 8th instant. Official receipt no. 1341, Bank voucher no. 601.

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

T. S. HIGGINSON, *Crown Timber Agent.*

CROWN DUES payable to T. S. Higginson on Contracts on which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company pay dues.

Vouchers.	—	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Con. 312, A. L. Howson, Spuzzum—		
V. 73 3 90—134 cords.....		
75 4 90—542 do .....		
150 5 90—251 do .....		
40 6 90—237 do .....		
	1,164 cords.	291 00
Con. 320, Kwong On Wo & Co., Lytton to N. Bend—		
V. 213 9 90—206 cords.....		
81 11 90—422 do .....		
115 12 90—185 do .....		
111 1 91—181 do .....		
93 2 91— 51 do .....		
134 3 91—168 do .....		
121 4 91—222 do .....		
154 5 91—389 do .....		
179 6 91—187 do .....		
	2,011 do	502 75
Con. 337, Tong Hi & Co., Lytton to Drynock—		
V. 83 4 90—200 cords.....	200 do	50 00
Con. 340, John Barker, Harrison—		
V. 42 6 90—162 cords.....	162 do	40 50
Con. 354, Kwong On Wo & Co.—		
V. 24 9 90— 921 cords.....		
93 10 90— 465 do .....		
80 11 90— 933 do .....		
112 12 90— 896 do .....		
113 1 91—1,012 do .....		
91 2 91— 84 do .....		
143 3 91— 772 do .....		
120 4 91— 787 do .....		
156 5 91—1,062 do .....		
177 6 91—1,680 do .....		
	8,612 do	2,153 00
Con. 355, Kwong On Wo & Co.—		
V. 212 9 90— 25 cords.....		
113 12 90— 55 do .....		
146 3 91— 94 do .....		
157 5 91—552 do .....		
34 7 91— 49 do .....		
	775 do	193 75
Con. 357, Captain Charley Chapman—		
V. 86 11 90—37 cords.....		
107 12 90—76 do .....	113 do	28 25
Con. 360, A. L. Howson, Spuzzum—		
V. 92 10 90—154 cords.....		
82 11 90—150 do .....		
109 12 90—201 do .....		
115 1 91—327 do .....		
98 2 91—170 do .....		
	1,002 do	250 50

## CROWN DUES payable to T. S. Higginson on Contracts, &amp;c.—Continued.

Vouchers.	—	Amount,
Con. 361, J. C. Steen— V. 13 10 90—47 cords.....	47 cords.	11 75
Con. 362, Noël Sicotte— V. 94 10 90—111 cords..... 88 11 90—251 do..... 141 12 90—546 do..... 108 1 91—483 do..... 101 2 91—278 do..... 37 4 91—207 do..... 61 4 91—177 do.....	2,053 do	513 25
Con. 374, John Lyons, North Bend— V. 90 11 90—22 cords..... 106 12 90—355 do.....	377 do	94 25
Con. 381, John Lyons, North Bend— V. 114 1 91—422 cords.....	422 do	105 50
Con. 389, P. J. Gallagher, Revelstoke— V. 86 1 91—3,065 ft. piles..... 68 2 91—2,820 do..... 11 4 91—4,740 do.....	10,625 feet.	53 12
Con. 390, Arthur Buie, Lytton to Drynock— V. 109 1 91—79 cords.....	79 cords.	19 75
Con. 391, Charley Chapman, Spuzzum— V. 88 2 91—146 cords..... 137 3 91—92 do.....	238 do	59 50
Con. 392, John Lyons— V. 96 2 91—264 cords..... 133 3 91—455 do.....	719 do	179 75
Con. 393, A. J. Hedgman— V. 15 3 91—2,749 fence posts.....	2,749 posts.	27 49
Con. 394, W. W. Shaw— V. 17 3 91—3,000 fence posts.....	3,000 do	30 00
Con. 395, William Miller— V. 32 4 91—2,983 fence posts.....	2,983 do	29 83
Con. 396, Pearson Shaw— V. 16 3 91—2,000 fence posts.....	2,000 do	20 00
Con. 397, P. J. Gallagher— V. 116 1 91—174 cords..... 87 2 91—285 do..... 140 3 91—219 do.....	678 cords.	169 50
Con. 399, L. Howson, Spuzzum— V. 141 3 91—483 cords..... 118 4 91—308 do..... 149 5 91—229 do.....	1,020 do	255 00
Con. 400, A. Buie, Lytton— V. 95 2 91—156 cords.....	156 do	39 00
Con. 401, James Pearson, Lytton— V. 94 2 91—146 cords.....	146 do	36 50
Con. 403, Charles Chapman— V. 151 5 91—56 cords..... 157 6 91—51 do.....	107 do	26 75
Con. 404, S. Graham— V. 44 12 90—2,924 ft. piles..... 123 5 91—198 do.....	3,122 feet.	15 61
Con. 407, A. Buie. V. 144 3 91—33 cords.....	33 cords.	8 25
Con. 408, James Pearson— V. 145 3 91—276 cords..... 113 4 91—60 do.....	336 do	84 00
Con. 409, W. S. Smith— V. 132 3 91—88 cords.....	88 do	22 00

**CROWN DEEDS payable to T. S. Higginson on Contracts, &c.—Concluded.**

Vouchers.		Amount.
Con. 410, T. Doucette— V. 142 3 91—21 cords.....	21 cords.	5 25
Con. 413, A. McBryan, Shuswap— V. 114 4 91—37 cords.....	37 do	9 25
Con. 415, John Lyons, North Bend— V. 119 4 91—160 cords..... 150 5 91—135 do .....	295 do	73 75
Con. 424, Wm. Oregon— V. 164 5 91—120 cords.....	120 do	30 00
Con. 434, James Pearson— V. 161 6 91—92 cords.....	92 do	23 00
Con. 436, C. A. McGuire— V. 160 6 91—299 cords.....	299 do	74 75
Con. 437, John Lyons— V. 159 6 91—73 cords..... 139 7 91—91 do .....	164 do	41 00
Con. 438, Kwong On Wo & Co.— V. 142 7 91—228 cords.....	228 do	57 00
Con. 439, Kwong On Wo & Co.— V. 143 7 91—1,267 cords.....	1,267 do	316 75
Con. 440—V. 144 7 91—146 cords.....	146 do	36 50
Con. 446, Wm. Oregon— V. 137 7 91—85 cords.....	85 do	21 25
Con. 447, C. A. McGuire— V. 138 7 91—41 cords.....	41 do	10 25
		6,009 30

Correct.

T. S. HIGGINSON.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.**

T. S. HIGGINSON.

Residing at New Westminster.

Date.	DR.	Amount.
Aug. 27 ...	To Amount of Crown deeds for which Canadian Pacific Railway are liable as per voucher .....	\$ cts. 6,009 30
	LESS.	
	Amount paid T. S. Higginson on No. 37 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>10</sub> as per voucher in favour Jas. Hartney, 55-12-90, for which clearance was afterwards given .....	\$ 370 30
	Amount overpaid on account of Kwong On Wo & Co. on No. 37 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub> — Contract 319—725 cords..... \$ 181 25 244—1,586 cords..... 396 50	577 75
		948 05
		5,061 25

Correct.

T. S. HIGGINSON,  
Crown Timber Agent.

10th October, 1891.

Received \$5,061.25 and deposited same day to credit of receiver-general.  
Official receipt 1341, bank account 601.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE, NEW WESTMINSTER, 26th Nov., 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose statements of the C. P. R. Company, Pacific Division, of timber, piles and fence posts. You will observe that timber and piles to the value of \$579.37 were cut on vacant Dominion lands and \$145.95 were cut on Genelle Brothers' limits, all having been cut, however, by Genelle Brothers for them (the C.P.R.). You will observe that I have charged them the permit rate of \$2.50 per 1,000 feet on the 201,194 feet B.M. timber. This amount of \$725.32 was paid to me by cheque on the 25th instant and deposited to the credit of the receiver general here. Counterfoil no. 1352 please find enclosed.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
 T. S. HIGGINSON, *Crown Timber Agent.*

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

T. S. HIGGINSON, DR.

Residing at New Westminister.

1891.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sept. 22....	For crown dues on timber furnished by Genelle Bros. in 1889 and 1890, and for which the Canadian Pacific Railway pay dues :—		
	1889—Cut on ungranted lands, 201,194 ft. B.M.—		
	Timber at \$2.50 per M. ....	502 98	
	15,278 ft. piles, ½c. per hundred.....	76 39	579 37
	1890—Cut on granted timber limits, 152,000 ft. B.M.—		
	Timber, 50c. ....	76 00	
	30,875 ft. piles, 4c. ; 6 ft., 5 per cent on cost.....	61 75	
	4,100 fence posts, 4c. each, 5 per cent on cost.....	8 20	
			145 95
			725 32

NOTE.—The difference in dues 1889 over 1890 was caused by timber being cut on ungranted government land.

Correct.

T. S. HIGGINSON.

C. P. R., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 18th December, 1891.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—As you are aware, this company has been allowed to cut ties in British Columbia on unoccupied crown lands along the line of the railway without being called upon to acquire limits by public competition. This privilege we are now notified by letter from the crown timber agent at New Westminister to our general superintendent at Vancouver is to be withdrawn, and that in future we shall be required to acquire the privilege of cutting ties, wood, etc., by public competition. This new regulation will put the company to very great inconvenience, as it will necessitate the acquisition of limits at numerous points along the railway. You will readily see that we could not confine the cutting of ties to one particular place, but must get them wherever it is most convenient for placing them where required along the track.

We believe it to be in the interest of the government, as well as of the company, that we should be allowed to cut this timber all along the railway. I will give the reasons for this opinion when I see you, which I propose to do in the course of a few days for the purpose of discussing this and other matters now before the department.

In the meantime, as it is necessary we should make arrangements at once for taking out the ties for next season's work, I hope you can see your way to instructing the crown timber agent to allow us to cut as heretofore during the present winter.

Will you kindly let me hear from you as to this at your earliest convenience ?

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

SUB-PART "D" of Part 4, consisting of copies of correspondence, etc., respecting Lands required for the company's right of way, station grounds, etc., through all school sections in the province of Manitoba.

OTTAWA, 12th February, 1892.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th, enclosing a list of lands required for right of way, station grounds and deviations of highways through all school sections in the province of Manitoba.

As to the portion of your line between Deloraine and Napinka, I will await the copy of the plan for right of way purposes, which you state you will send in a few days.

Yours very truly,

A. M. BURGESS.

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 9th February, 1892.

*Right of way, &c., through school sections.*

A. M. BURGESS, Esq., Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. BURGESS,—Referring to our previous correspondence on this subject, I now enclose a complete list of land required for right of way, station grounds and deviations of highways through all school sections in the province of Manitoba.

This list has been compared by the land surveyor, who has resurveyed the whole of the company's lines in Manitoba, except that portion from Deloraine to Napinka, the acreages on which are shown approximately.

This portion of the line is a diversion from the line as originally surveyed between Deloraine and Melita, and I shall send you in a few days a copy of the plan for right of way purposes.

I have given instructions for a similar list to be enclosed covering school sections west of the provincial boundary of Manitoba, which will be sent to you as soon as received.

Yours very truly,

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

List of School Lands crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and its branches in the province of Manitoba, with area required from said sections for right of way, station grounds and road deviations.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Right of Way.	Station Grounds	Road Deviations.	Total.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
N.E. 1/4 11	13	6 E.	6 40	8 77		15 17	Main line.
N.W. 1/4 11	13	6 E.	6 40			6 40	do
S.E. 1/4 29	11	2 E.	4 44	2 31		7 25	do
S.W. 1/4 29	11	2 E.	6 54	6 27		12 81	do
N.E. 1/4 11	12	1 W.	6 55			6 55	do
N.W. 1/4 11	12	1 W.	4 34			4 34	do
N.E. 1/4 11	13	4 W.	1 20			1 20	do
S.E. 1/4 11	13	4 W.	6 20			6 20	do
S.W. 1/4 11	13	4 W.	1 65			1 65	do
N.E. 1/4 11	12	6 W.	4 26			4 26	do
N.W. 1/4 11	12	6 W.	6 85			6 85	do
S.E. 1/4 29	11	11 W.	6 11	10 10		16 21	do
S.W. 1/4 29	11	11 W.	6 11	2 02		8 13	do
N.W. 1/4 29	10	13 W.	2 98		3 58	6 56	do
N.E. 1/4 29	10	14 W.	0 69			0 69	do
N.W. 1/4 29	10	14 W.	6 15			6 15	do
S.E. 1/4 29	10	14 W.	5 43			5 43	do
S.W. 1/4 29	10	14 W.	0 01			0 01	do
S.E. 1/4 29	10	18 W.	2 76		3 87	6 63	do
N.E. 1/4 11	10	21 W.	6 08			6 08	do
N.W. 1/4 11	10	21 W.	6 08			6 08	do
N.E. 1/4 11	10	22 W.	4 28			4 28	do
S.E. 1/4 11	10	22 W.	2 72			2 72	do
S.W. 1/4 11	10	22 W.	6 76			6 76	do
N.W. 1/4 29	9	22 W.	5 78			5 78	do
S.W. 1/4 29	9	24 W.	2 76		2 38	5 14	do
N.E. 1/4 11	10	26 W.	5 96		3 67	9 63	do
N.E. 1/4 29	10	26 W.	4 14		2 84	6 98	do
N.E. 1/4 11	11	27 W.	13 22			13 22	do
N.W. 1/4 11	11	27 W.	5 60	2 80		8 40	do
S.E. 1/4 29	12	29 W.	4 20			4 20	do
N.E. 1/4 29	12	29 W.	10 10			10 10	do
N.W. 1/4 29	12	29 W.	12 50			12 50	do
N.E. 1/4 29	8	4 W.	6 97			6 97	Winnipeg to Glenboro'.
S.E. 1/4 29	8	4 W.	0 58			0 58	do
S.W. 1/4 29	8	4 W.	7 70	5 08		12 78	do
N.E. 1/4 11	8	9 W.	6 04			6 04	do
N.W. 1/4 11	8	9 W.	3 97			3 97	do
S.W. 1/4 11	8	9 W.	2 06			2 06	do
N.E. 1/4 11	7	13 W.	5 46			5 46	do
N.W. 1/4 11	7	13 W.	5 55			5 55	do
S.E. 1/4 11	7	13 W.	0 62			0 62	do
S.W. 1/4 11	7	13 W.	0 53			0 53	do
N.E. 1/4 11	7	14 W.	4 91			4 91	do
N.W. 1/4 11	7	14 W.	4 55			4 55	do
S.E. 1/4 11	7	14 W.	1 15			1 15	do
S.W. 1/4 11	7	14 W.	1 51			1 51	do
S.E. 1/4 29	7	15 W.	6 97			6 97	Glenboro' Extension.
S.W. 1/4 29	7	15 W.	0 23			0 23	do
N.W. 1/4 29	7	15 W.	6 74			6 74	do
N.E. 1/4 29	7	18 W.	6 20			6 20	do
N.W. 1/4 29	7	18 W.	6 20			6 20	do
N.E. 1/4 29	7	19 W.	6 59			6 59	do
N.E. 1/4 29	4	25 W.	5 18			5 18	Kennay to Coal Fields.
S.E. 1/4 29	4	25 W.	1 83			1 83	do
S.W. 1/4 29	4	25 W.	7 03			7 03	do
N.E. 1/4 11	3	23 W.	2 90			2 90	do
N.W. 1/4 11	3	23 W.	6 63			6 63	do
S.E. 1/4 11	3	34 W.	1 77			1 77	do
N.E. 1/4 11	3	34 W.	4 48			4 48	do
N.W. 1/4 11	3	34 W.	6 25			6 25	do
N.W. 1/4 11	2	6 W. 2nd P.M.	5 96			5 96	do
S.W. 1/4 11	2	6 W. 2nd P.M.	5 96			5 96	do

List of School Lands crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, &c.—*Concluded.*

Section.	Township.	Range.	Right of Way.	Station Grounds	Road Deviations.	Total.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
N.W. ¼ 11...	7	1 E.	6 70	.....	.....	6 70	Winnipeg to Gretna.
S.W. ¼ 11...	7	1 E.	3 71	.....	.....	3 71	do
N.W. ¼ 11...	6	1 E.	6 10	.....	.....	6 10	do
S.W. ¼ 11...	6	1 E.	6 58	.....	.....	6 58	do
N.W. ¼ 29	2	1 W.	0 42	.....	.....	0 42	do
N.E. ¼ 29	2	1 W.	5 64	.....	.....	5 64	do
S.E. ¼ 29	2	1 W.	6 06	.....	.....	6 06	do
N.E. ¼ 29	1	1 W.	3 03	.....	.....	3 03	do
N.W. ¼ 29	1	1 W.	3 03	.....	.....	3 03	do
S.E. ¼ 29	1	1 W.	3 03	.....	.....	3 03	do
S.W. ¼ 29	1	1 W.	3 03	.....	.....	3 03	do
S.E. ¼ 11	3	2 W.	6 06	.....	.....	6 06	Rosenfeld to Manitou.
S.W. ¼ 11	3	2 W.	6 06	.....	.....	6 06	do
N.E. ¼ 11	3	6 W.	2 07	.....	.....	2 07	do
N.W. ¼ 11	3	6 W.	6 51	.....	.....	6 51	do
N.E. ¼ 11	3	7 W.	6 10	.....	.....	6 10	do
N.W. ¼ 11	3	7 W.	6 10	.....	.....	6 10	do
S.W. ¼ 29	3	8 W.	0 25	.....	.....	0 25	do
N.E. ¼ 11	2	13 W.	1 54	.....	.....	1 54	Manitou to Deloraine.
N.W. ¼ 11	2	13 W.	6 31	.....	.....	6 31	do
S.E. ¼ 11	2	15 W.	4 65	.....	.....	4 65	do
S.W. ¼ 11	2	15 W.	6 63	.....	.....	6 63	do
N.E. ¼ 29	2	16 W.	1 59	.....	2 27	3 86	do
S.E. ¼ 11	3	18 W.	0 59	.....	.....	0 59	do
N.E. ¼ 11	3	18 W.	5 90	.....	.....	5 90	do
N.W. ¼ 11	3	18 W.	6 74	.....	.....	6 74	do
N.E. ¼ 11	3	22 W.	2 32	.....	.....	2 32	do
S.E. ¼ 11	3	22 W.	3 91	.....	.....	3 91	do
S.W. ¼ 11	3	22 W.	6 23	.....	.....	6 23	do
N.E. ¼ 29	3	24 W.	6 14	.....	.....	6 14	} Deloraine to Napinka. } Acres only approximate.
N.W. ¼ 29	3	24 W.	3 00	.....	.....	3 00	
S.W. ¼ 11	4	25 W.	1 91	.....	.....	1 91	} Emerson Branch.
S.E. ¼ 11	4	3 E.	2 07	.....	.....	2 07	
S.W. ¼ 11	4	3 E.	4 25	.....	.....	4 25	do
N.E. ¼ 11	4	3 E.	6 32	.....	.....	6 32	do
S.E. ¼ 29	1	3 E.	6 00	.....	.....	6 00	do
S.W. ¼ 29	1	3 E.	0 13	.....	.....	0 13	do
N.E. ¼ 29	1	3 E.	6 34	.....	.....	6 34	do
N.E. ¼ 29	13	2 E.	0 63	.....	.....	0 63	Stonewall Branch.
N.W. ¼ 29	13	2 E.	1 19	.....	.....	1 19	do
S.F. ¼ 29	13	2 E.	5 37	.....	.....	5 37	do
S.W. ¼ 29	13	2 E.	4 82	.....	.....	4 82	do
N.E. ¼ 11	12	2 E.	1 54	5 61	4 23	11 38	do

Compiled from registered plans.

GEO. A. BAYNE, *D.L.S.*

WINNIPEG, 19th Jan., 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 14th October, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—Referring to the departmental letter to you of the 10th February last, enclosing a copy of an order in council dated the 7th idem, authorizing the sale to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the school lands comprised in the schedule thereto attached, amounting to 182.54 acres, for right of way and station ground purposes, at the rate of \$5.20 per acre, I am directed to request that the amount of the purchase money therefor, \$949.21, may be remitted to the department without delay, as the school endowment fund is in the meantime losing the interest which would be derived from the investment of this sum.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

IYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

SUB-PART "E" of Part 4, consisting of copies of correspondence respecting difficulty between the Great North-West Central Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with regard to certain odd-numbered sections in latter company's "24-mile belt."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 22nd September, 1891.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

DEAR MR. DRINKWATER,—As the affairs of the Great North-West Central Railway Company are in litigation at the present time, I think it would be well that we should have a final settlement as soon as possible of the question of the right of that company to certain lands which have been scheduled to them and which are within 24 miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. If you wish, we will refer the question to the department of justice, although I still think that the suggestion made by Mr. Burgess that the solicitors of the respective companies should settle the matter amicably, is the one that should be acted upon.

Yours very truly,

JOHN R. HALL, *Acting D.M.I.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 5th January, 1892.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to my letter to the deputy minister of your department dated 10th March, 1890, concerning some lands in our main line belt which were included in schedules of lands intended to be set apart as subsidy for the Great North-West Central Railway Company by order in council, dated 16th July, 1889. This matter has been discussed at different times between your department and us, sometimes by correspondence and sometimes in conversations, the suggestion being that the solicitor of our company should meet the solicitors of the North-West Central Company and endeavour to get by amicable arrangement a release from the North-West Central Company of any claim it might be supposed to have to lands within our belt.

But it is found that this is not likely to be accomplished, for the reason, amongst others, that the North-West Central Company has to some extent transferred the interest it may have in any subsidy lands to contractors, etc., and at all events it is submitted that it is not expedient to allow the rights of this company to depend on any consent by that other company, inasmuch as the lands referred to, in all about 17,000 acres, since they are within the belt which is described in the original contract, confirmed by 44 Victoria, chapter 1, as being forty-eight miles in width, and are therefore not at the disposal of the government, and were not on the said 16th July, 1889, the date of the said order in council.

I am instructed therefore to ask that the schedule mentioned in the said order in council be amended by omitting therefrom all lands which are within the said forty-eight mile belt, and of which I will furnish you a list if so desired, although I think this has already been done.

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 26th January, 1892.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant with further reference to the lands in the main line belt of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which were included in the schedule of lands set apart as a subsidy for the Great North-West Central Railway Company by order in council of the 16th July, 1889, and to say that as there does not appear to be any prospect of an amicable understanding between that company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company being reached, I have now to inform you that this department is advised

that your company are legally entitled to the odd-numbered sections within 24 miles on each side of the main line of your railway, and to the extent that the lands included in the schedule attached to the order in council of the 16th July, 1889, infringe upon that belt, that schedule is inoperative and of no effect.

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

JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary.*

C. P. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, 14th Jan., 1892.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to enclose, in duplicate, map showing the conventional boundaries by sections of the 24 and 48-mile belt, Saskatoon to Battleford, etc., for approval. Will you kindly return one copy to me when approved?

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

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 28th January, 1892.

C. DRINKWATER, Esq., Secretary C. P. R. Co., Montreal.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter of the 14th instant enclosing, in duplicate, a map showing the conventional boundaries by sections of the 24 and 48-mile belt, Saskatoon to Battleford, etc., and to say that the matter will receive immediate attention.

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

LYNDWODE PEREIRA, *Assistant Secretary.*

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# RETURN

[36]

OF Orders in Council relating to the Department of the Interior, in accordance with Sub-clause (d) of Section 38 of the Regulations for the Survey, Administration, Disposal and Management of Dominion Lands within the Forty-mile Railway Belt, in the Province of British Columbia.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th January, 1891.

On a report dated 30th of December, 1890, from the minister of the interior, stating as follows :—

1. That the Royal City Planing Mills Company, of New Westminster, B.C., applied in June, 1888, to the department of the interior for a timber berth on Coquitlam river in township 39, New Westminster district, in the said province, containing an area of 480 acres, more or less.

2. That the company, on the 2nd of October, 1889, amended the description of the berth applied for, practically covering the same ground, but reducing the area to 420 acres.

3. That the company have furnished proof that at the time they made application they complied with the regulations then in force, namely, by staking out the berth and advertising in the newspapers notice of their application.

4. That the minister of justice has expressed an opinion that an applicant having complied with the regulations in force at the time of his application, by staking out the berth and advertising notice of his application in the newspapers, and the amended regulations of the 17th of September, 1889, having expressly saved the rights of persons who had, previous to the 1st of April, 1889, complied with the regulations, a license could be granted under the former regulations, and that the regulations of the 17th of September, 1889, providing that timber limits must be acquired by public competition, did not apply to cases of this nature.

The minister therefore recommends that a license be issued to the Royal City Planing Mills Company to cut timber on the berth applied for, and which is described as follows :—

Commencing at the north-east corner of lot 386, group 1, New Westminster district; thence due north to the south boundary of the Moodyville Company's timber berth; thence easterly along the south boundary of the said berth to the westerly boundary of section 13, township 39; thence south along the said westerly boundary to the south-west corner of section 13; thence east along the south boundary of the said section to the westerly bank of the Coquitlam river; thence southerly and following the said westerly bank to the northerly boundary of lot 485, group 1; thence west along the said northerly boundary to the north-west corner of the said lot; thence due west to the easterly boundary of lot 386; thence north along the said boundary to the place of beginning, containing an area of 420 acres, more or less, the position of which berth is shown on the annexed sketch coloured in pink.

The minister further states that an application was also made by the company in November, 1888, for a timber berth of 640 acres, and as the circumstances in connection with this berth are similar to those reported in relation to the above described berth,

he recommends that a license be issued to the company to cut timber on the same. The berth is described as the north-west quarter of section 27, and the west half of section 33, in township 2, also section 30, block 5 north, range 1 west, containing a total area of 640 acres, more or less, and is shown on the annexed sketch coloured in green.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 16th January, 1891.*

On a report dated 8th January, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that application has been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for an additional quantity of land at Donald, as described in the annexed sketch, being portion of section 20, township 29, range 23, west of the 5th meridian.

The minister states that the property was personally inspected by the crown timber agent, and by Mr. Aikman, at that time agent of Dominion lands in British Columbia, who agreed that the land applied for is valueless for either agricultural, mining or timber purposes, but it guards the approaches to a large bridge which the company have erected over the Columbia river at Donald. They have an hospital, a bakery and other buildings on it, and it is therefore expedient that it should be under the control of the company.

The minister therefore recommends that the fractional east half of section 20, township 29, range 23, west of the 5th meridian, as shown on the annexed sketch, be sold to them at the regulation price of \$5 per acre. No survey of the Columbia river has yet been made at this point, and the actual area of the tract cannot therefore be definitely ascertained.

The minister recommends that the area be held to be 152 acres, which is the area marked on the plan.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 26th January, 1891.*

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a despatch dated 8th November, 1890, from the lieutenant governor of British Columbia, transmitting a report of a committee of the executive council of that province, and a copy of a letter from Mr. G. B. Martin, M.P.P., setting forth what he alleges to be serious injuries to settlers arising and likely to arise from the method of survey pursued by Dominion land surveyors in the railway belt.

The minister of the interior, to whom the despatch and enclosure were referred, reports that he has conferred on this subject with Mr. F. G. Vernon, commissioner of lands and works of the province, who in the despatch of the lieutenant governor is authorized to treat with the Dominion government and urge upon them prompt action in redressing the grievances complained of.

The minister called the attention of Mr. Vernon to the fact that up to this period there is no instance on record in the history of the department of the interior in which anything has happened of the nature set out in the report of the committee of the executive council and in the letter of Mr. Martin. To be more specific, it may be said that settlers are not liable to be deprived of their improvements if the said improvements do not happen to lie within the boundaries of some particular subdivision; that it never

happened in the history of the department of the interior that "all his improvements were taken from one man (perhaps his house) and given to another," as stated in Mr. Martin's letter, and he (the minister) feel sure that Mr. Martin is under some misapprehension when he states that Mr. Nash, the agent for the Dominion government for the district, says: "A man must take his chance and has no remedy, and if he loses his improvements has no allowance made him for them." Indeed, the minister is constrained to believe that the whole of this correspondence has arisen out of some grave misapprehension of the facts on the part of Mr. Martin, and it will be observed that no instance is quoted in which what Mr. Martin alleges has occurred.

The minister observes that the principle which underlies the policy of the Dominion government in regard to the disposal of lands is to grant entries and issue crown patents only when surveys have been so made that the boundary lines can without difficulty be re-established in case the evidence of the original survey should disappear, as frequently happens. This principle has been adhered to by the Dominion government in its dealings with public lands elsewhere throughout Canada, and it is absolutely necessary in the public interest that the same course should be pursued respecting the public lands administered by them in the railway belt in British Columbia. While it is quite true that the lines of the survey may intersect the improvements of an actual settler, and may even run between his house and his other improvements, such a contingency is provided for under the Dominion Lands Act and the regulations governing the disposal of lands in the railway belt, for every section of land is theoretically divided into quarter-sections of 40 acres each, and it has been the invariable practice, when granting entry to a person who settled in advance of survey, to describe the land which is the subject of such entry by legal subdivisions in such manner as to include, as nearly as would be consistent with any possible system of survey, his house and all his improvements. The fact that survey lines are occasionally run in the manner described is probably what has given rise to the misapprehension under which Mr. Martin labours.

The minister in the course of the communications with Mr. Vernon has made it quite clear to him that any such injustice as Mr. Martin represents has never been done to any settler on the lands administered by the government of Canada; that not only is there no probability of such an injustice being done in the future, but that every care is taken to prevent anything of the kind from occurring; that the surveyor who subdivides and sets out public lands for settlement has instructions (and every inducement is held out to him by the department of the interior to conform to these instructions) to make an actual survey of all the improvements of settlers who may be on the land when the work is done, including buildings, fences, cultivated fields, and lands prepared for crop, all of which are shown on the township plans published by the department of the interior for the use of the public, and that in the great majority of instances (certainly in every instance in which there was any doubt as to the rights of applicants) an actual inspection of the land and of the buildings and improvements is made by a specially trained and experienced officer styled a homestead inspector, whose written report is in the hands of the commissioner of Dominion lands when the application for patent is countersigned by him as required by law.

The committee, concurring in the above report, recommend that the secretary of state be authorized to forward a copy of this minute to the lieutenant governor of British Columbia for the information of his government.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 26th January, 1891.*

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a despatch dated 28th October, 1890, from the lieutenant governor of British Columbia, having reference

to certain correspondence between the lands and works department of that province and the department of the interior, in regard to the applications of Messrs. A. E. McCallum and D. W. Corbin for crown grants of their mineral claims.

The minister of the interior to whom the despatch was referred reports that he has discussed this subject with the Hon. F. G. Vernon, who, by the minute of the executive council of British Columbia dated the 25th October, 1890, was accredited by the government of that province to discuss the question with this government.

The minister of the interior stated to Mr. Vernon that it would not be possible, with the information before the department of the interior, to prepare a description of the claims of McCallum and Corbin which would enable the land applied for to be identified. He also called his attention to the fact, however, that, as far as it was possible to ascertain from the vague descriptions given, one of the claims (marked Round Hill on the tracing with accompanied the application) is situated about half a mile from the post at the north-east corner of the north-west  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 23, township 26, range 27 west of the 5th meridian, and the other claim (marked Corbin and Kennedy No. 2) would appear to be about the middle of section 16, township 25, range 28, west of the 5th meridian.

The minister further stated to Mr. Vernon that in his opinion, upon the facts just related being brought to the attention of the officers of the department of lands and works of the province, there would be no difficulty in having a perfect survey and description of the claims, according to the Dominion lands system of survey, made and prepared at a very trifling expense, the more especially as the first-mentioned claim, as already stated, is but half a mile from an established point in the Dominion lands system, and the boundaries of section 16, township 25, range 28, west of the 5th meridian, in which the last-mentioned claim is situated, has four section or quarter-section posts established and standing on its boundaries.

The minister, on the general question involved of the survey of mineral claims within the railway belt, recommends that communication be had with the government of British Columbia to the effect that this government is most anxious to do everything which may be legitimately in its power to assist in the development of the mineral and other resources of the railway belt, and it will offer every reasonable facility, consistent with safety, for the survey of mineral claims, the patents for which may be applied for and that with this object in view this government will be ready at all times, upon reasonable notice being received, to extend, from already surveyed points in the belt to other points as convenient as possible, lines which will enable surveyors in laying out lands applied for for mining purposes to describe them according to the Dominion lands system at as little expense as if the system now in vogue in the province were to be applied to the lands which are the property of the Dominion government, but with the additional advantage that no question can ever arise as to the identity of the land granted.

The minister observes that in 1885 and 1886 an accurate deflection-survey, following the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Burrard Inlet to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, was made by two of the best and most experienced topographical surveyors in the employment of the department of the interior, namely, Messrs. William Ogilvie, D.L.S., and Otto J. Klotz, D.T.S. This survey is founded upon and connected with four astronomical stations,—Port Moody, Kamloops, Revelstoke and Fie d—whose latitudes and relative longitudes were determined by the most refined and accurate methods known, and the angles of the survey intermediate between these stations were measured instrumentally according to the most approved system, and were checked by frequent astronomical observations for azimuth, the distances between the instrumental points being measured by steel tapes on the level surface of the railway track. From this survey the corners of sections of the Dominion lands system, and other points of reference, have been established at frequent intervals. In several districts settlement surveys have been extended from this base line for considerable distances on both sides of the railway, with which connection can be made in surveying and describing contiguous mineral lands. In all other cases, by reference to these marks on the base line, and



the aid of the tables of positions of the stations prepared by the chief astronomer and published by the department of the interior, it is quite easy for any competent surveyor to lay out and describe according to the Dominion lands system, at comparatively small expense, any portion of land within the railway belt, it being merely a matter of measurement of a given distance in a given direction to establish the corner of the section in which the land to be described lies. For the purpose of illustrating this statement, a complete set of the maps of the survey of Messrs. Ogilvie and Klotz, and of the tables of positions of stations already mentioned, has been forwarded by the minister of the interior to Mr. Vernon for the use of his department.

The committee, concurring in the above, advise that the secretary of state be authorized to communicate a copy of this minute to the lieutenant governor of British Columbia.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 24th March, 1891.

On a report dated 13th March, 1891, from the minister of the interior, submitting with further reference to the despatch dated 8th of November, 1890, of the lieutenant governor of British Columbia, in relation to the method of survey adopted in the railway belt in British Columbia, that Mr. Martin, M.P.P., in speaking of the claims of persons who may settle before survey, states as follows:

"Mr. Nash, the Dominion government agent here, says a man must take his chance and has no remedy, and if he loses his improvements has no allowance made him for them. On 160 acres there might be only 50 or 60 acres fit for cultivation, and of course the settler would put all his improvements on these 50 or 60 acres, and then in case he should lose them by the survey he would be irretrievably ruined."

The minister observes in this connection, that he has obtained a report from Mr. Nash, the agent of Dominion lands at Kamloops, who has no recollection of having made the statements attributed to him by Mr. Martin, either to that gentleman or to any one else. The agent states that it is his practice, in replying to enquiries on this point, to quote from section 18 of the Dominion lands regulations, which is as follows:—

Sec. 18. Whenever the survey of any township has been finally confirmed and such township opened for homestead entry, any person who has *bond fide* settled and made improvements before such confirmed survey on land in such township shall have a prior right to obtain homestead entry for the land so settled on, provided such right be exercised within three months after the land is opened for settlement; and provided that such land has not been reserved or the right to homestead entry is not excepted under the provisions of these regulations; no homestead entry shall be granted to any other person in respect of such land until three months after notice in writing shall have been given by the local agent to such *bond fide* settler that such land is open for settlement.

He has said that land would have to be taken up in accordance with the Dominion lands system of survey, but that it does not necessarily follow that the settler in advance of survey is to be confined to one particular quarter-section. The agent is unable to recall an instance in which a settler has been deprived of house or improvements in the manner stated by Mr. Martin, and concludes that that gentleman must have misunderstood what he (the agent) may have said to him in the premises.

The minister further observes that the foregoing confirms the statements contained in the minute of council of the 26th of January last upon the same subject.

The committee, on the recommendation of the minister of the interior, advise that the secretary of state be authorized to transmit a copy of this minute to the lieutenant governor of British Columbia for the information of his government and of Mr. Martin, M.P.P.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 13th May, 1891.

On a memorandum dated 8th May, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that when the lands in the forty-mile railway belt in British Columbia were transferred to the Dominion, it was found that a considerable portion of New Westminster district had been surveyed and laid out by the government of the province of British Columbia. Although these surveys are not in accordance with the regulations governing the survey of lands in the railway belt, a change in the mode of subdivision would be neither practicable nor advisable at the present time.

The minister, in order to secure uniformity and regularity in the surveys, recommends that the territory hereinafter described be withdrawn from the operation of sections 3 to 9 inclusive of the order in council of the 17th day of September, 1889, and surveyed in accordance with the system adopted by the government of the province of British Columbia, and that the minister of the interior be authorized to make such regulations and to issue such instructions as may be necessary for the execution of such surveys, the said territory being described as follows:—

Commencing at the point where the eastern boundary of township 25, New Westminster district, intersects the international boundary between Canada and the United States; thence northerly upon the eastern boundaries of townships 25 and 26, New Westminster district, to the north-east corner of said township 26; thence easterly upon the southern boundary of township 27, New Westminster district, to the south-east corner of said township 27; thence northerly upon the eastern boundary of said township 27 to the first correction line of the Dominion lands system of survey; thence westerly upon the said correction line to the seventh meridian of the Dominion lands system of survey; thence northerly upon the said seventh meridian to the northern boundary of township 24, New Westminster district; thence westerly upon the northern boundaries of townships 24, 21, 18, 15 and 12 to the south-east corner of section 6 in township 42, New Westminster district; thence northerly upon the eastern boundaries of sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 in said township 42, to the northern boundary of said township; thence westerly upon the northern boundary of said township 42 to the south-east corner of township 41, New Westminster district; thence northerly upon the eastern boundary of said township 41 to the north-east corner of section 12 in said township; thence westerly upon the northern boundaries of sections 12 and 11 in said township 41, to the north-west corner of section 11 in said township; thence southerly upon the western boundaries of sections 11 and 2 in said township 41, to the northern boundary of township 40, New Westminster district; thence westerly upon the northern boundaries of townships 40 and 39, New Westminster district, to the western limit of the forty-mile railway belt; thence southerly following upon the said western limit to the international boundary between Canada and the United States; thence easterly upon the said international boundary to the point of beginning.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk of the Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th May, 1891.

On a memorandum dated 29th April, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that an application has been made by the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Company, which was incorporated by the act 49 Vic., chap. 82, for a grant of the land necessary for the right of way and station grounds of their railway in public lands at the disposal of the Dominion government within the railway belt in British Columbia.

The minister states that he was authorized by order in council to grant to colonization railway companies the right of way through Dominion lands at the disposal of the Dominion government in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, provided that such companies have obtained acts of incorporation from the parliament of Canada and that the location, gauge and grades of their lines have been approved by the governor general in council, and he sees no reason why similar action should not be taken with respect to the application of the company in question for right of way through lands at the disposal of the Dominion government within the railway belt in British Columbia.

The minister therefore recommends that he be authorized to grant to the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Company the land necessary for the right of way and station grounds of their railway in lands intersected by such railway and at the disposal of the Dominion government within the railway belt in British Columbia, upon the said company furnishing to the department of the interior duplicate certified copies of the plans of the location of their railway as approved by your excellency in council, and that he be further authorized to issue letters patent to the said company for the said right of way and station grounds, upon their furnishing to the department of the interior plans and descriptions of the land according to the Dominion lands system of survey, when the line has been constructed and completed, the extent of lands for station grounds to be submitted to the governor general in council for approval.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st June, 1891.

On a memorandum dated 9th May, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that some lines established by A. F. Cotton, D.L.S., in townships 15, 24 and 27, New Westminster district, and the survey of which has been confirmed, have been found on examination on the ground to be erroneous.

The minister therefore recommends that the surveys made by A. F. Cotton in the said townships be cancelled, and that a new survey be made in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause 2 of clause 129 of the Dominion Lands Act.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 17th July, 1891.

On a joint report dated 10th July, 1891, from the minister of public works and the minister of marine and fisheries, stating that Mr. George A. Huff, of Alberni, B.C., has applied for permission to build a wharf on the bank of river Sumas, in front of his property, lot 1, block 2, Alberni, B.C.

That the chief engineer of the public works department, to whom the matter was referred, reports that he sees no objection to the granting of Mr. Huff's request, and suggests that said permission might be given.

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That the department of marine also report that they see no reason why the privilege asked for by Mr. Huff should not be granted.

The ministers recommend that permission be granted to Mr. George A. Huff to build a wharf on the bank of river Sumas, in front of his property, lot 1, block 2, Alberni, B.C., shown in red on plan hereto attached, on payment by him of an annual rental of \$5 payable in advance.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval,

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

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CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th September, 1891.

On a report dated 15th August, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by an order in council dated the 26th of March, 1889, all timber berths situated in the railway belt in British Columbia were to be disposed of by public competition, except in the case of persons who proved to the satisfaction of the minister of the interior that they had complied with the regulations then existing, in regard to applying for, staking out the limit, and publishing notice of application prior to the 1st of April, 1889.

The minister further states that the Royal City Planing Mills Company of New Westminster, British Columbia, applied on the 27th December, 1888, to the department of the interior, for a license to cut timber on section 30, township 10, in the district of New Westminster, containing an area of 160 acres, more or less, and on the same date also applied to the department for a license to cut timber on the following described berth:—Commencing at a stake placed at the north corner of Stave lake; thence due west 40 chains; thence due north 80 chains; thence due east 80 chains, more or less, to the shore of the lake; thence along the shore of the lake to the point of commencement, containing an area of 400 acres, more or less.

That on the 21st February, 1889, the company also applied for a license to cut timber on section 11, the east half of section 14, and the south-east quarter of section 23, all in township 41, in the district of New Westminster, containing an area of 1,120 acres, more or less.

That the above described berths were applied for and staked out prior to the 1st of April, 1889, but the notices of application were not published by the company until the 11th of that month.

That the company represent that they incurred great expense in locating the berths in question, that they acted in good faith and complied with the regulations, but were not aware of the existence of the order in council making it compulsory that claims should be published before 1st April, 1889.

The minister is of the opinion that as the Royal City Planing Mills Company are the only applicants for the said berths, and as they fully complied with the conditions of the regulations in force at the time they made their applications, with the exception of publishing notice of the same in the *British Columbia Gazette* before the 1st of April, 1889, it would be imposing a hardship on the company if they were now compelled to compete for these berths, and he, therefore, recommends that the company be permitted to acquire, without public competition, the herein described timber berths, with the exception of the west half of section 11, township 41, which has already been disposed of.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd October, 1891.

On a report dated 4th September, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by an order in council dated 3rd October, 1888, the timber berth coloured pink on the annexed plan was authorized to be licensed to Mr. T. L. Briggs, of New Westminster.

That by an order in council of the 31st October, 1890, the berth coloured green on the annexed plan was also authorized to be licensed to Mr. Briggs.

The minister further states that Mr. Briggs now asks the department of the interior to permit him to include in the first mentioned berth the small strip of land lying between the two berths above referred to, coloured yellow on the plan herewith, and he represents that when he made application for the two berths in question, he was under the impression that there was no space between them, but that after the berths were granted to him, it was ascertained that the difference in the provincial and Dominion lands systems of survey caused this space. The plan annexed hereto bears out the statement made by Mr. Briggs, and it shows that if the provincial system of survey adopted in surveying township 15 had been adopted as the system of survey of the country north of this township, the description given by Mr. Briggs would have included the space now applied for by him.

The minister, in view of this fact, recommends that Mr. Briggs be permitted to acquire the strip now applied for containing 160 acres, more or less, without being required to compete for the same as provided in the timber regulations.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st October, 1891.

On a report dated 16th October, 1891, from the minister of the interior, submitting the following in regard to the applications of Mr. John Augustus Lumsden, C.E., of Sumas, B.C., and Mr. Donald McGillivray, of Vancouver, B.C., respectively, for the purchase of certain lands, hereinafter described, in the vicinity of Lake Sumas, in the New Westminster district, British Columbia, the said lands being the property of the Dominion government.

That the applications in question were made with a view of purchasing these lands when they have been reclaimed by a system of dyking and draining, it being represented that they are now liable to periodical overflow from the Fraser river at high water, and that their value would be greatly enhanced by a proper system of dyking.

That the applications were referred to the agent of Dominion lands, New Westminster, for report, and on receipt of his report he was instructed to notify the persons named that tenders would be received from them at an upset price of \$5 per acre for the purchase of the lands in question when dyked and drained.

Such tenders have been duly received, and are as follows:—

1. From John Augustus Lumsden, the sum of \$15 per acre for the lands described in the schedule hereto annexed, for the land now covered by lake Sumas, and for the unsurveyed strip of land on the west side of the lake.

Mr. Lumsden also makes an alternative offer of \$30 per acre for the lands described outside lake Sumas, provided he is not charged for the bed of the lake.

2. From Donald McGillivray, \$5 per acre for the lands mentioned in the schedule annexed hereto, no offer being made for the bed of the lake or for the unsurveyed strip lying west of it.

The minister is of opinion that of the two offers made by Mr. Lumsden the first one, that is \$15 per acre, for all the lands described, should be accepted, as the bed of lake Sumas, taken as 9,000 acres, would represent at that price \$135,000, and the lands in the schedule, about 2,145 acres, \$32,175, or together \$167,175, besides the

amount realized by the sale of the unsurveyed strip, the area of which is not known; while the alternative offer would mean the gift of the 9,000 acres in the bed of the lake to Mr. Lumsden, for which the sale of the 2,145 acres at the increased price of \$30 per acre added to the sale of the unsurveyed strip for the same price, \$30, would not compensate.

The minister therefore recommends that the tender of Mr. John A. Lumsden, of \$15 per acre for the following lands, be accepted, viz.: The bed of the Sumas lake, about 9,000 acres; the unsurveyed strip of land west of the lake and the lands mentioned in the schedule hereto, the latter comprising about 2,145 acres; the sale to be subject, however, to the following conditions:—

1. That Mr. Lumsden shall submit plans and specifications of the proposed dyking works for the consideration and approval of the minister of the interior.

2. That he shall make a contract with the minister of the interior to commence the work of dyking and reclamation within one year from the date of the acceptance of his tender, and to complete such work to the satisfaction of the minister of the interior within five years from the said date.

3. That within sixty days of the notification of the acceptance of his tender and prior to the execution of the contract, Mr. Lumsden shall deposit in the department of the interior an accepted cheque for the sum of \$3,000, which sum shall be forfeited if he fail to carry out the conditions of his contract.

4. That the purchase money for the land shall be paid within one month after the completion of the work.

5. That if default shall be made, either in the commencement or completion of the said works within the times specified therefor, respectively, the lands shall remain the property of the government, and all work done thereon shall be absolutely forfeited.

6. That the minister of the interior shall cause the strip of land on the west side of the lake lying between the water's edge and the base of the mountain, to be surveyed at the expense of Mr. Lumsden before it is sold to the latter.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

SCHEDULE of lands in the vicinity of Lake Sumas, New Westminster District, B.C., tendered for by J. A. Lumsden and D. McGillivray, respectively.

	Acres.
N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, Tp. 16.....	160
Westerly 70 acres of Lot 212, G. 2.....	70
Southerly 50 acres of Lot 248, A. G. 2.....	50
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Tp. 19.....	160
Fr. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, Tp. 19.....about	40
S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15 " ".....	160
Fr. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14 " ".....about	100
Fr. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13 " ".....	100
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12 " ".....	160
S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13 " ".....	160
Fr. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13 " ".....about	50
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18 " 22.....	160
Fr. Sec. 19 " ".....	320
Fr. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, Tp. 22.....	70
Fr. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29 " ".....	150
Fr. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 31 " ".....about	75
E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33 " ".....	80
E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33 " ".....	80
	2,145
	2,145

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

FRIDAY, 13th day of November, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas the government of the province of British Columbia, pursuant to the terms of the agreement between that government and the government of the Dominion with reference to mineral lands in the railway belt as set out in the order in council of the 11th February, 1890, as amended by the order in council of the 28th February, 1890, has applied for a grant of the undermentioned lands and has paid therefor the sum of \$309.90, being at the rate of \$5 per acre of the area of the said lands.

His excellency, by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to order that the said lands, that is to say :—

First.—All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in section seventeen, in township twenty-six, in range twenty-seven, west of the 5th meridian, known as the "Crystal Claim," and which may be more particularly described as follows :—

Beginning at a post in stone mound marking the south-west corner of above mentioned claim, which may be reached by the following courses and distances :—Commencing at the north-east corner of section 9 in said township and range, thence south 67 degrees and 8 minutes east astronomically 2 chains and 30 links ; thence south 65 degrees and 36 minutes west astronomically 6 chains and 26 links ; thence south 74 degrees and 6 minutes west astronomically 23 chains and 65 links ; thence south 63 degrees and 20 minutes west astronomically 8 chains and 8 links ; thence south 16 degrees and 20 minutes west astronomically 1 chain and 62 links ; thence south 33 degrees and 20 minutes west astronomically 7 chains and 85 links ; thence south 41 degrees and 55 minutes west astronomically 12 chains and 77 links ; thence south 63 degrees and 42 minutes west astronomically 3 chains and 35 links ; thence south 89 degrees and 34 minutes west astronomically 8 chains and 97 links ; thence north 49 degrees and 26 minutes west astronomically 103 chains and 47 links, more or less, to said post in stone mound ; thence north 52 degrees east astronomically 9 chains and 9 links, more or less, to a post in stone mound ; thence north 38 degrees west astronomically 22 chains and 73 links, more or less, to a post in stone mound ; thence south 52 degrees west astronomically 9 chains and 9 links, more or less to a post in stone mound ; thence south 38 degrees east astronomically 22 chains and 73 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, and containing by admeasurement 20 acres and 66 hundredths of an acre, more or less, all according to a plan of survey by J. H. Ogilvie, D.L.S., approved and confirmed by E. Deville, surveyor general, on the 24th day of September, 1891, and of record in the department of the interior.

Second.—All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in sections 12 and 13 in township 26, in range 28, west of the 5th meridian, known as the "Happy Find Claim," and which may be more particularly described as follows :—

Beginning at the post in stone mound marking the south-west corner of above-mentioned claim, which may be reached by the following courses and distances :—

Commencing at the quarter-section corner on the east boundary of section 6, in township 26, in range 27, west of the 5th meridian ; thence north 66 degrees and 36 minutes east astronomically 9 chains and 65 links ; thence north 56 degrees and 22 minutes east astronomically 3 chains and 53 links ; thence north 53 degrees and 8 minutes east astronomically 4 chains and 38 links ; thence north 1 degree and 2 minutes west astronomically 42 chains and 55 links ; thence north 59 degrees and 9 minutes west astronomically 121 chains and 19 links, more or less, to said post in stone mound ; thence north 62 degrees east astronomically 9 chains and 9 links, more or less, to a post in stone mound ; thence north 28 degrees west astronomically 22 chains and 73 links, more or less, to a post in stone mound ; thence south 62 degrees west astronomically 9 chains and 9 links, more or less, to a post in stone mound ; thence south 28 degrees east astronomically 22 chains and 73 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, and

containing by admeasurement 20 acres and 66 hundredths of an acre, more or less, all according to a plan of survey by J. H. Ogilvie, D.L.S., approved and confirmed by E. Deville, surveyor general, on the 24th day of September, 1891, and of record in the department of the interior.

And third.—All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in section 13, in township 26, in range 28, west of the 5th meridian, known as the “C. & K. No. Two Claim,” and which may be more particularly described as follows:—

Beginning at the post in stone mound marking the south-east corner of said claim, which may be reached by the following courses and distances:—Commencing at the quarter-section corner on the east boundary of section 6, in township 26, in range 27, west of the 5th meridian; thence north 66 degrees and 36 minutes east astronomically 9 chains and 65 links; thence north 56 degrees and 22 minutes east astronomically 3 chains and 53 links; thence north 53 degrees and 8 minutes east astronomically 4 chains and 38 links; thence north 1 degree and 2 minutes west astronomically 42 chains and 55 links; thence north 59 degrees and 9 minutes west astronomically 121 chains and 19 links, more or less, to the south-west corner of the “Happy Find Claim”; thence north 28 degrees west following upon the west boundary of the “Happy Find Claim” 22 chains and 73 links, more or less, to a post in stone mound; thence north 62 degrees east astronomically following upon the north boundary of the last mentioned claim and its continuation 9 chains and 39 links, more or less, to the first mentioned post in stone mound; thence north 13 degrees and 50 minutes west astronomically 9 chains and 9 links, more or less, to a post; thence south 76 degrees and 10 minutes west astronomically 22 chains and 73 links, more or less, to a post in mound; thence south 13 degrees and 50 minutes east astronomically 9 chains and 9 links, more or less, to a hemlock post; thence north 76 degrees and 10 minutes east astronomically 22 chains and 73 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 20 acres and 66 hundredths of an acre, more or less, all according to a plan of survey by J. H. Ogilvie, D.L.S., approved and confirmed by E. Deville, surveyor general, on the 24th day of September, 1891, and of record in the department of the interior, shall be and the same are hereby transferred to the government of the province of British Columbia.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

SATURDAY, the 12th day of December, 1891.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas the present wording of sub-section (*f*) of section 24 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the forty-mile railway belt, in the province of British Columbia, established by the order in council of the 17th September, 1889, chapter 100 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, owing to the fact that such sub-section is a sub-section of section 24 limits the application of its provisions to the method by which a settler may earn his patent under that section, although it was intended when the regulations were framed that the provisions of sub-section (*f*) should apply to each of the methods respectively provided for earning a patent by sections 22 and 23 as well as by section 24 of the regulations.

His excellency, under the provisions of chapter 56 of the Revised Statutes, intituled “An Act respecting the public lands in British Columbia,” and by and with the advice of the queen’s privy council for Canada, is pleased to order that sub-section (*f*) of section 24 of the said order in council of the 17th September, 1889, shall be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

“(f). Proof of the residence and improvements required by this section, and the two sections which immediately precede it, shall be made by the claimant by affidavit, and shall be corroborated by the evidence on oath of two disinterested witnesses resi-



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dent in the vicinity of the land affected by their evidence, and accepted as sufficient by the commissioner of Dominion lands, or, in his absence, by a member of the land board ; such affidavit shall be sworn and such testimony given before the local agent, or, in his absence, the senior clerk performing his duties, or some other person named for that purpose by the minister of the interior."

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th December, 1891.

On a report dated 7th December, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by an order in council, dated 10th October, 1886, as amended by orders in council of the 8th December, 1887, and 11th October, 1888, printed copies of which orders are annexed hereto, certain tracts of land along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the province of British Columbia, were reserved for mountain parks, amongst which was one situated at Albert Canon.

The minister further states that Mr. William Pearce, the superintendent of mines of the department of the interior, has reported that this reservation contains the only limestone, so far as is known, which is accessible to Revelstoke, where there is a smelter in operation, and that if the smelter is to be a success, a very considerable quantity of limestone will be required in the treatment of the ores.

The minister recommends, as lime is absolutely necessary in smelting the ores which are found in the Revelstoke country, that he be authorized to grant licenses to take limestone from this reservation subject to such conditions and regulations as he may find it expedient to make for the preservation of the timber and for the conduct of the quarrying operations in such manner as to prevent the natural beauties of the park from being destroyed or disfigured.

The committee advise that the requisite authority be granted.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

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## RETURN

[36a]

OF Orders in Council relating to the Department of the Interior, in accordance with Clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada.

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Agreement made the seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, hereinafter referred to as "the company," of the one part, and her majesty the queen, herein represented by the Honourable Edgar Dewdney, minister of the interior, hereinafter called "the government," of the other part.

Whereas by an agreement, confirmed by an act of the parliament of Canada (44 Victoria, chapter 1), which act is hereinafter referred to as "the Canadian Pacific Railway Act," it was provided that the company should receive by way of subsidy, amongst other things, a crown grant of twenty-five million acres of land on the terms therein specified. And whereas by an order in council dated the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, the area bounded by the fifty-second and fifty-fourth degrees of latitude, and the one hundred and fourth and one hundred and sixteenth degrees of longitude, was withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation out of which lands might be obtained by the company on account of the said subsidy, and it is expedient, in the public interest, that the said area should be released from the effect of the said order in council. And whereas an agreement between the parties hereto (confirmed by 49 Victoria, chapter 9) provided in effect that the company's said land subsidy of twenty-five million acres (25,000,000) should be reduced by six million seven hundred and ninety-three thousand and fourteen acres (6,793,014), such reduction to be effected by the government retaining lands to that extent of equal average quality and value to the lands constituting the portion of the company's land grant not then disposed of by the company. And whereas it appears that the two areas hereinafter described as those to be immediately released by the company from all claims in respect of its said subsidy, whether under the original agreement or otherwise, contain lands of a quality and value equal on the average to the portion of the company's land grant not disposed of at the time of the passage of the act 49 Victoria, chapter 9, and amply sufficient to yield in odd-numbered sections the quantity so to be retained as aforesaid over and above all deductions on account of lakes and water-stretches. And whereas the government has proposed to the company that all lands within the said two areas shall be immediately released from all claims of the company as aforesaid, and that the land in the remainder of the said reservation shall be also released at an early date on the terms hereinafter mentioned, and that the government shall retain the said six million seven hundred and ninety-three thousand and fourteen (6,793,014) acres out of the areas which are to be so immediately released as aforesaid, on the condition, amongst others, that the company shall undertake to build, or cause to be built, and when built shall operate, the easterly portion of a railway to run from Saskatoon north-westerly by way of Battleford as hereinafter specified, which proposition the company has accepted. And whereas by two orders in council dated respectively the twentieth day of May and the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the said minister of the interior has been authorized to execute this agreement on behalf of her majesty.

Now the parties hereto mutually agree each with the other as follows, that is to say :—

A right line from the south-west angle of township thirty-five of the fourth range west of the third meridian in the Dominion lands system of surveys to the north-west angle of township forty-three in the sixteenth range west of that meridian (at or near the town of Battleford), and another right line thence through the north-west angle of township fifty in the twenty-eighth range west of that meridian to the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude, are hereby established as common front lines within the meaning of the eleventh clause of the said agreement, so confirmed as aforesaid by the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, with the qualification that the belt out of which lands shall be granted in pursuance of that clause shall in this case extend back on each side of the said lines respectively a depth of twelve miles only instead of twenty-four miles, which qualification the company accepts as a binding restriction.

The company doth hereby absolutely and for ever release all lands in the two areas next hereinafter described from all claim whatever in respect of its said land subsidy, and consents that the said order in council may be forthwith revoked in so far as it affects any such lands, the said areas being:—

(First.) The portion of the said reservation lying east of the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude, excepting thereout a belt of land twenty-four miles wide and having twelve miles of the width on each side of the common front lines above described; and,

(Second.) An area bounded on the north by the fifty-second degree of latitude; on the east by the one hundred and fourth degree of longitude; on the west by the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude; on the south by the South Saskatchewan river from the said one hundred and tenth degree of longitude till it intersects the northern boundary of the forty-eight mile belt on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence easterly along that boundary to the one hundred and fourth degree of longitude, so that the government may be enabled to dispose thereof, and particularly to select and retain therefrom the six million seven hundred and ninety-three thousand and fourteen (6,793,014) acres, for which provision is made as aforesaid in the act 49 Victoria, chapter nine.

The remainder of the said reservation not so immediately released as aforesaid, shall, on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, become also released absolutely from the effect of the said order in council.

In the meantime, that is to say, up to the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the company may at any time or times specify in writing to the secretary of the department of the interior, lands in the odd-numbered sections within the said remainder of the said reservation not so immediately released as aforesaid, and as, and when lands shall be so specified they shall *ipso facto* become part of the company's said subsidy, and on its request shall be granted accordingly, to the extent which may be required to make up to the company its said land subsidy after deducting lands already selected therefor, and after deducting the said six million seven hundred and ninety-three thousand and fourteen (6,793,014) acres.

The company undertakes that it will construct and complete, or cause to be constructed or completed, and when completed will operate a railway from some point on the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway, at or near Saskatoon, to a point on the North Saskatchewan river, in or near section 29, township 39, range 8, west of the third initial meridian, and shall cause the same to be completed and ready for operation on or before the first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Witness, the seal of the department of the interior and the signatures of the Honourable Edgar Dewdney, minister of the interior, and of the secretary of the said department, and the corporate seal of the company and the signatures of its president and its secretary, in triplicate.

E. DEWDNEY, *Minister of the Interior.*

JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary of the Department of the Interior.*

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

W. C. VAN HORNE, *President.*

C. DRINKWATER, *Secretary.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th January, 1891.

On a memorandum dated 17th December, 1890, from the minister of the interior, submitting the following observations with respect to the 1,400,000 acres of land in the province of Manitoba which were reserved under the Manitoba Act for distribution to the children of half-breed heads of families resident in the province on the 15th of July, 1870.

The area of 1,400,000 acres was selected and specifically set apart by authority of the Governor in Council for the above mentioned purpose, and was finally allotted to half-breed children whose claims have been approved, the allotment to each being 240 acres.

It has since, however, become necessary to cancel certain of these allotments, owing in some instances to more than one allotment having through error been made to the same person, and in others because of the allottee having left the province and gone to the North-West Territories, where his or her claim as a half-breed has subsequently been satisfied by the issue of scrip, or by a grant of land, under the authority of the commission appointed to settle the claims of the North-West half-breeds.

The question now arises, in connection with the cancellation of these allotments, whether or not, as the land affected thereby is no longer necessary for the half-breeds, it may be disposed of by the crown in any way which may be authorized by law in regard to Dominion lands, notwithstanding the fact that it was definitely set apart by the governor in council for the specific purpose hereinbefore mentioned.

The minister, in order to remove all doubt upon this point, recommends that the minister of the interior be authorized with respect to any lands which formed part of the 1,400,000 acres allotted to half-breed children, but which are found to be no longer necessary for that purpose, to deal with such lands in such manner as is provided by law and the regulations passed from time to time by your excellency in council in regard to Dominion lands.

The committee advise that authority be granted as above recommended.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 16th January, 1891.

On a memorandum dated 12th December, 1890, from the minister of the interior, submitting the enclosed form of certificate of recommendation for pre-emption patent, which has been examined and approved by the deputy minister of justice, and recommending that the adoption of this form as "Form K 1" in the schedule to "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, be sanctioned under the powers conferred upon your excellency in council by section 98 of the said act.

The committee advise that the adoption of the aforesaid form be sanctioned accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

No. ....	INSERT HERE IMPRESSION LOCAL OFFICE DATE STAMP.	No. ....	No. ....	No. ....			
CERTIFICATE of Final Payment and of Recommendation of Patent for Pre-emption.		CERTIFICATE of Final Payment and of Recommendation of Patent for Pre-emption.					
\$ .....		\$ .....					
Issued to .....		Issued to .....					
..... Quarter of Section .....		..... Quarter of Section .....					
Township ..... Range .....		Township ..... Range .....					
West of ..... Meridian.		West of ..... Meridian.					
If paid in scrip give number and amount of each note.		If paid in scrip give number and amount of each note.					
SCRIP No.	\$	cts.		SCRIP No.	\$	cts.	
_____ Agent.				_____ Agent.			
_____ Payer.				_____ Payer.			

NOTE.—This coupon to accompany return for the auditor general.

FORM "K. 1,"

No.

This certificate is not valid unless countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or a member of the Dominion Lands Board.

**CERTIFICATE OF RECOMMENDATION FOR PRE-EMPTION PATENT.**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF DOMINION LANDS,

189 .

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ who is the holder of a homestead entry for \_\_\_\_\_ of section number \_\_\_\_\_ township \_\_\_\_\_ range \_\_\_\_\_ west of the \_\_\_\_\_ meridian, and a pre-emption entry for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the same section, has deposited with me the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, in full payment for such pre-emption, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and that the said \_\_\_\_\_ has complied with the provisions of the law required to be conformed to, in order to

entitle him to receive a patent for such pre-emption, and that I have recommended the issue of such patent. Certificate of recommendation for homestead patent issued on day of 18 , and was duly countersigned on day of 18 .

Countersigned at Winnipeg this  
day of 189 .

*Commissioner of Dominion Lands.*

*Local Agent.*

CERTIFIED COPY a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 26th January, 1891.

On a memorandum dated 20th January, 1891, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that about fifty-eight applications have been made for petroleum locations situated within the tract leased for grazing purposes to the Cochrane Ranche Company, in townships 2 and 3, range 29, west of the 4th meridian, in the district of Alberta, and that a number of the applicants have complied with the provisions of the mining regulations but cannot receive entry on account of the locations being within the leasehold. Section 12 of the lease to the company provides that should any portion of the lands leased be thought to contain minerals, the governor in council may grant licenses to explore and search for the same, the licenses being subject to such conditions for the protection of the interests of the lessee as the governor in council may think proper. And should any portions of the lands leased contain minerals, the governor in council may, from time to time, cause written notice to be given to the lessee that the same, and such adjoining lands as may be thought proper, are withdrawn from the operation of the lease, and the lessee shall thereupon become entitled to a reduction of the rent of the lands so reserved.

The minister recommends that, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the said section 12 of the grazing lease, licenses be issued to the applicants hereinbefore referred to who have not discovered petroleum on the locations applied for, but have merely been able to declare that from indications they are of the opinion that petroleum exists on them. The licensee, however, shall be required, in each case, to comply with the provisions of the mining regulations in all other respects, and the license shall be issued subject to the following conditions, namely:—

1. The licensee shall properly fence in or otherwise protect any shaft, test-pit, or other excavation made by him in order to prevent accidents to the lessee's cattle.
2. The licensee shall not, without the consent of the lessee, destroy, remove, disturb or in any way endanger the stability of any building belonging to the lessee, and shall be responsible to the latter for any damage to cattle or property caused by his operations.

The minister further recommends that, in those cases where the applicants have made affidavit that they have discovered petroleum on the location applied for, or if any of those persons who receive licenses can, during the term of their license, make affidavit that he has discovered petroleum on the location licensed to him, and he has also complied with the provisions of the license, the minister of the interior be authorized to give notice to the lessee of the withdrawal of the lands covered by the said location, and such adjoining lands as may be thought proper, in conformity with the provisions of the lease having reference to such notice of withdrawal of lands from the operations of the lease.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 28th January, 1891.

On a report dated 21st January, 1891, from the minister of the interior, submitting for consideration of council the following observations in connection with the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company's land grant :—

That by the order in council of the 15th November, 1886, the minister of the interior was authorized to convey to the company the lands to which they were entitled as a subsidy in consideration of their having completed the construction of twenty miles of their line from Regina in the direction of Long lake. In view of this fact, the minister submits that the order in council of the 7th of November last, authorizing a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile for the whole length of the line from Regina to Prince Albert, is liable to misconstruction, and he recommends accordingly that it be cancelled.

The minister further submits that the length of the line constructed under the contract made between the government and the company, the draft of which was approved by the order in council of the 29th November, 1889, from the point of departure from the original line connecting Regina with Long lake, is certified by the department of railways to be 228·71 miles, which mileage the chief engineer of government railways reports is completed, equipped and in excellent running condition. Under the provisions of the order in council of the 20th June, 1887, and amending orders in council, the company are entitled to a land grant at the rate of 6,400 acres per mile for this distance, being in all 1,463,744 acres.

The minister reports further that he is informed, and has reason to believe that in addition to the twenty miles which formed the subject of the order in council of the 15th November, 1886, 3·12 miles of the original line connecting Regina with the navigable waters of Long lake have been completed and in running order for several years, and he recommends that he be authorized, upon receipt of the usual report from the chief engineer of government railways certifying this to be the fact, to convey to the company the land grant applicable to this portion of their line at the rate of 6,400 acres per mile; and finally he is informed that the company have extended their railway for 2½ miles beyond the point at Prince Albert, which was reached when the inspection was made, on the strength of which the mileage referred to in the order in council of the 7th November last was fixed, and he also recommends that in this case he be authorized, when he has received the necessary certificate from the chief engineer of government railways, to convey to the company the land grant applicable to this extension, at the rate of 6,400 acres per mile.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOSEPH POPE, *Assistant Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 30th January, 1891.

The committee, on the recommendation of the minister of the interior, advise that the order in council of the 5th December, 1890, authorizing the sale of a tract of land belonging to the government of Canada, in the vicinity of Winnipeg, to the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association, for the purposes of an exhibition ground, be amended so as to make the northern boundary of the block, as is stated in that order in council to be Selkirk street, to be the rear line of the tier of lots fronting on that street between Sinclair street and McPhillips street, which coincides with the line of division between lots 35 and 36, St. John.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 4th February, 1891.

On a report dated 2nd February, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating, as follows, with respect to the land subsidy of the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Company:—

That by order in council of the 30th April, 1884, a tract of land was set apart within which the company should be permitted to acquire by purchase at \$1 per acre the odd-numbered sections at the disposal of the government, the tract being described as follows:

“Bounded on the south by the international boundary, on the east by the road allowance between ranges numbers twelve and thirteen, on the north by the northern limit of the south halves of townships numbered four of the Dominion lands system of survey, and on the west by the range of hills known as the Grand Coteau, or Dirt Hills.”

That by order in council of the 4th October, 1884, the odd-numbered sections within this tract were made applicable, subject to the approval of parliament, as a free grant in aid of the construction of the railway, but on the payment of the cost of survey at the rate of ten cents per acre, to the extent of 6,400 acres per mile of the company's line for the whole distance from Winnipeg to the neighbourhood of Whitewater lake. This grant was confirmed by the act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 60, which authorized a subsidy of 6,400 acres per mile from Winnipeg to near Whitewater lake, about 150 miles, or about 960,000 acres.

Previous to this, however, the company had already constructed 52 miles south-westerly from Winnipeg, and by the order in council of the 6th of April, 1885, the order of the 4th of October, 1884, before mentioned, was amended by apportioning the 972,800 acres therein provided for equally over the line beyond the end of the 52 miles constructed, for which purpose the line was divided into three sections, as follows:—

(a) From the southern end of the 52 miles already constructed, to Manitou, 30 miles, as section 1.

(b) From Manitou to Whitewater lake, about 80 miles, as section 2.

(c) From a point in township 8, range 4, to township 8, range 9, about 20 miles, as section 3.

Upon the report of the chief engineer of government railways that section 2, 80 miles in length, and section 3, 20 miles in length, were properly completed, the land grant appertaining thereto, 748,384 acres, was authorized to be conveyed to the company by order in council of the 5th of April, 1886.

The minister states that so far as he is aware, no work has ever been done on section 1, as described in the order in council of the 6th of April, 1885, that is to say, the 30 miles necessary to connect the terminal point of the 52 miles south-westerly from Winnipeg to Manitou; but in lieu of this the southern branch of the line, that is to say, section 2, was extended westward to Deloraine, near Whitewater lake, about 20 miles, and the northern branch was extended westward to Glenboro', about 60 miles, and the company asked that these extensions be subsidized in lieu of the 30 miles north of Manitou, for which they claim there was no immediate need. As the necessity for extending railway communication westward was urgent, and as not only was the construction of the 30 miles north of Manitou not immediately required, but two large and important sections of the province, within each of which extensive settlements had been formed, would be given an efficient railway service by the proposed arrangement, the southern branch of the railway being already connected with Winnipeg by its junction at Manitou with the Pembina mountain branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, the request of the company was acceded to. The order in council of the 15th November, 1886, accordingly made the land grant of the railway applicable to these extensions, and upon the report of the chief engineer of railways of the completion of



the additional 20 miles of the southern branch and the additional 40 miles of the northern branch the land grant applicable thereto, 384,000 acres, was authorized to be conveyed to the company by order in council of the 19th March, 1887.

The total area, therefore, which has been authorized to be conveyed to the company by the orders in council of the 5th of April, 1886, and the 19th of March, 1887, is 1,132,384 acres, that is to say, for 27 miles in excess of the distance for which the act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 60, provided a land subsidy involving a land grant of 172,384 acres.

The minister further states that the company have, however, actually built and have had in operation for some years 212 miles, including the 52 miles south-west from Winnipeg known and hereinbefore referred to as section 1, and this length of road, at the usual rate of 6,400 acres per mile, would entitle them to a total grant of 1,356,800 acres, being 224,416 acres more than has so far been provided for by your excellency in council and 396,800 acres more than authorized by the act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 60.

The company submit that they have constructed the whole length of their railway now in operation as the result of a distinct understanding and arrangement with the government that they would receive the usual land subsidy therefor, that they are now fairly justified in asking the approval by your excellency of the subsidy of 224,416 acres appertaining to the 27 miles hereinbefore mentioned, and that your excellency should submit to parliament at its next session a measure confirming the grant of that area and the additional area of 172,384 acres already approved by your excellency but not yet confirmed by parliament.

The minister further states that the records of the department of the interior leave no doubt whatever that the company's statement that both branches of the railway were constructed on the understanding that the usual subsidy of 6,400 acres of land per mile would be provided for the whole length of the road is well founded. Apart from this, however, and in view particularly of the incalculable benefit which Southern Manitoba has derived from the construction of the two branches of this railway putting in direct communication with the markets of the world one of the richest agricultural regions of the North-West, he, the minister, is of opinion that the company's claim is a reasonable one, and he recommends that, subject to the approval of parliament, the difference between the area already authorized by your excellency to be conveyed to them, namely, 1,132,384 acres, and the total area of 1,356,800 acres, represented by a grant at the rate of 6,400 acres per mile for a distance of 212 miles, that is to say, 224,416 acres, be granted to the company subject to the following conditions:—

1. That the company shall reimburse to the government the cost of surveying the land and incidental expenses, and that the same be fixed at ten cents per acre.

2. That the land shall be granted out of the reserve made for the company by the order in council of the 30th of April, 1884, and shall consist of the odd-numbered sections fairly fit for settlement at the disposal of the government lying within the tract described in that order as follows, namely:—"That certain tract of land bounded on the south by the international boundary, on the east by the road allowance between ranges numbers twelve and thirteen, on the north by the northern limit of the south halves of townships numbered four of the Dominion lands system of survey, and on the west by the range of hills known as the Grand Coteau or Dirt Hills."

3. That any deficiency which may be found to exist in the area of lands required to complete the quantity granted to the company, shall be made up from such vacant Dominion lands at the disposal of the government, being odd-numbered sections, as the minister of the interior may designate.

4. That each *bonâ fide* settler found on land granted to the company at the time such grant is earned, the minister of the interior being the judge in the event of any dispute as to his *bonâ fides*, shall have the right to retain the land occupied by him to the extent of not exceeding 320 acres, on paying the company therefor, at a rate not

exceeding in any case \$2.50 per acre, payable one-quarter in cash, and one-quarter in each of three succeeding years, with interest on the unpaid balances at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum.

The minister finally recommends that the company be informed that your excellency will submit to parliament at its next session a measure confirming in the usual way the grant for which provision was made by the order in council of the 19th March, 1887, and the present order in council, in excess of the area authorized by the act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 60, 396,800 acres in all, being subsidy at the rate of 6,400 acres per mile for 62 miles of railway.

The committee submit the above recommendations for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 4th February, 1891.

On a report dated 2nd February, 1891, from the minister of the interior, submitting that the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Company having completed their line from Regina to Prince Albert, and the same having been in active operation for several months, have made application to the minister of the interior to designate the lands which shall be granted to the company as a subsidy in aid of the construction of the road at the rate of 6,400 acres per mile, as provided in the agreement between the company and the government in that behalf.

The minister states that for the construction of the first 20 miles of the road from Regina towards Long lake, provision was made by the order in council of the 30th December, 1884, that the 128,000 acres applicable thereto should be selected from the odd-numbered sections at the disposal of the government in the following townships, which were, by the said order in council, set apart and reserved for that purpose, namely:—

Fractional township 26, the eastern third of township 27, and that part of township 21, north of the Canadian Pacific Railway belt and south of Long lake, in range 22, that part of township 21, north of the Canadian Pacific Railway belt, those parts of townships 22 and 23 west of Long lake, and the east half of township 26, in range 23, townships 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, and that part of township 26 west of Long lake, in range 24, townships 22, 23, 26, 27, 28 and 29, in range 25, townships 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, range 26, and townships 25, 26, 27 and 28, in range 27, all west of the second meridian.

The minister further states that for the remainder of the length of the company's line, 234.33 miles, the company would be entitled to a grant of 1,499,712 acres, and for the purpose of making up to the company the grant to which they were entitled by construction up to that date he, on the 7th of January, 1890, reserved and set apart by departmental order certain lands named in the schedule hereto attached marked A, containing an area in odd-numbered sections amounting to 1,010,310 acres (which schedule, however, includes the 128,000 acres to which the company were entitled under the provisions of the order in council of the 30th December, 1884, hereinbefore alluded to) which reservation he (the minister) recommends be confirmed by your excellency in council.

The minister observes that, assuming the whole of the area thus scheduled to be fairly fit for settlement and otherwise available for the purposes of the land subsidy of this railway, there would still be 489,402 acres to be found to make up to the company the full area of their subsidy, and, to partially cover this, he has caused to be

reserved and set aside departmentally all the lands bounded on the north, east and west by the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan river, and on the south by the belt of the projected branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway running along the North Saskatchewan, for which provision is made in the agreement between the government and the company dated the 7th day of January, 1891, the approximate position of which line is shown upon the map hereto attached marked B. This tract contains an area approximately of 386,721 acres of odd-numbered sections of land at the disposal of the government, which are more particularly described in the schedule hereto attached marked C, and the reservation of the said lands, for the purposes of the land grant of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company, he recommends for the approval of your excellency in council.

The minister states that there will be thus available for the purposes of this company's land subsidy :—

Lands contained in schedule A, less 128,000 acres provided for by order in council of the 30th December, 1884.....	882,310 acres.
Lands described in schedule C.....	386,721 “
Total.....	1,269,031 “

The minister observes further that the company have already earned by construction 230,681 acres in excess of this area, 35,968 acres of which, applicable to 5.62 miles of railway, are still subject to the certificate of the chief engineer of railways that the 5.62 miles are completed. Since, however, by virtue of the agreement between the company and the government dated the 5th of August, 1889, provision is made for the retention of one-third of the company's land grant to be held by the government as a first charge or lien securing the repayment of any deficiency in the amount earned by the company in any year for the services provided for by the contract in question, he is of opinion that the present requirements of the company in regard to their land grant will be sufficiently fulfilled if the lands mentioned in the two schedules hereto attached, marked A and C, are reserved and set apart to be granted to the company under the order in council and agreements having reference to the company's land subsidy which are now in force and effect.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

SCHEDULE A.

LANDS now at the disposal of the Government applied for by the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company as part of their Land Grant ; being a part of the area already set apart for their acceptance.

	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Approximate area of Odd-numbered Sections.		Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Approximate area of Odd-numbered Sections.
				Acres.					Acres.
	24	7	W. 2nd.	10,240		27	27	W. 2nd.	10,240
F.....	22	11	do ..	808		44	27	do ..	9,897
F.....	23	11	do ..			45 A	27	do ..	6,350
Whole.....	25	11	do ..	10,000	Part .....	21	28	do ..	1,920
do .....	27	13	do ..	10,200		22	28	do ..	10,240
do .....	28	14	do ..	10,240		23	28	do ..	10,240
do .....	28	15	do ..	10,177		24	28	do ..	10,240
do .....	24	19	do ..	10,240		25	28	do ..	10,240
do .....	25	19	do ..	10,120		26	28	do ..	10,240
Part.....	22	14	do ..	2,550		27	28	do ..	10,240
Whole.....	23	14	do ..	10,240		28	28	do ..	10,240
do .....	24	14	do ..	9,000		43	28	do ..	12,258
Part.....	22	15	do ..	5,120		44	28	do ..	
Whole.....	23	15	do ..	10,240		45 A	28	do ..	
do .....	24	15	do ..	10,240	Tract .....	22	29	do ..	8,538
Part.....	25	15	do ..	5,120	do .....	23	29	do ..	6,766
do .....	22	16	do ..	7,040	do .....	24	29	do ..	6,740
Whole.....	23	16	do ..	10,240	do .....	25	29	do ..	6,713
do .....	24	16	do ..	10,240	do .....	26	29	do ..	6,697
do .....	25	16	do ..	9,400	do .....	27	29	do ..	4,282
Part.....	26	16	do ..	1,185	do .....	28	29	do ..	4,574
do .....	22	17	do ..	8,960		22	1	W. 3rd.	10,240
do .....	21	20	do ..	4,480		23	1	do ..	10,240
do .....	21	21	do ..	6,400		24	1	do ..	10,240
Whole.....	22	21	do ..	10,240		25	1	do ..	10,240
S. ½.....	23	21	do ..	5,120		26	1	do ..	10,240
Part.....	21	22	do ..	5,457		27	1	do ..	10,240
Whole.....	22	22	do ..	10,240		28	1	do ..	10,240
S. ½.....	23	22	do ..	5,120		23	2	do ..	9,000
Whole.....	21	23	do ..	9,000	E. ½.....	24	2	do ..	5,000
Part east of Long Lake.....	22	23	do ..	2,648		25	2	do ..	10,240
Part east of Long Lake, S ½.....	23	23	do ..	2,800		26	2	do ..	10,240
	21	24	do ..	9,600		27	2	do ..	10,240
	24	24	do ..	6,560		28	2	do ..	10,240
	25	24	do ..	6,080		29	2	do ..	10,240
	26	24	do ..	6,000		30	2	do ..	10,240
	27	24	do ..	7,400		31	2	do ..	10,240
S. ½.....	28	24	do ..	3,980		25	3	do ..	9,840
	21	25	do ..	8,320		26	3	do ..	10,240
	22	25	do ..	10,240		27	3	do ..	10,240
	23	25	do ..	10,240		28	3	do ..	10,240
	24	25	do ..	10,240		29	3	do ..	10,240
	25	25	do ..	10,000		30	3	do ..	10,000
	26	25	do ..	9,720		31	3	do ..	10,240
	27	25	do ..	10,240		32	3	do ..	10,200
	28	25	do ..	10,240		33	3	do ..	9,800
	21	26	do ..	8,960		34	3	do ..	7,000
	22	26	do ..	8,320		26	4	do ..	10,240
	23	26	do ..	10,240		27	4	do ..	10,240
	24	26	do ..	10,240		28	4	do ..	10,240
	25	26	do ..	10,240		29	4	do ..	10,200
	28	26	do ..	10,240		30	4	do ..	10,200
	45 A	26	do ..	10,240		31	4	do ..	10,000
	21	27	do ..	5,760		26	5	do ..	10,240
	22	27	do ..	9,500		27	5	do ..	10,240
	23	27	do ..	10,150		28	5	do ..	10,240
	24	27	do ..	10,240		29	5	do ..	10,240
	25	27	do ..	10,240		30	5	do ..	10,240
	26	27	do ..	10,220		31	5	do ..	9,400
								Total.	1,010,310

## C.

SCHEDULE showing area of odd-numbered sections (exclusive of school sections) at the disposal of the Government in the townships and parts of townships situated between the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River.

Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area in Acres.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area in Acres.
48	22	W. 2nd	1,054 00	48	2	W. 3rd	4,916 30
49	22	do	5,661 00	39	3	do	1,309 00
48	23	do	4,939 00	40	3	do	7,759 80
49	23	do	6,924 00	41	3	do	9,545 93
48	24A	do	355 06	42	3	do	9,247 96
47	24	do	317 70	43A	3	do	5,113 26
48	24	do	4,981 80	43	3	do	5,084 96
46	25	do		44	3	do	3,038 28
47	25	do	1,847 10	45	3	do	4,106 20
48	25	do	1,442 00	46	3	do	8,210 50
46	26	do	1,568 00	47	3	do	2,128 00
47	26	do	1,612 16	39	4	do	8,313 08
48	26	do	320 00	40	4	do	10,240 00
45	27	do	3,614 00	41	4	do	10,211 34
46	27	do	3,921 20	42	4	do	10,232 31
47	27	do	1,431 00	43	4	do	10,190 06
48	27	do	160 00	44	4	do	8,963 28
45	28	do	1,306 50	45	4	do	3,120 01
46	28	do	2,301 48	39	5	do	10,039 28
47	28	do	409 00	40	5	do	10,240 00
42	1	W. 3rd	163 00	41	5	do	10,031 00
43	1	do	1,051 84	42	5	do	10,014 59
44	1	do	4,043 87	43	5	do	4,165 00
45	1	do	8,489 87	37	6	do	10,053 64
46	1	do	8,623 77	38	6	do	10,224 52
47	1	do	9,297 80	39	6	do	10,227 07
48	1	do	3,422 00	40	6	do	10,240 00
41	2	do	5,144 35	41	6	do	10,240 00
42	2	do	9,569 00	42	6	do	9,069 56
43A	2	do	5,028 46	43	6	do	2,007 70
43	2	do	7,158 36	38	7	do	10,225 62
44	2	do	4,926 00	39	7	do	9,593 32
45	2	do	3,678 30	40	7	do	5,217 00
46	2	do	8,997 30				
47	2	do	9,624 00			Total area ..	386,721 49

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 5th February, 1891.

On a report dated 3rd of February, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that application has been made by the Manitoba and South-Western Colonization Railway Company to designate the lands to which they would be entitled by virtue of the construction of the 212 miles of their railway which have been completed, equipped and running, furnishing to the southern and south-western portions of the province of Manitoba a highly efficient railway service for the last five years.

The minister states that out of the tract of three and a-half townships in width lying along the international boundary and stretching from the line between ranges 12 and 13, west of the 1st meridian, on the east, to the Coteau or Dirt hills on the west, which was reserved by orders in council of the 30th April and 4th October, 1884, for the purposes of the company's land subsidy, it is estimated by the deputy minister of the interior and the land commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that the company will be able to obtain about 1,000,000 acres fairly fit for settlement. The

whole area of the land grant applicable to the 212 miles is 1,356,800 acres. It would thus appear that after all the available lands within the tract already specially reserved for the land subsidy to this company have been exhausted about 356,800 acres of land will have to be found elsewhere, and the minister submits that the request of the company to have the locality within which this balance is to be selected designated is just and reasonable, and he recommends it for favourable consideration.

The minister observes that since the line is leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the land grant administered by that company through its land commissioner, it would be convenient for the purposes of administration, and also so as to avoid confusion in the minds of settlers, that the tract to be reserved out of which to select this balance should, since no lands are available in the vicinity of the line, be contiguous to the railway belt of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and he accordingly recommends that the following described tract be set aside and reserved by order in council out of which the company shall select the balance of the land grant applicable to the 212 miles of railway after all the available lands in the tract along the international boundary line hereinbefore described have been exhausted, viz. :—

The tract bounded on the north and east by the southern limit of the 48-mile belt along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway ; on the west by the line between ranges 23 and 24, west of the 4th meridian ; on the south by the line between townships 11 and 12 across ranges 11 to 19 inclusive, west of the said 4th meridian, and the line between townships 10 and 11 across ranges 20 to 23 inclusive, also west of the said 4th meridian, containing approximately an area of 465,000 acres in odd-numbered sections.

The minister, however, as some portion at least of this tract will probably be found to be better fitted for grazing than for ordinary agricultural purposes, recommends that the company shall have the option of taking the land in alternate townships instead of in odd-numbered sections, the grant to be subject, however, in any case to the following terms and conditions :—

1. That the company shall reimburse the government the cost of the surveys of the land and other incidental expenses, the same being hereby fixed at a rate of 10 cents per acre.

2. That any *bonâ fide* settler found on the lands hereinbefore described, the minister of the interior being the judge in the event of any dispute as to his *bonâ fides*, shall have the right to retain the land occupied by him to an extent not exceeding 320 acres on paying the company therefor at a rate not exceeding in any case \$2.50 per acre, payable one-fourth in cash and one-fourth in each of the three succeeding years, with interest on the unpaid balance at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent per annum.

The committee submit the above recommendations for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th February, 1891.

On a report dated 2nd of February, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating as follows with reference to the land required in school sections in Manitoba and the North-West Territories by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for right of way and station ground purposes :—

That upon reference to the department of justice of the question as to the manner in which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company can acquire their right of way, etc., in these sections, the deputy minister of justice advised, under date of the 24th of July, 1890, that the company are entitled to a free grant of lands required for right of way, etc., through school sections in those townships which were not surveyed until after the location of the railway through such townships, but that in all cases where the survey

preceded the location of the railway the company must acquire the right of way, etc., under section 99 of "The Railway Act," that is to say, on terms to be fixed by the governor in council.

Upon receipt of this advice the list of right of way and station ground areas filed by the company in the department of the interior, was carefully compared with the dates of the orders in council approving the location plans of the several sections of the railway, and with the dates of the surveys of the townships affected, and two schedules were prepared, the one showing the areas of school lands to which the company are entitled as a free grant under the ruling of the department of justice referred to, the location of the line having in each case preceded the survey of the township, and the other showing the parcels which the company must acquire by purchase, the survey having been made prior to the location of the line, copies of which schedules were furnished to the company.

That subsequently under instructions from the department of the interior the commissioner of dominion lands had a valuation made of the lands which the company are required to purchase, as shown by the schedule hereto annexed, the prices, according to this valuation, ranging from \$20 to \$2.50 per acre, the basis of the valuation being the prices realized in 1881 from sales in the vicinity of the lands now in question. A separate valuation has been furnished by the land commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is somewhat, but not very much, lower than that made by Mr. Pearce, and the minister is of the opinion that the valuation made by Mr. Pearce is fair and reasonable and should be adopted.

The minister states that the area of the lands comprised in the schedule hereto is 182.54 acres, which, at the prices placed thereon, would represent the sum of \$950.34, or an average price of \$5.20 per acre.

The minimum upset price heretofore placed on school lands in Manitoba and the North-West, when put up at auction, has been \$5 per acre, and the average price realized from the sales of these lands in Manitoba has been, so far, \$7.30 per acre.

The minister therefore submits that in selling these lands to the company at the average of the prices mentioned in the annexed schedule, that is to say at \$5.20 per acre, the government, while protecting the interests of the school endowment, would be dealing fairly with the company, and he therefore recommends that the lands described in the schedule hereto annexed, comprising 182.54 acres, more or less, be sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for right of way and station grounds at the rate of \$5.20 per acre, cash.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

SCHOOL LANDS on which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are required to purchase their Right of Way.

WEST OF FIRST MERIDIAN.

SECTION.		Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area of Right of Way.	Area of Station Grounds.	Mr. Supt. Pearce's Valuation Per Acre.
Part.	No.						
							\$ cts.
N.E.	11	12	1	.....	6 55	.....	5 00
N.W.	11	12	1	.....	4 34	.....	5 00
N.E.	11	12	6	.....	4 26	.....	20 00
S.W.	29	11	11	.....	6 11	2 02	4 00
N.W.	29	10	13	.....	2 98	.....	5 00
S.E.	29	10	14	.....	5 82	.....	5 00
N.E.	29	10	14	.....	0 36	.....	5 00
S.W.	29	10	14	.....	0 13	.....	5 00
N.W.	29	10	14	.....	6 15	.....	5 00
S.E.	29	10	18	.....	3 31	.....	7 00
S.W.	29	9	24	.....	3 02	.....	2 50
N.E.	11	10	26	.....	5 96	.....	2 50
N.E.	29	10	26	.....	4 08	.....	4 00
S.E.	29	12	29	.....	4 20	.....	4 00
N.E.	29	12	29	.....	10 10	.....	4 00
N.W.	29	12	29	.....	12 50	.....	4 00
S.E.	29	14	32	.....	7 70	.....	3 00
S.W.	29	14	32	.....	12 56	.....	3 00
S.E.	11	15	33	.....	0 30	.....	3 00
S.W.	11	15	33	.....	12 30	.....	3 00

EAST OF FIRST MERIDIAN.

N.W.	11	7	1	.....	6 70	.....	5 00
S.W.	11	7	1	.....	3 71	.....	5 00

WEST OF FIRST MERIDIAN.

N.W.	29	2	1	.....	0 25	.....	7 00
N.E.	29	2	1	.....	6 06	.....	7 00
S.E.	29	2	1	.....	6 06	.....	7 00
N.E.	29	1	1	.....	3 03	.....	7 00
N.W.	29	1	1	.....	3 03	.....	7 00
S.E.	29	1	1	.....	3 03	.....	7 00
S.W.	29	1	1	.....	3 03	.....	7 00
S.E.	11	3	2	.....	6 06	.....	6 00
S.W.	11	3	2	.....	6 06	.....	6 00
N.E.	11	3	6	.....	1 83	.....	6 00
N.W.	11	3	6	.....	6 51	.....	6 00
N.E.	11	3	7	.....	6 10	.....	7 00
N.W.	11	3	7	.....	6 10	.....	7 00
S.W.	29	3	8	.....	0 23	.....	7 00
					180 52	2 02	
					2 02		
Total Area .....					182 54		



CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th February, 1891.

On a report dated 4th February, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by order in council of 18th May, 1889, provision was made for a land grant in aid of the construction of the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from a point on the main line at or near Brandon, south-westerly, to or near township 3, range 27, west of the 1st meridian, thence westerly a total distance of 100 miles, and for a like grant for a branch from the line above described commencing at a point at or near township 3, range 27, west of the first meridian, easterly, a distance of 25 miles, being 125 miles in all, and involving a land grant of 800,000 acres. On the 14th June following, provision was made for a grant of similar extent to the Canadian Pacific Railway for a proposed branch line from a point on the line hereinbefore described easterly to Glenboro, one of the termini of the Manitoba and South-Western Railway, a distance of about 60 miles, involving a land grant of 384,000 acres. Both orders in council provided that the lands to be set apart for the purposes of the grant should be fairly fit for settlement, and that they should consist of such tract or sections at the disposal of the government as should subsequently be agreed upon by the minister of the interior and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, subject to the approval of the governor in council.

The minister further states that the company have applied for the designation of the territory within which this total area of 1,184,000 acres shall be selected, and also for the designation of the territory within which the 384,000 acres applicable to the extension of 60 miles necessary to connect this branch with the coal fields shall be located.

The minister observes that the agreement between the government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company dated the 7th January, 1891, having reference to the selection of the balance of the company's land grant appertaining to the main line, which may be due to the company after all lands fairly fit for settlement in the 48-mile belt and the territory in Southern Manitoba set apart for the company have been exhausted, also provides for the reservation of about 1,000,000 acres of land contained in a belt 24 miles wide extending from a point near Saskatoon through Battleford north-westerly to the 4th meridian. If two strips of 12 miles each extending along this belt, one on each side, were similarly reserved, they would furnish also, approximately, about 1,000,000 acres, and it would be convenient for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to administer them, inasmuch as the combined belts would only extend 24 miles on each side of the line of railway. The balance could probably be found within the triangular tract, bounded on the north and east by the combined belts just described, on the south by the line between townships 34 and 35, from its intersection by the south-westerly limit of the combined belts described to the 4th meridian, and on the west by the said 4th meridian, containing an area of about 900,000 acres in odd-numbered sections. The whole tract thus provided for is contiguous to the projected branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the navigable waters of the North Saskatchewan to the 4th meridian, and also contiguous to the tract, by the agreement of the 7th January last, set apart for the purposes of the land grant of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The belt of 24 miles wide provided for by the agreement of the 7th January last, is shown approximately in red; the strips of 12 miles on either side of that belt are shown in blue, and the triangular tract proposed to be reserved in yellow, upon the map hereto attached.

The minister recommends that the lands hereinbefore described, and coloured blue and yellow respectively upon the map herewith, containing about 1,900,000 acres, be reserved for the purposes of selecting thereout the area of about 1,568,000 acres necessary to make up to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the land grant applicable to

the Souris branch, as described in the orders in council of the 18th May and 14th June, 1889, and the extension of the said branch to the coal fields near La Roche Percée.

The committee, concurring in the above recommendation, submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th February, 1891.

On a report dated 4th February, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by an order in council dated the 31st of May, 1888, the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company were promised that, subject to the approval of parliament, their land subsidy of 3,840 acres per mile would be increased to 6,400 acres per mile upon condition that the gauge of the railway be made of standard width and laid with rails weighing not less than fifty-six pounds per yard, to the satisfaction of the minister of railways and canals, within three years from the 1st of July, 1888, reserving, however, to her majesty all coal and other minerals which may be found to exist upon or under such lands.

The minister further states that the approval of parliament has been obtained by the act 52 Victoria, chapter 4, to the proposed increase in the land subsidy to the company, and that the general manager of the company in a letter dated the 12th January ultimo, a copy of which is annexed hereto, states that the company have already widened the banks, built standard gauge bridges, and have put in nearly sufficient standard gauge ties for the purposes intended; and that all they have to do now is to put in a few more ties and lay fifty-six pound rails in order to have a broad gauge road.

The minister, in view of the above mentioned work having cost the company a great deal of money, recognizes this as a guarantee as to the completion of the work, and he therefore recommends that the available and undisposed of lands within the following townships, namely:—

Townships	3	in	Ranges	10	and	12,
"	4	"	"	9	"	11,
"	5	"	"	7, 10	"	12,
Township	6	in	Range	11,		
"	7	"	"	10,		
"	8	"	"	8,		
"	9	"	"	10,		
"	10	"	"	11,		

shown coloured green on the annexed plan and containing an approximate area, exclusive of Hudson's Bay Company's sections and road allowances, of 258,400 acres be reserved until the 1st July, 1891, for the purposes of the grant to the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company under the conditions specified in the order in council of the 31st May, 1888, above referred to.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY,  
LETHBRIDGE, N. W. T., 12th January, 1891.

A. FERGUSON, Esq., Barrister, &c., Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—With regard to the widening of the gauge of the Dunmore line, I may say that we have already widened the banks, built standard gauge bridges, and have put in nearly sufficient standard gauge ties, for the purposes intended; and all we have

to do now is to put in a few more ties, and lay fifty-six pound rails in order to have a broad gauge road.

The above-mentioned work has cost us a great deal of money, which I am sure the government will recognize as a guarantee as to the completion of the work, and which, I am hopeful, will be done next summer. I trust there will be no difficulty with reference to our land subsidy, in connection with this matter; and as the past record of the company has been highly progressive, and largely beneficial to this section of the country, I feel sure that the government will treat us fairly, by reserving the selection of lands we have already made.

Yours truly,

E. T. GALT, *General Manager.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th February, 1891.*

On a report dated 3rd of February, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that he has received a communication from the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in which he has expressed his willingness to extend the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from the point in township 3, range 31, west of the 1st meridian, named in the order in council of 18th May, 1889, and the amended order of the 31st December, 1890, to a point near La Roche Percée which is situated in township 1, range 6, west of the 2nd meridian, where lignite coal of good quality is being mined at the present time and in extensive use by the farmers of that locality, provided the government will give the company the usual land grant at the rate of 6,400 acres per mile.

The minister is very strongly impressed with the desirability of making provision for the construction of this extension at the earliest possible moment, as it will put the city of Winnipeg and in fact the whole of the settled portions of the province of Manitoba in direct communication with an available and valuable supply of fuel within reasonable distance and at comparatively reasonable cost. The nearest coal mines available to the people of the province at this date (and the minister of the interior is informed that for the present they are not being operated) are the lignite deposits in the neighbourhood of Medicine Hat, which are not superior in quality to those which are being operated and developed near La Roche Percée, and which are 400 miles further from the business centres of Manitoba.

This extension will give railway facilities to one of the best wheat-producing sections of the North-West Territories, within which there is already a very considerable population which will be greatly increased as soon as facilities are furnished for the export of their agricultural products.

The minister, for the reasons mentioned, submits the proposition of the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and recommends that, subject to the approval of parliament, a free grant be made to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at the rate of 6,400 acres per mile for the extension westward of the branch line authorized by order in council of the 18th May, 1889, to or near La Roche Percée, situated in township 1, range 6, west of the 2nd meridian, a distance of about 60 miles, the said grant to be, however, subject to the following terms and conditions:—

1. That the lands to be set apart for the purpose of the grant in aid of the proposed line of railway shall be lands fairly fit for settlement, and that they shall consist of such tract or sections at the disposal of the government as shall hereafter be agreed upon by the minister of the interior and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, subject, however, to the approval of the governor in council.

2. That the said company shall reimburse the government the cost of the survey of the land and other incidental expenses, the same being fixed at 10 cents per acre.

3. That the location, mileage, gauge and grades of the railway be submitted to and approved by the minister of railways.

4. That the work of construction shall be commenced during the present season, and that the company shall complete and adequately equip to the satisfaction of the government, and have running the 60 miles before described, on or before the 31st day of December, 1892.

5. That the grant shall be conveyed to the company on the completion, to the satisfaction of the government, of each section of 20 miles.

6. That each *bonâ fide* settler found on the land granted to the company at the time such grant is earned, the minister being the judge in the event of any dispute as to his *bonâ fides*, shall have the right to retain the land occupied by him to the extent of not exceeding 320 acres on paying the company therefor at a rate not exceeding in any case \$2.50 per acre, payable one-quarter in cash and one-quarter in each of the three succeeding years, with interest on the unpaid balance at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent per annum.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE *Clerk, Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th February, 1891.

On a report dated 5th February, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that he has received from the department of railways and canals a certificate from the chief engineer of railways that the section of the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway between Carman and Barnsley, a distance of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles, has been inspected and found to be practically completed and in operation, and built up to the standard of the prairie section of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The minister recommends that, subject to the approval of parliament, a free grant of land be made to the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Company to the extent of 6,400 acres for each mile of the branch of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length from Carman to Barnsley, subject to the following terms and conditions:—

1. That the land to be set apart for the purposes of this grant shall be land fairly fit for settlement. The minister has reason to believe that there will be no difficulty in finding the land applicable to this section in the reserve lying south of the main line belt of the Canadian Pacific Railway and west of the 4th meridian, out of which shall be selected the balance of the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Company's land grant.

2. That the said company shall re-imburse the government for the cost of the survey of the land and other incidental expenses, the same being fixed at 10 cents per acre.

3. That each *bonâ fide* settler found on the land granted to the company at the time such grant is earned, the minister being the judge in the event of any dispute as to his *bonâ fides*, shall have the right to retain the land occupied by him to the extent of not more than 320 acres on paying the company therefor at a rate not exceeding in any case \$2.50 per acre, payable one-fourth in cash and one-fourth in each of the three succeeding years, with interest on the unpaid balance at not more than 6 per cent per annum.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,  
SATURDAY, 7th day of February, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas application has been made by the department of Indian affairs for the setting apart of section 6, township 5, range 7, west of the 1st meridian, for a site for an Indian industrial school ;

And whereas the land in question is available for such purpose ;

Therefore his excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by section 31 of the Dominion Lands Act, and by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to set apart and appropriate the section of land hereinbefore mentioned, the same to be used for a site for an Indian industrial school.

JOSEPH POPE, *Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 20th March, 1891.

On a report dated 18th March, 1891, from the minister of the interior, submitting the following point in regard to the administration of school lands in the province of Manitoba :—

The contention is made by the Honourable Joseph Martin, relying on the reference contained in the orders in council of the 1st of April and the 20th of May, 1884, copies of which are hereto annexed, to the practice of consultation with the government of Manitoba in regard to the disposal of school lands in the province, that it is incumbent upon the Dominion government to hold no sales of school lands in Manitoba without the consent of the local government.

The minister observes that it has been the practice, as a matter of courtesy, before holding auction sales of school lands in Manitoba, to ascertain the views of the provincial government in regard thereto, and the auction sales that have taken place in the province were held with their concurrence.

The minister states that in view of the number of applications which had been made to the department of the interior to purchase school lands, an auction sale was contemplated for last autumn, but on consulting with the members of the local government on the subject it was found that they were opposed to any sale being held that season, and in deference to their wishes the sale was indefinitely postponed, although in the opinion of the minister of the interior the time was favourable for disposing of these lands at good prices in view of the excellent harvest of last season, and the demand existing for these lands.

The minister, in consideration of these facts, desires to call attention to this matter and wishes for a definition of the position of the Dominion government in the premises, as trustees of these lands, for, if the contention of Mr. Martin is correct, that the Dominion government is bound to hold no sales of school lands in the province of Manitoba without the consent of the local government, it involves a very vital qualification of the discretion reposed by parliament in your excellency in council and the minister of the interior, and such an abridgment of the trust created by the school lands provisions of the Dominion lands act as in his opinion would require to be authorized by parliament.

The minister observes that it has been declared by parliament that the school lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories shall be administered by the minister of the interior under the direction of the governor in council, and he submits that the position

of the Dominion government as trustees of these lands would be practically untenable, if, while, charged with the responsibility for the proper administration of the same, your excellency were unable to take such action as might seem to be in the interest of the school endowment, the more especially since, should any action or want of action prove injurious to the school endowment, the fact of the Dominion government having been guided in the premises by the wishes of the government of the province would not relieve it of its responsibility for the result.

The minister therefore recommends that the government of Manitoba be informed that while the Dominion government has expressed its desire, as a matter of courtesy, to consult the local administration as to the sale of the school lands, it is also bound by act of parliament to administer these lands solely through the minister of the interior, under the direction of your excellency in council, and therefore to hold sales of such lands when your excellency deems it advisable in the public interest.

The committee, concurring in the above, advise that the secretary of state be authorized to transmit a copy of this minute, if approved, to the lieutenant governor of Manitoba for the information of his government.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

FRIDAY, 20th day of March, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by the "Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to order that the south-west quarter of section 31, township 16, range 5, east of the 1st meridian, shall be, and the same is hereby reserved from general sale and settlement, and set apart as a fishing station for the St. Peter's band of Indians.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

TUESDAY, 24th day of March, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas townships numbers 3 and 4, in ranges 31 and 32, west of the principal meridian, were surveyed under instructions from the surveyor general in 1881, but it was afterwards found on careful inspection that the survey was so erroneous as to seriously affect the areas of settlers' holdings.

And whereas a re-survey of these townships correcting the errors of the original survey has since been made by a Dominion land surveyor, to which re-survey all the settlers and parties interested have signified their consent.

Therefore his excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by clause 7 of the act 52 Vic., chap. 27, amending clause 129 of the "Dominion Lands Act," and by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to order that the original survey of these townships shall be and the same is hereby cancelled, and that the new survey be substituted therefor, and that the township plans of record in the department of the interior be altered and amended accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 28th March, 1891.

The committee, on the recommendation of the minister of the interior, advise that the north-west quarter of section 18, township 17, range 19, west of the 2nd principal meridian, be reserved from sale or settlement for the purpose of enabling the minister of justice to select the whole or such portion thereof as he may find necessary for the purposes of the Regina jail.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 24th March, 1891.

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a despatch dated 7th December, 1889, from the lieutenant governor of the North-West Territories, covering copies of resolutions adopted by the legislative assembly of the Territories.

The minister of the interior, to whom was referred the resolution relating to half-breed claims in the Territories, submits the following observations:—

The resolution is as follows:—

“Whereas, by resolution of the North-West council, passed on the 15th day of November, 1887, the consideration and adjustment of certain claims of half-breeds in the Territories was pressed upon the attention of the Dominion government.

“And whereas a similar resolution was adopted by this assembly on the 10th of December, 1888, and whereas, so far as this assembly is aware, no action has been taken thereon, and the subject being of very grave importance to the welfare of the Territories;

“Be it resolved:—

“That this assembly impress upon the government of Canada the importance of putting an end finally to all half-breed claims with as little delay as possible.”

The resolution adopted by the assembly on the 10th of December, 1888, is as follows:—

“(1.) That the assembly recommends that the granting of scrip to the half-breeds of Manitoba and the North-West Territories be extended to such half-breeds, heads of families and their children, who, on the 15th day of July, 1870, were residents of non-ceded territory and who have since moved to either Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

“(2.) That this assembly would further recommend that half-breeds residing in the North-West Territories on the 20th April, 1885, who were otherwise entitled to scrip, but who failed to comply with the conditions of the order in council of 20th April, 1885, be granted scrip, notwithstanding such order in council.

“(3.) That as under the half-breeds' commission of the 30th March, 1885, the Indian title, in so far as half-breeds are concerned, only extends to those born prior to 15th July, 1870, and as a number have been born to parents coming under the said commission of 1885, who, in the opinion of this assembly, have equal rights to those already dealt with: This assembly would therefore draw the attention of the Dominion government to the fact, and urge that such steps be taken to finally end all half-breed claims.

“(4.) That this assembly would also urge the appointment of the judges of the North-West Territories as permanent commissioners to adjust and investigate half-breed claims, as the system of a flying commission is very unsatisfactory to the people and unnecessarily expensive to the government.”

1. That the request of the legislative assembly contained in the first paragraph of this resolution has received the consideration of your excellency, and an order in council

was passed on the 18th March, 1889, authorizing the recognition of claims of half-breeds of the class mentioned in the resolution which were proved before that date, and there is nothing to add except to say that a few claims of the same nature since preferred have been rejected because the claimants were residents on the 15th July, 1870, of territory the Indian title to which has not yet been extinguished.

2. That the order in council of the 21st of May, 1887, provided for the recognition of the claims of certain half-breeds living in the territories to share in the Manitoba supplementary half-breed grant of scrip which were not preferred until after the 1st of May, 1886.

3. That as to the claims of half-breed children born since the 15th July, 1870, the minister desires to point out that the 15th July, 1870, was selected as the date at which half-breeds resident in the territories would be entitled to scrip solely because that was the date when the territories were transferred to Canada. The date is fixed by statute, and without the authority of parliament your excellency has no power to comply with the request contained in this paragraph, and he (the minister) would add that in his opinion it would not be expedient that parliament should be asked to amend the law in that direction.

4. That as to the request for the appointment of the judges of the North-West Territories as permanent commissioners to adjust and investigate half-breed claims, the minister desires to point out that on the 8th October, 1888, all the agents of Dominion lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories were instructed by circular letter to afford such half-breeds as failed to appear before any of the several half-breed commissions which visited the territories an opportunity to submit proof in support of their claims to share in the North-West half-breed grant of scrip, and to transmit such evidence to the commissioner of Dominion lands for his report thereon.

The minister observes further that the order in council of the 14th June, 1889, gives authority to deal with such claims on the same basis as they would have been dealt with had they been proved before any of the commissioners above referred to, and that 63 claims so far preferred before agents of Dominion lands have been received, 23 of which have been disallowed, 17 reserved for further evidence, and 23 allowed, which conclusively shows that the "flying commission" referred to in the resolution in question, which investigated and dealt with over 4,000 claims, did its work pretty thoroughly, and visited places which it would have been quite impossible for the judges of the supreme court of the North-West Territories to visit.

The minister observes further that it is extremely doubtful whether it would have been more satisfactory to the half-breeds living, for instance, at Lac la Biche, Green Lake, Cumberland House, Pincher Creek, and other distant places, to go to Regina, Fort Macleod, Calgary, Edmonton, Battleford or Prince Albert, with their families and witnesses, to appear before one of the judges to submit their evidence, than to have the commissioners visit them at their own homes, as happened in many cases, or in the locality where they resided, as was the rule.

Apart from their desire to convenience the claimants, it was absolutely necessary for the commissioners to visit each settlement, however small it may have been, in order to search the church and Hudson's Bay Company's records kept in those places, and to obtain evidence from missionaries, Hudson's Bay Company's officers, and old persons whose evidence, on account of long residence amongst these people was most valuable, and could not otherwise have been procured.

The committee, concurring in the foregoing report, recommend that the secretary of state be authorized to transmit a copy of this minute to the lieutenant governor of the North-West Territories.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*



AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

SATURDAY, 4th day of April, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His excellency the governor general, in pursuance of the provisions of section 31, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to order that the east half of section 14, in township 38, range 28, west of the 4th meridian, shall be and the same is hereby reserved from sale and settlement, and set apart for the purposes of an Indian industrial school.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 4th April, 1891.

On a report dated 31st March, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that Thomas A. McLean, of Calgary, and Henry V. Edmonds and John Alfred Webster, of Vancouver, have applied for permission to purchase, for coal mining purposes, certain lands in township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian, and have paid the purchase money thereof.

The minister states that portions of the lands applied for, namely, legal subdivisions 1, 8 and 15, the east halves of legal subdivisions 7, 10 and 14, and the west half of legal subdivision 9, all in section 2, township 20, range 3, west of the 5th meridian, are situated within the tract leased as grazing land to Messrs. Moore and Martin; and the following parcels, namely, legal subdivisions 5, 12 and 13, the west half of legal subdivision 11, and that part of legal subdivisions 3, 4 and 6, lying north-west of the river, all in section 31, in the above township and range, are situated within the tract leased for grazing purposes to Mr. Joseph Fisher.

That clause No. 12 of the grazing lease provides that should any portion of the lands thereby demised be thought to contain coal, the governor in council may, from time to time, cause written notice to be given to the lessee that the same has been withdrawn from the operation of the lease.

The minister therefore recommends that a notice be sent to Messrs. Moore and Martin and to Mr. Joseph Fisher of the withdrawal from the operation of their respective leases, of the land applied for by Messrs. McLean, Edmonds and Webster.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it is provided by clause 21 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, that lands bordering on a river may be laid out and divided into lots of any certain frontage or depth.

And whereas Mr. David Beatty, Dominion land surveyor, who subdivided into sections, township forty-six, in range twenty-one, west of the fourth initial meridian, found there a number of settlers, for whom, in accordance with their desire, he laid off lots on each side of the Battle river, having frontages of twenty chains.

Therefore his excellency, in view of the fact that these holdings were occupied before survey, is pleased to order, under the authority conferred upon him by sub-clause (h) of clause 90 of the said "The Dominion Lands Act," and by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, that such survey be confirmed, and that the minister of the interior be authorized to deal with the lots by numbers according to the plan of the said township of record in the department of the interior.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 4th April, 1891.

On a report dated 28th March, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company have applied to have the reservation for the purpose of their land grant, which reservation has been approved by orders in council from time to time, consolidated as nearly as possible along the line of the railway.

The minister observes that in the month of March, 1888, the company brought this matter to the attention of the late minister of the interior, but the reservation for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company then covered the territory applied for, and this prevented any adjustment of the matter at that time. That reservation has now been terminated so far as it affected the lands included in this application.

The minister, in explanation of the proposition now submitted by the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company, submits the annexed map, showing, coloured blue, the lands which are already reserved for the company, and which they propose to retain, those marked yellow, also reserved for the company, but which they propose to surrender; and the lands are marked red which they desire to obtain in lieu of the lands proposed to be surrendered.

The minister, in view of the established policy that land granted as a bonus for the construction of a railway should be situated where it will be tributary to and be developed by the railway, is of opinion that this application is deserving of favourable consideration, but he submits that the company's proposal stops short of the full length to which it should go. Upon reference to the map, a block of the lands will be observed which is already reserved for the company, but situated outside of the main belt of their land grant (coloured green and marked "A," containing about 268,000 acres) which he (the Minister) thinks should be withdrawn from the reservation in the company's favour, and in exchange therefor lands should be reserved on either side of that portion of their belt marked in red, and some lands in the Upper Carrot river and Birch Hills country, through which the railway will pass in going north to Prince Albert. The company might also in exchange for some part of block "A" get lands in the Little Saskatchewan country, directly north of part of the existing reservation, which would be quite within a reasonable distance of the line of railway.

The minister states that at a recent conference with the vice-president and land commissioner of the company he was assured that the company would agree to the withdrawal from the existing reservation of the lands in block "A" on the understanding above indicated.

The minister submits the proposed readjustment of the reservation made by authority of council for the purposes of the land grant to the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company, and recommends the same for the approval of your excellency, and suggests that, if the proposed readjustment is sanctioned, he be authorized to designate the lands to be reserved for the company in exchange for the lands in block "A," upon receipt of a formal surrender from the company of their claim to those lands.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 8th April, 1891.

On a report dated 2nd April, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by order in council of the 31st October, 1887, it was provided that in patents for lands west of the 3rd meridian, the ownership of minerals and the power to work the same should be reserved to her majesty.

The minister further states that under the provisions of this order patents were issued to Mr. W. T. Ramsay, of Hamilton, for certain lots in the government town plot of Calgary.

The minister further states that he is in receipt from Mr. Ramsay of a protest against the reservation which he discovers in his certificate of ownership.

The minister, in view of the fact that nearly the whole of the town site of Calgary was disposed of before the date of the order in council mentioned, and that the patents for the lots so disposed of do not contain the reservation to which Mr. Ramsay objects, recommends that so far as the town site of Calgary is concerned the provisions of the order in council of the 31st October, 1887, be waived.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 13th April, 1891.

On a report dated 11th March, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by the terms of the agreement of the 7th January, 1891, entered into between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the government, under authority of your excellency in council, for the purpose of defining the lands to be reserved out of which the balance of the land grant of the said company is to be selected after the available lands in the railway belt have been exhausted, a branch line of railway to Battleford was provided for, and the belt along this branch line for which provision was made in the agreement may be more particularly described as follows:

Twelve miles on each side of a right line drawn from the south-west angle of township 35, range 4, west of the 3rd meridian, in the Dominion lands system of surveys, to the north-west angle of township 43, range 16, west of the 3rd meridian, at or near Battleford.

The minister states that in order to define the northern limit of this belt, the deputy minister of the interior, in conjunction with Mr. L. A. Hamilton, the land commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway, adopted the system pursued in defining the belt of forty-eight miles along the main line of the company, viz.: as nearly as practicable by sections. The northern boundary of the belt as thus defined, is shown in "pink" on the four (4) township diagrams herewith.

The minister observes that by an order in council dated 4th February, 1891, the land grant for the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Company was set apart and embraced within two schedules called respectively A and C. The schedule C embraced all the lands bounded on the north, east and west by the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan river, and on the south by the northern boundary of the belt of the branch line to Battleford of the Canadian Pacific Railway, wherever that might be, the belt at that time not having been defined. On the 18th of February last, the date on which the northern limit of this belt was finally determined, it was found that the following lands embraced within the said schedule C accompanying the order in council of the 4th of February last, would fall within the limits of the belt of the branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and would therefore require to

be withdrawn from the said schedule C, and freed from the provisions of the said order in council of the 4th February last :—

All township 37, range 6, west 3rd meridian.....	10,053·64 acres.
All township 38, range 7, west 3rd meridian.....	10,225·62 “
Fr. township 38, range 6, west 3rd meridian.....	7,024·52 “
Fr. township 39, range 7, west 3rd meridian.....	5,113·32 “

32,417·10 acres.

The minister therefore recommends that the lands above enumerated be withdrawn from the schedule C of the order in council of the 4th February, 1891, and from the provisions of the said order, and be incorporated in the lands to be reserved for the purpose of the land grant of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that the northern limit of the belt of the said line as shown in “pink” on the accompanying diagrams, be approved and confirmed, the same being in accordance with the requirements of the agreement dated 7th January, 1891, entered into between the government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company under the authority of your excellency in council, as hereinbefore related.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

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*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 18th April, 1891.*

On a memorandum dated 3rd April, 1891, from the minister of the interior, recommending that authority be granted for the sale of the fractional south-east  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 30, township 52, range 24, west of the 4th meridian, containing 101 acres, to the assignee of the late John Connor, who was at the time of his death a forest ranger in the employment of the department of the interior.

The minister states that Mr. Connor resided upon and improved this land for several years while stationed in the Edmonton district, and was offered the privilege of purchasing it, which privilege he assigned during his lifetime.

The committee advise that the requisite authority be granted.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

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*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st April, 1891.*

On a report dated 15th April, 1891, from the minister of the interior, submitting with reference to the order in council of the 30th June, 1886, defining in general terms the mode of dealing with colonization companies desiring to have their agreements cancelled and their accounts with the government closed, the case of “The Temperance Colonization Society (Limited)” which comes within the second class named in the said order in council, that is to say, those who have provided the necessary machinery for prosecuting the work of colonization, and have proceeded to give effect to the purposes of the government by placing settlers upon the tract of land allotted to them.

The minister states that by the agreement between this company and the government dated the 6th day of June, 1882, the company undertook the colonization of the following townships, namely :—townships 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, in ranges numbers 4, 5 and 6, and townships numbers 37 and 38, in ranges numbers 3, 4 and 5, all west of the 3rd meridian (excepting thereout the Indian reserve known as “White Cap's Reserve” situate on the east bank of the South Saskatchewan river), containing an

area of two hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, more or less, and the government also reserved thereout, under the authority of clause 10 of the agreement between the company and the government, all the even-numbered sections in the north halves of townships 38, in ranges 3 and 4.

The accounts of the department of the interior show that the company has paid to the credit of the receiver general the sum of \$100,000, on account of the purchase money of the odd-numbered sections in their tract.

The minister further states that the last official enumeration of the settlers in the company's tract, made by Mr. Rufus Stephenson, inspector of colonization companies, on the 6th day of September, 1887, showed that there were at that time within the company's tract, ninety (90) *bonâ fide* settlers, and a statement furnished by Mr. Powell, the managing director of the company, which statement is confirmed by the books of the department of the interior, shows that since the period of that enumeration eleven (11) additional settlers have been placed, making one hundred and one (101) settlers in all, on account of whom the company on the basis approved by the order in council of the 30th June, 1886, would be entitled to be credited with a sum of \$160 each, or a gross sum of \$16,160. To this amount must be added a further sum of \$5,120 for which the company are entitled to receive credit, being at the rate of \$160 for each of the 32 half-sections hereinbefore mentioned contained in the north halves of townships 38, in ranges 3 and 4, which were withdrawn and reserved from the operation of the agreement by the government, making a grand total of \$21,280 which the company have earned in the form of rebates.

The minister observes that the managing director of the company has filed a statement sworn to by himself as correct, a copy of which is attached hereto, showing an expenditure by the company on account of general expenses, of a sum amounting to \$222,737.18, all of which he claims should be credited to the company, as a payment towards the price of the company's land.

The minister has come to the conclusion, that the items in the statement of general expenses numbered respectively 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9, being (3) \$2,528.90 for preliminary expenses, (4) \$2,135.97 for bank and other charges, (6) \$26,074.89 for legal expenses, (8) \$56,168.65 expenses for agencies A. B. C. and (9) \$11,020 for directors' fees, are not expenditures with which the company could properly be credited, and he submits that the said items, amounting to a gross sum of \$97,928.41, should be disallowed, but that the items numbered respectively 1, 2, 5, 7, 10 and 11 being, (1) \$8,895.18 for printing and advertising, (2) \$8,532.33 for travelling expenses, (5) \$32,716.02 for general office expenses, (7) \$25,000 for salaries and management, (10) \$30,706.13 for "A." provisions, lumber, steamboat, barges, saw-mill, &c., used in opening up the colony, "B." transportation, roadwork, bridges, &c., "C." aid to churches, schools and agricultural society, "D." cost and maintenance of ferry and scows, "E." other expenditures in developing the colony, and (11) \$18,959.11 agencies in England, are expenditures which may, to some extent, be regarded as having materially conduced to the settlement of the tract, and are therefore deserving of some consideration.

The minister is therefore of opinion that of the gross sum of \$124,808.77 embraced in items 1, 2, 5, 7, 10 and 11 of general expenses in the annexed list, the company in view of all the circumstances may fairly be credited with the sum of \$78,720.

The sums with which "The Temperance Colonization Society (Limited)" should thus be credited would be,

Cash paid to credit of receiver general.....	\$100,000 00
Rebates earned under agreement.....	21,280 00
Proportion of general expenses.....	78,720 00

\$200,000 00

The minister states that this would entitle the company to receive patents for an area of 100,000 acres of land at two dollars (\$2) per acre, and for which area he recommends that he be authorized to issue letters patent to the company, upon a

selection of the land being made by an officer of the department of the interior to be named by him for that purpose, from the odd-numbered sections within the company's tract, not occupied or disposed of at the date of the company's agreement with the government, and of the average quality of the land composing the said tract, of which the minister of the interior shall be the sole judge, and that when the lands to be granted to the company shall be so selected, the company shall surrender to the government the balance of their tract, and return to the minister of the interior their existing agreement, which shall thereupon be cancelled.

The committee submit the above for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

#### DETAILS OF GENERAL EXPENSES OF "THE TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION SOCIETY (LIMITED)."

1. Printing and advertising.....	\$ 8,895 18
2. Travelling expenses.....	8,532 33
3. Preliminary expenses.....	2,528 90
4. Bank and other charges.....	2,135 97
5. General office expenses.....	32,716 02
6. Legal expenses.....	26,074 89
7. Salaries and management.....	25,000 00
8. Agency A.....	\$16,809 37
Agency B.....	37,397 05
Agency C.....	1,962 23
	<hr/>
	56,168 65
9. Directors' fees.....	11,020 00
10. Colony account—	
A. Provisions, lumber, steamboat, barges, saw-mill, &c., used in opening up and settling the colony.....	21,386 16
B. Transportation, road work, bridges, &c.	1,557 90
C. Aid to churches, schools and agricultura- l society.....	2,482 50
D. Cost and maintenance of ferry and scows.....	2,102 60
E. Other expenditures in developing the colony.....	3,176 97
	<hr/>
	30,706 13
11. Agencies (in England, &c.).....	18,959 11
	<hr/>
	<u>\$222,737 18</u>

#### DECLARATION.

COUNTY OF YORK, }  
To wit : }

I, Charles Powell, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, do solemnly declare:—

1. That my name is correctly set forth as above.

2. That I occupy the position of manager for the Temperance Colonization Society (Limited).

3. That the foregoing details of the general expenses of the said society are true and correct in every respect.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the act passed in the 37th year of her majesty's reign, intituled "An act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

C. POWELL.

Declared before me, at the city of Toronto, in the county of York, this thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1891.

WALTER BARWICK,

*A Commissioner, &c., and a Notary Public.*

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CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 24th April, 1891.

On a report dated 22nd April, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by orders in council of the 26th December, 1882, and the 2nd March, 1883, certain lands in the Souris district, in the North-West Territories, were defined as coal lands under the designation of the "Souris river coal district," and were offered for sale at the rate of \$10 per acre.

That by order in council of the 15th January, 1889, these lands were, in the public interest, temporarily withdrawn from sale as coal lands.

The minister is of the opinion that the time has now arrived when these lands may again be offered for sale with advantage, and he therefore recommends that the above mentioned order in council of the 15th January, 1889, be rescinded, and that he be authorized to dispose of any available lands in the Souris river coal district under the existing regulations governing the disposal of coal lands.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

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CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 29th April, 1891.

On a report dated 20th April, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating, with reference to the order in council of the 5th December last authorizing the sale to the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association of about 80 acres of land in the city of Winnipeg for exhibition purposes, that he has received from the mayor of Winnipeg a copy of a resolution of the city council and from the exhibition authorities a corresponding communication, in which it is set out that the land will be paid for and the other necessary expenditures incurred by the city, to whom the exhibition association desire that the patent be issued. The city council further asks that the land be granted for park or other public purposes, as well as for exhibition purposes, and that the condition contained in the order in council of the 5th December above mentioned, "that if the land ceases to be used for exhibition purposes for two consecutive years it shall revert to the government," be eliminated.

The minister recommends that effect be given to the wishes of the city corporation and of the exhibition association, so far as the land in question is granted for the purposes of an exhibition ground or a park.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

MONDAY, the 18th day of May, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas, in view generally of the railway construction contemplated in various directions in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, it is considered expedient that the price of lands in classes A and B should be increased.

His excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the revised statutes, and by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 4 of the regulations affecting Dominion lands in the province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, established by the order in council of the 17th day of September, 1889, chapter 97 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, as well as any other existing regulation in that behalf, shall be and the same is hereby amended by making the price of lands in both classes A and B three dollars (\$3) per acre.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

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**CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 18th May, 1891.**

On a memorandum dated 13th May, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by the order in council of the 11th June, 1890, the time within which the lands in the eastern and western Mennonite reserves, in the province of Manitoba, shall be open to homestead entry and purchase by Mennonites exclusively, be extended to the 1st of June, 1891.

The minister is of opinion that it is desirable in the public interest that these reservations should be continued, and he recommends accordingly, nearly all the available land in both reservations having been already taken up by Mennonites.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

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**CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st May, 1891.**

On a report dated 14th May, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that the Calgary general hospital has applied for a free grant of lot No. 2, forming a subdivision of the north half of section 14, township 24, range 1, west of the 5th meridian, to be used as a site on which to erect a hospital, and for purposes in connection therewith.

The minister recommends the application for favourable consideration, the grant to be under and in accordance with the provisions of clause 31 of the Dominion Lands Act, and the uses to which this land is subject to be expressed in the letters patent.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk of the Privy Council.*



AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

FRIDAY, 29th day of May, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas the road allowance between townships 11 and 12, in range 8, west of the 1st principal meridian, in the province of Manitoba, is so much occupied by Rat creek as to necessitate a deflection of the public road at that place, as shown upon the annexed plan :

And whereas the municipal authorities of the rural municipality of Portage la Prairie have effected an exchange with the owner of the north-west quarter of section 34 in the said township 11 of that portion of the regular road allowance proposed to be abandoned for a right of way through the said north-west quarter of section 34 :

His excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes and by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to sanction the proposed change in the location of the public road between the said townships 11 and 12 as above set forth, and the same is hereby sanctioned accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st June, 1891.*

On a report dated 18th May, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that several applications were made to the department of the interior to purchase for coal mining purposes the north-west quarter of section 32, township 24, range 10, west of the 5th meridian, which now forms portion of the government town site of Canmore, and that one of the applicants was Mr. T. B. H. Cochrane, who had discovered coal on the edge of his property adjoining the quarter section referred to, which seemed as if it dipped under the town site.

2. That owing to the fact that this land was surveyed for a town site, it was deemed advisable that the surface rights thereof should not be sold, and that public competition should be invited for the right to mine coal under the quarter section in question.

3. That tenders were invited by advertisement in the public press, and the only one received was from Mr. Cochrane, who offered a bonus of \$160 for the right to mine coal under this land, subject to the payment to the crown of a royalty of 10 cents per ton upon the output.

The minister recommends that the tender made by Mr. Cochrane be accepted.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st June, 1891.*

On a report dated 18th May, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by the act 52 Vic., cap. 52, the Red Deer Valley Railway and Coal Company was incorporated with power to construct and operate a railway from Calgary to a point on the Red Deer river, and also from Cheadle station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, to a point of junction with the line from Calgary. By the act 52 Vic., cap. 4, the governor in council was authorized to grant to the Red Deer Valley Railway and Coal Company

Dominion lands to the extent of 6,400 acres per mile of the company's railway from Cheadle to its terminus at a point in township 29, range 23, west of the 4th meridian, a distance of about 55 miles.

The minister has received an application from the Red Deer Valley Railway and Coal Company for an amendment to the said chapter 4, so that the land grant may be made available for the line if built from Calgary to the terminal point mentioned, and he submits herewith for the consideration of council a draft bill framed with a view to meeting the wishes of the company.

The committee recommend the adoption thereof, and they submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

### BILL.

#### An Act to amend the Act 52 Victoria, Chapter 4, authorizing the granting of subsidies in land to certain railway companies.

Her majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the senate and house of commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The paragraph of section 1 of the said act which relates to the land subsidy authorized to be granted to the Red Deer Valley Railway and Coal Company is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

“To the Red Deer Valley Railway and Coal Company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding six thousand four hundred acres for each mile of the company's railway, either from Cheadle station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, to its terminus at a point in or near township twenty-nine, range twenty-three, west of the fourth meridian, a distance of about fifty-five miles, or from the town of Calgary, in the district of Alberta, in the North-West Territories, to its said terminus in township twenty-nine, range twenty-three, west of the fourth meridian, a distance of about seventy-five miles.”

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 27th June, 1891.*

On a report dated 20th June, 1891, from the minister of the interior, submitting:

1. That petitions have been received at the department of the interior from saw-mill owners who have obtained licenses from the crown to cut timber on Dominion lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, asking that the royalty upon the sales of lumber manufactured from burnt timber be reduced.

2. That large tracts of timbered lands in Manitoba and the North West Territories have been damaged by fire, which will render the timber thereon valueless unless it is utilized within a few years.

The minister is of the opinion that if the royalty upon burnt timber were reduced, it would encourage the mill owners to first use the burnt timber, and thus preserve the green timber, and he, therefore, recommends that the royalty upon lumber and other material manufactured from burnt timber cut after this date, 27th June, 1891, on lands under license, be reduced from five per cent., the royalty prescribed by the present regulations, to two and one-half per cent.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

N.B.—This order in council amended by order in council (No. 1668) dated 20th July, 1891.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 4th July, 1891.

On a report dated 22nd June, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that George Mooney, who owns parts of sections 29 and 32, township 7, range 16, west of the principal meridian, having found that the quarter section post between these two sections was out of position, employed Mr. H. G. Dickson, Dominion land surveyor, to correct the error and move the post into its proper place; and that Mr. Dickson has filed in the department of the interior a copy of a document purporting to be signed by all the owners, except the crown, of lands which are affected by this error, and containing their assent to the correction or re-survey.

The minister recommends, Mr. Mooney having requested that the correction above referred to be assented to by the crown, that such correction or re-survey be assented to, and be accepted when completed in so far as it affects such of the lands in question as still belong to the crown.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th July, 1891.

On a report dated 8th July, 1891, from the minister of the interior, submitting herewith a letter dated 6th July instant, from the secretary of the department of railways and canals, covering one from the chief engineer of government railways, dated the 16th June last, in regard to the result of the inspection of the first 100 miles of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, a further letter dated the 7th July instant from the secretary of the department of railways and canals enclosing a supplementary report of the same date from the chief engineer of government railways upon the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, and a letter dated the 8th July instant from Mr. Nicol Kingsmill on behalf of the company, asking that the first 100 miles of the railway may be accepted by the government so as to entitle the company to the land grant for so much of their line.

The minister, with the concurrence of the minister of railways, recommends that, under all the circumstances, and as it would appear that not only the first 100 miles of the railway is practically completed, but that the remainder of the line to Edmonton is also almost completed, the existing contract with the company be modified so that the land grant for the first 100 miles of the line may be conveyed to the company immediately, upon their depositing to the credit of the receiver general the sum of \$4,270 as security for the performance of the work necessary to complete the first 100 miles of the line as estimated by the chief engineer of government railways.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, OTTAWA, 6th July, 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I am directed to enclose to you, herewith, for the information of the honourable the minister of the interior, a copy of a letter from the chief engineer of government railways, embodying a report from Mr. Lumsden upon the first 100-mile section of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

I have, etc.,

A. P. BRADLEY, *Secretary.*

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER, OTTAWA, 16th June, 1891.

A. P. BRADLEY, Esq., Secretary Department Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

SIR,—Mr. Lumsden has inspected the first 100 miles of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway out from Calgary, and although in a number of minor particulars he reports the section of road incomplete, nevertheless from his remarks I am of opinion the works of construction are sufficiently advanced to enable the road to be operated for public traffic with safety at a speed not exceeding 25 miles per hour. I note Mr. Lumsden remarks that the grades do not exceed 53 feet per mile, and there is no sharper curve than 1146 feet radius, both within the limit of the contract, but he has omitted to state whether or not the road is built on the line of location approved by order in council. I am obtaining this information from him.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,  
COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, OTTAWA, 7th July, 1891.

The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—Referring to my letter to you of the 6th instant, enclosing a copy of the chief engineer's report with reference to the first 100 mile section of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, out of Calgary, I forward you now, by directon, an additional report on the same section.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
A. P. BRADLEY, *Secretary*.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN OPERATION,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, OTTAWA, 7th July, 1891.

A. P. BRADLEY, Esq., Secretary Department Railways and Canals.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the honourable acting minister of railways and also for that of the honourable minister of the interior, that Mr. Lumsden has inspected the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, and that he reports the first 100 miles commencing at Calgary as being completed according to contract, with the following exceptions :—

(1.) A few sign-boards on public road crossings not set up, though delivered. Value of work, say.....	\$ 20 00
(2.) The logs and brush, though cut down, are not yet burnt. Cost, say.....	200 00
(3.) At four or five points, embankments over culverts are rather low and narrow. Cost of remedying this, estimated at.....	500 00
(4.) The bridges over Bon and Red Deer rivers require boiler plate nosings and a little more riprap.....	500 00
(5.) About half a mile of surfacing of track to be done..	150 00
(6.) One water supply not complete.....	500 00
(7.) Brick engine pit at Red Deer not yet built.....	150 00
(8.) A coal platform and crane yet to be erected at Red Deer.....	250 00
(9.) Seven beams and seven box culverts yet to be built.	2,000 00

Estimated value of work remaining..... \$4,270 00

With the exception of the work covered by the above estimate of \$4,270 the first 100-mile section is, as above stated, completed according to contract, and is sufficiently far advanced to admit of its being opened for public traffic.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,  
*Chief Engineer and General Manager*.

OTTAWA, 8th July, 1891.

TO HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL, *Acting Minister of Railways and Canals.*

HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY, *Minister of the Interior.*

DEAR SIRS, —I would be much obliged if you would have an order passed by the governor in council accepting the 100 miles of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway which has been constructed from Calgary northward to Red Deer, so as to entitle the company to the land granted for so much of its line. The reason why this is so urgently wanted is that the bankers in London are cabling the officers of the company to have it done in reference to the financial arrangements in London. The only difficulty, I learn, is that the department of railways has not certified that the railway is fully constructed to fulfil the conditions of the contract.

The department of railways has already authorized the opening of the road for traffic, and speed over it at twenty-five miles an hour, but the report of the engineer (Mr. Lumsden) mentions some minor details that are not completed, and these defects are of the most insignificant character and would not in value amount to five thousand dollars.

I have further to say that I am in receipt of a telegram, dated yesterday, from the contractor, that "Mr. Lumsden (the engineer) is away; all he requires has been done."

The company have so far constructed their line beyond the 100 miles herein referred to that we confidently expect to have the engine in Edmonton by the 15th prox.

I fully believe the defects have already been cured and will undertake, on behalf of the company, that the fullest requirements of the contract will be carried out to the satisfaction of the department within a few weeks, or, say, by the first of August; but the necessity for the order is immediate, and you would confer a favour if you would have the order given at once.

The company think that in view of their having done so much work ahead of the time stipulated by the contract, and there being less than one-third of one per cent. of the work in dispute, that there ought not to be any difficulty in granting this order, the retention of which is seriously damaging the company's interests in London.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

NICOL KINGSMILL,

*On behalf of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company.*

**CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th July, 1891.**

On a report dated 30th June, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that townships numbers 23, 24, 27 and 28, in range 33, west of the principal meridian, and townships 22, 27 and 28, in range 1, west of the second initial meridian, were surveyed under instructions from the surveyor general in the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, and that in consequence of an error which was subsequently found to have been made in the survey of the second initial meridian, the surveys of the outlines and the subdivision of these townships are found upon inspection to be very much in error.

The minister therefore recommends that authority be granted him under the provisions of clause 7 of the act 52 Victoria, chapter 27, amending clause 129 of chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, to cancel the original survey of these townships, and order a new survey thereof, and to suppress the present plans of these townships of record in the department of the interior, and to issue amended plans showing the re-survey of the same.

The minister observes that the statute under which this survey is recommended to be cancelled makes ample provision for the protection of the rights and privileges of

settlers and purchasers, and that no holding of such settlers or purchasers will be prejudicially affected by any new survey which may be made.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

**CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 17th July, 1891.**

On a report dated 13th May, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that Messrs. R. McFarlane and William Cornwallis King, of Cedar Lake Post, Saskatchewan, have applied for permission to prospect for amber upon and under a tract situated on the westerly shore of Cedar lake, an expansion of the North Saskatchewan river, in the district of Saskatchewan, the position of which is shown outlined in pink on the annexed sketch.

That the regulations for the disposal of lands containing minerals other than coal were not intended to apply to lands containing amber, the existence of this mineral in Manitoba and the North-West Territories not being known when the regulations were framed.

That so far as can be ascertained the applicants were the first to discover the existence of amber in the North-West Territories.

The minister is of the opinion that every encouragement should be given to the applicants to ascertain whether or not the amber exists in paying quantities within the tract covered by their application, and he therefore recommends that permission be given Messrs. McFarlane and King to prospect for amber upon and under the land applied for, this permission not to prevent the government making such further explorations in the same locality as they may deem necessary; and that, if, by the 1st January, 1892, the applicants have satisfied the minister of the interior that they have found a mine of amber and are working the same in good faith and upon a scale proportionate to its value, he be authorized to issue a lease to them of such portion of the tract, and upon such terms and conditions as shall hereafter be determined by the governor in council.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

**CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 20th July, 1891.**

The committee, on the recommendation of the minister of the interior, advise that the order in council of the 27th June, 1891, respecting the royalty upon burnt timber cut on Dominion lands, be amended by striking out the date therein stated as the date upon which the reduction of royalty authorized by the said order shall come into force, namely, 27th June, 1891, and to this extent only.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

**CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd July, 1891.**

On a report dated 20th June, 1891, from the minister of the interior, submitting an application from the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company for a grant of 6,400 acres per mile for a line of railway from Portage la Prairie to Lake Winnipegosis, at or near Meadow Portage, a distance of about 125 miles.

The minister states that the applicants represent that the section of country to be traversed by the railway is now entirely without railway communication and that the construction of the railway would not only develop a district of great agricultural value, but would also bring into a market where its want is very much felt, the timber supply from the Upper Winnipegosis.

The minister, concurring in the views expressed by the applicants, is of opinion that it would be in the public interest to give aid to this undertaking, and he therefore recommends, the approval of parliament having been obtained at its last session, that a grant of Dominion lands be made to "The Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company" at the rate of 6,400 acres per mile for their line of railway from Portage la Prairie to Lake Winnipegosis, at or near Meadow Portage, a total distance of about 125 miles, and the grant to be subject to the following conditions:—

1. The land to be granted to the company shall consist of the odd-numbered sections at the disposal of the government within 12 miles of the railway on each side thereof, and any deficiency there may be shall be made up from lands elsewhere at the disposal of the government to be designated by the minister of the interior.

2. The location, mileage, gauge and grades of the railway shall be subject to the approval of the minister of railways, with whom also the contract must be made.

3. On the first fifty miles of the railway, commencing at Portage la Prairie, being completed, equipped and running to the satisfaction of the government, the land grant applicable thereto shall be conveyed to the company, and on the completion in a similar manner of each remaining section of ten miles thereafter until the railway is completed, the land grant therefor shall be conveyed to the company.

4. The first fifty miles of the railway commencing at Portage la Prairie shall be completed on or before the thirty-first day of July, 1893, the second fifty miles on or before the thirty-first day of July, 1894, and the remainder of the line by the first day of July, 1895.

5. Should the company fail to comply with any of the provisions of the foregoing clause, the portion of the land grant unearned when default is made shall be absolutely forfeited.

6. The company shall reimburse to the government the cost of surveying the land and incidental expenses, the same being hereby fixed at ten cents per acre.

7. Each "*bonâ fide*" settler found on the land granted to the company at the time such land grant is earned, the minister of the interior being the judge in the event of any dispute as to the "*bonâ fides*" of such settler, shall have the right to retain the land occupied by him to the extent of 320 acres, on paying the company therefor at a price not exceeding in any case \$2.50 per acre, payable one-quarter in cash and one-quarter in each of the three succeeding years, with interest on the unpaid balances at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 12th August, 1891.

On a memorandum dated 4th August, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that townships Nos. 14 and 15, in range 8, east of the principal meridian, were surveyed under instructions from the surveyor general in 1873, but that it was afterwards found that, owing to errors in the survey and the disappearance of most of the posts and mounds placed to mark the same, serious difficulty has arisen in determining the boundaries of settlers' holdings.

The minister further states that a re-survey of these townships, for the purpose of correcting the errors of the original survey, has since been made by a Dominion land

surveyor, to which re-survey all the settlers and parties interested have signified their consent.

The minister therefore recommends that under the provisions of clause 7 of the act 52 Victoria, chapter 27, amending clause 129 of chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, authority be granted him to cancel the original survey of these townships and to substitute the new survey therefor, and to alter and amend accordingly the township plans of record in the department of the interior.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

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*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 19th August, 1891.*

On a report dated 26th June, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that on the 10th September, 1881, the agent of Dominion lands at Winnipeg sold to Mr. Arthur Wellington Ross the two following parcels of land, namely, the north-west  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 23, township 10, range 6, east of the 1st meridian, containing 160 acres, and the north  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the north-east  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 31, township 9, range 2, east of the 1st meridian, containing 80 acres. Mr. Ross at the same time purchased other lands, many of which he transferred, the sale of which was recognized by an order in council dated the 8th February, 1889.

The agent of Dominion lands made the sale of these lands under a misapprehension of the law, which provides that, except in special cases in which the governor in council otherwise orders, no sale to one person should exceed 640 acres, and the sale of other lands to Mr. Ross having reached that limit, these sales cannot be confirmed by the department of interior.

The minister, in view of the fact that the department of the interior accepted from Mr. Ross payment in full for these lands so many years ago, and has never offered to refund him his money, recommends that the sale to him of the two parcels of land be sanctioned and the patents issued to him accordingly.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 19 of the "Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to prescribe the following schedule of rates for subdivision surveys of townships to be subdivided in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and the same is hereby prescribed accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*



SCHEDULE of Rates for Subdivision Surveys of Townships to be subdivided in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Townships West of Principal Meridian.

Tp. No.	Range No.	Rate per Mile.	Tp. No.	Range No.	Rate per Mile.	Tp. No.	Range No.	Rate per Mile.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.			\$ cts.
25	15	13 15	27	17	18 00	26	24	16 00
26	15	16 70	28	17	18 00	23	25	16 40
27	15	18 00	29	18	16 00	24	25	17 00
28	15	15 50	29	19	18 00	25	25	16 40
25	16	15 60	29	20	18 00	26	25	16 00
26	16	16 70	22	21	18 00	23	26	18 00
27	16	18 00	27	21	18 00	24	26	18 00
28	16	16 80	22	22	18 00	25	26	18 00
29	16	17 00	23	24	16 40	26	26	16 50
30	18	18 00	24	24	16 40			

Townships West of 2nd Initial Meridian.

36	1	16 80	33	5	14 15	33	9	15 00
33	2	14 85	36	5	16 10	33	10	14 85
33	4	12 80	33	8	14 85	33	11	17 00
36	4	16 80	36	8	18 00			

Townships West of 3rd Initial Meridian.

49	1	18 00	52	2	18 00	49	4	14 85
52	1	17 00	49	3	14 85	52	4	18 00
49	2	16 80	52	3	18 00			

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 25th August, 1891.

On a report dated 4th August, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by an order in council dated 16th May, 1887, the minister of the interior was authorized to issue a yearly license to Messrs. H. & W. P. Clarke, of Emerson, to cut timber on berths "B" east and "B" west on the Winnipeg river, in the province of Manitoba, upon their complying with certain conditions.

2. That the Messrs. Clarke have not paid any rent upon the berths in question, and have on several occasions been given an extension of time to pay the same.

3. That an application has lately been made to the department of the interior that public competition be invited for berth "B" west.

The minister therefore recommends that the order in council of the 16th of May, 1887, which authorized the issue of a license to Messrs. H. & W. P. Clarke, of Emerson, be cancelled, and that public competition be invited for berth "B" west on the Winnipeg river.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 25th August, 1891.

On a report dated 27th July, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that Messrs. Wagner and Crawford, the commissioners appointed for the purpose of making a selection of the swamp lands in Manitoba to be granted to that province under the provisions of the 4th section of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, have made joint reports dated respectively the 21st day of December, 1889, and the 26th day of January, 1891, in which they submit for approval, in accordance with the terms of an order in council in that behalf, dated the 19th of June, 1886, schedules of the lands selected by them, for the purpose mentioned, during the seasons of 1889 and 1890.

The minister further states that on comparison of the schedules furnished by Messrs. Wagner and Crawford, with the books of the department of the interior, it has been found that of the total area of 118,240 acres selected, 12,604.59 acres are not available for the purpose mentioned, having either been disposed of as homesteads, pre-emptions or sales, or in some other way having passed beyond the control of the Dominion government.

The minister further states that a revised schedule of the available lands in the schedules of the two seasons' selections, containing an area of 105,635.41 acres, has been prepared, and a copy of the same is appended hereto, and he, having satisfied himself of the accuracy of this revised schedule, recommends that the lands enumerated therein, after excluding the area required for the right of way of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway which is constructed across some of the lands so enumerated, amounting in all to 105,635.41 acres, be vested in her majesty for the purposes of the province of Manitoba, under the provisions of the 4th section of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

SCHEDULE showing lands selected by Messrs. Wagner and Crawford, Swamp Lands Commissioners, during the seasons of 1889 and 1890, under the provisions of the Order in Council of 19th June, 1886, all being found vacant in the books of this department.

SEASON OF 1889.

Tp.	Rge.	Mer.	Sec.	Legal Subdivisions.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
5	17	West 1st..	34	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8	280	
6	13	do ..	33	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	320	
6	14	do ..	35	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	320	
8	11	do ..	30	1, 2	80	
8	11	do ..	31	11, 14	80	
8	11	do ..	36	9, 10, 15, 16	160	
8	12	do ..	27	11, 12, 13, 14	160	
8	12	do ..	28	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	320	
8	12	do ..	30	3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	480	
8	12	do ..	31	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
8	12	do ..	32	1 to 16 do	640	
8	12	do ..	33	1 to 16 do	640	
8	12	do ..	34	1 to 16 do	640	
8	13	do ..	24	13, 14, 15, 16	160	
8	13	do ..	27	9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16	240	
8	13	do ..	31	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
8	14	do ..	3	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	280	
8	14	do ..	9	1, 8, 9	120	
8	14	do ..	10	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12	240	
8	14	do ..	13	4, 5, 12, 13	160	
8	14	do ..	14	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16	520	
8	14	do ..	15	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	320	

SCHEDULE—Continued.

Tp.	Rge. Mer.	Sec.	Legal Subdivisions.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
8	14 West 1st..	23	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16..	480	
8	14 do ..	36	1, 2, 3, 6, 8..	200	
8	15 do ..	6	15, 16..	80	
9	9 do ..	18	4, 5..	80	
9	10 do ..	6	3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15..	400	
9	10 do ..	10	9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16..	240	
9	10 do ..	18	15, 16..	80	
9	10 do ..	24	2, 3, 4, 5, 6..	200	
9	10 do ..	32	12, 13..	80	
9	10 do ..	34	1, 8, 9, 16..	160	
9	11 do ..	1	3, 16..	80	
9	11 do ..	2	1, 8, 9, 16..	160	
9	11 do ..	6	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15..	440	
9	11 do ..	9	11, 14..	80	
9	11 do ..	10	13, 14..	80	
9	11 do ..	12	1, 13, 14, 15..	160	
9	11 do ..	13	2, 3, 4..	120	
9	11 do ..	14	13..	40	
9	11 do ..	19	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 15..	320	
9	11 do ..	20	2..	40	
9	11 do ..	28	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16..	320	
9	11 do ..	32	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16..	320	
9	11 do ..	33	9, 13, 16..	120	
9	11 do ..	34	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16..	560	
9	11 do ..	35	5, 12, 13, 14..	160	
9	12 do ..	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8..	320	
9	12 do ..	2	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11..	400	
9	12 do ..	3	1 to 16 inclusive..	640	
9	12 do ..	4	1 to 13 do..	520	
9	12 do ..	5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16..	400	
9	12 do ..	6	1 to 8 inclusive..	320	
9	12 do ..	15	1, 2, 15, 16..	160	
9	12 do ..	17	11, 12..	80	
9	12 do ..	18	1 to 12 inclusive..	480	
9	12 do ..	19	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16..	240	
9	12 do ..	20	13..	40	
9	12 do ..	21	14, 15, 16..	120	
9	12 do ..	22	3, 4, 5, 6..	160	
9	12 do ..	23	7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15..	240	
9	12 do ..	24	4, 5..	80	
9	12 do ..	27	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16..	440	
9	12 do ..	28	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16..	320	
9	12 do ..	30	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6..	240	
9	12 do ..	32	3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13..	240	
9	12 do ..	33	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16..	400	
9	12 do ..	34	5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16..	360	
9	12 do ..	36	9, 16..	80	
9	13 do ..	3	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7..	240	
9	13 do ..	4	1 to 12 inclusive..	480	
9	13 do ..	5	1 to 8 do..	320	
9	13 do ..	16	10, 14, 15..	120	
9	13 do ..	21	2, 3..	80	
9	13 do ..	24	9, 16..	80	
9	13 do ..	27	16..	40	
9	13 do ..	31	1, 8, 14..	120	
9	13 do ..	32	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6..	240	
9	13 do ..	35	1 to 8 inclusive..	320	
9	13 do ..	36	4, 5..	80	
9	14 do ..	6	15, 16..	80	
9	14 do ..	7	3 to 16 inclusive..	560	
9	14 do ..	18	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16..	560	
9	14 do ..	19	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15..	560	
9	14 do ..	20	1 to 8 inclusive..	320	
9	14 do ..	21	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7..	240	
9	14 do ..	25	9..	40	
9	14 do ..	30	3, 4, 5, 11..	160	
9	14 do ..	31	16..	40	
9	14 do ..	32	9 to 16 inclusive..	320	
9	14 do ..	33	12, 13, 14, 15, 16..	200	

SCHEDULE.—(Continued.)

Tp.	Rge. Mer.	Sec.	Legal Subdivisions.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
9	14 West 1st..	34	1, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15.....	240	
9	14 do ..	35	5, 8, 12, 14, 15.....	200	
9	14 do ..	36	5.....	40	
9	17 do ..	23	1, 2, 7.....	120	
10	10 do ..	3	16.....	40	
10	10 do ..	5	4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.....	360	
10	10 do ..	6	1, 8.....	80	
10	10 do ..	15	4, 5.....	80	
10	10 do ..	24	4, 5, 12, 13.....	160	
10	10 do ..	25	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	
10	10 do ..	32	1, 2, 7, 8.....	160	
10	11 do ..	2	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16.....	320	
10	11 do ..	3	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8.....	240	
10	11 do ..	4	1, 16.....	80	
10	11 do ..	5	13, 14, 15, 16.....	160	
10	11 do ..	9	1.....	40	
10	11 do ..	15	13.....	40	
10	11 do ..	16	9.....	40	
10	11 do ..	21	8.....	40	
10	11 do ..	27	1, 2, 7.....	120	
10	11 do ..	36	9, 16.....	80	
10	12 do ..	1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.....	440	
10	12 do ..	2	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	
10	12 do ..	3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16.....	600	
10	12 do ..	4	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8.....	240	
10	12 do ..	17	13, 14.....	80	
10	12 do ..	21	5, 11, 13, 14.....	160	
10	13 do ..	1	1, 2.....	80	
10	13 do ..	30	1, 7.....	80	
10	14 do ..	2	1, 2, 7, 8.....	160	
10	14 do ..	4	1 to 8 inclusive.....	320	
10	14 do ..	5	1 to 16 do.....	640	
10	14 do ..	16	3, 4, 5, 6.....	160	
10	14 do ..	22	11, 12, 13, 14.....	160	
10	15 do ..	1	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	
10	15 do ..	2	1 to 16 do.....	640	
10	15 do ..	3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.....	480	
10	15 do ..	4	12, 13.....	80	
10	15 do ..	5	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	
10	15 do ..	6	1 to 16 do.....	640	
10	15 do ..	7	1 to 16 do.....	640	
10	15 do ..	9	4, 5, 12, 13.....	160	
10	15 do ..	12	11, 12, 13, 14.....	160	
10	15 do ..	17	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	
10	15 do ..	18	1 to 16 do.....	640	
10	15 do ..	19	1, 2, 3, 4.....	160	
10	17 do ..	36	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	
11	10 do ..	1	1 to 16 do.....	640	
11	10 do ..	3	1 to 16 do.....	640	
11	10 do ..	9	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14.....	480	
11	10 do ..	13	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.....	320	
11	11 do ..	1	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	
11	11 do ..	5	7, 10, 11, 13, 14.....	200	
11	12 do ..	4	1 to 12 inclusive.....	480	
11	12 do ..	10	1.....	40	
11	12 do ..	14	3, 6.....	80	
11	12 do ..	20	11, 12, 13, 14.....	160	
11	12 do ..	32	1, 8.....	80	
11	13 do ..	34	1.....	40	
11	14 do ..	2	1.....	40	
11	15 do ..	7	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16.....	360	
11	15 do ..	17	3, 4.....	80	
11	15 do ..	33	3, 4, 5, 6.....	160	
12	10 do ..	30	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14.....	320	
12	11 do ..	18	9 to 16 inclusive.....	320	
12	11 do ..	28	1 to 16 do.....	640	
12	11 do ..	30	1 to 16 do.....	640	
12	11 do ..	34	1, 2, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14.....	320	
				43,800	

SCHEDULE.—(Continued.)  
SEASON OF 1890.

Tp.	Rge. Mer.	Sec.	Legal Subdivisions.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
13	14 West 1st..	14	4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.	320	
13	14 do ..	18	5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14.	240	
13	14 do ..	30	2, 7, 10, 15.	160	
13	13 do ..	10	1 to 16 inclusive.	640	
13	13 do ..	12	1 to 16 do	640	
13	13 do ..	14	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13.	440	
13	13 do ..	22	1 to 16 inclusive.	640	
13	13 do ..	24	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14.	320	
13	13 do ..	26	9, 10, 15, 16.	160	
13	13 do ..	28	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.	320	
13	13 do ..	32	15, 16.	80	
13	13 do ..	36	11, 12, 13, 14.	160	
13	12 do ..	10	1 to 16 inclusive.	640	
13	12 do ..	12	1 to 16 do	640	
13	12 do ..	14	1 to 16 do	640	
13	12 do ..	16	1 to 16 do	640	
13	12 do ..	18	1 to 16 do	640	
13	12 do ..	20	1 to 16 do	640	
13	12 do ..	22	9, 10, 15, 16.	160	
13	12 do ..	24	3, 4, 5, 6.	160	
13	12 do ..	28	3, 4, 5, 6.	160	
13	11 do ..	18	1 to 16 inclusive.	640	
16	8 do ..	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8.	240	
14	12 do ..	2	3, 4, 5, 6.	160	
14	12 do ..	4	1, 2.	80	
14	13 do ..	4	3, 4, 5, 6.	160	
14	13 do ..	30	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.	320	
14	13 do ..	36	9, 10, 15, 16.	160.00	
14	14 do ..	4	Less for R. of way of the M. & N. W. Ry. 4.59	155.41	
14	14 do ..	10	1, 8, 9, 16.	160	
14	14 do ..	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8.	240	
14	14 do ..	28	3, 5, 6.	120	
16	14 do ..	24	1, 2, 7, 8.	160	
16	14 do ..	34	3, 4, 5, 6.	160	
16	14 do ..	36	9, 10, 15, 16.	160	
16	13 do ..	4	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.	320	
16	11 do ..	20	1, 2, 7, 8.	160	
16	11 do ..	32	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.	320	
17	11 do ..	4	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.	320	
17	11 do ..	16	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.	320	
17	12 do ..	18	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.	320	
17	13 do ..	34	1, 2, 7, 8.	160	
17	13 do ..	20	11, 14.	80	
17	13 do ..	16	11, 12, 13, 14.	160	
17	13 do ..	18	3, 4.	80	
17	13 do ..	6	9, 10, 14, 15, 16.	200	
17	13 do ..	4	11, 12, 13, 14.	160	
17	13 do ..	26	9, 10.	80	
17	13 do ..	2	9, 10, 15, 16.	160	
17	14 do ..	2	1, 2, 7, 8.	160	
17	14 do ..	4	9, 10, 15, 16.	160	
17	15 do ..	34	9, 10, 15, 16.	160	
18	12 do ..	26	9, 10, 15, 16.	160	
18	12 do ..	36	1 to 16 inclusive.	640	
18	13 do ..	6	12, 13.	80	
18	13 do ..	12	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12.	240	
18	13 do ..	14	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10.	280	
18	13 do ..	18	3, 4.	80	
18	13 do ..	20	3, 6.	80	
18	13 do ..	22	7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.	240	
18	13 do ..	28	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16.	240	
18	13 do ..	30	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16.	240	
18	13 do ..	32	3, 4, 5, 6.	160	
18	13 do ..	34	3, 4, 5.	120	
18	13 do ..	36	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.	320	

SCHEDULE.—(Continued.)

Tp.	Rge.	Mer.	Sec.	Legal Subdivisions.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
18	14	West 1st.	2	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
18	14	do	12	1 to 16 do	640	
18	14	do	24	1 to 16 do	640	
18	14	do	34	1 to 16 do	640	
18	14	do	36	1 to 16 do	640	
18	15	do	22	3, 4, 5, 6	160	
19	13	do	4	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
19	13	do	6	1 to 16 do	640	
19	13	do	10	4, 5, 12, 13	160	
19	13	do	12	2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15	320	
19	13	do	16	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
19	13	do	18	1 to 16 do	640	
19	13	do	20	1 to 16 do	640	
19	13	do	24	1 to 16 do	640	
19	13	do	28	3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	400	
19	13	do	30	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
19	13	do	32	1 to 16 do	640	
19	13	do	34	5, 6, 11, 12, 13	200	
19	13	do	36	4, 5, 9, 12, 13, 16	240	
19	14	do	2	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
19	14	do	4	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16	320	
19	14	do	10	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
19	14	do	14	1 to 16 do	640	
19	14	do	16	9, 10, 15, 16	160	
19	14	do	22	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
19	14	do	24	1 to 16 do	640	
19	14	do	26	9, 10, 15, 16	160	
19	14	do	28	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
19	14	do	32	1, 2, 7, 8, 9 to 16 inclusive	480	
19	14	do	34	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
19	14	do	36	1 to 16 do	640	
19	14	do	12	1 to 16 do	640	
19	15	do	10	5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14	240	
19	15	do	16	9 to 16 inclusive	320	
19	15	do	36	3, 4, 5, 6, 9 to 16 inclusive	480	
20	13	do	4	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 to 16 inclusive	560	
20	13	do	6	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
20	13	do	12	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14	320	
20	13	do	14	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
20	13	do	16	1 to 16 do	640	
20	13	do	18	1 to 16 do	640	
20	13	do	20	1 to 16 do	640	
20	13	do	22	15, 16	80	
20	13	do	24	13, 14, 15, 16	160	
20	13	do	30	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
20	13	do	32	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12	400	
20	14	do	2	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
20	14	do	4	1 to 16 do	640	
20	14	do	6	1 to 16 do	640	
20	14	do	10	1 to 16 do	640	
20	14	do	12	1 to 16 do	640	
20	14	do	14	1 to 16 do	640	
20	14	do	16	1 to 16 do	640	
20	14	do	18	1 to 16 do	640	
20	14	do	20	1 to 16 do	640	
20	14	do	22	1 to 16 do	640	
20	14	do	24	1 to 16 do	640	
20	14	do	28	1 to 16 do	640	
20	14	do	30	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	560	
20	14	do	32	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
20	14	do	34	1 to 16 do	640	
20	14	do	36	1 to 16 do	640	
20	15	do	2	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	320	
20	15	do	4	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16	320	
20	15	do	10	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
20	15	do	12	1 to 8 do	320	
20	15	do	14	1 to 16 do	640	

## SCHEDULE—(Concluded).

Tp.	Rge. Mer.	Sec.	Legal Subdivisions.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
20	15 West 1st..	16	1 to 16 inclusive. ....	640	
20	15 do ..	20	1 to 16 do .....	640	
20	15 do ..	30	1 to 16 do .....	640	
20	15 do ..	32	1 to 16 do .....	640	
19	12 do ..	6	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13.....	320	
19	12 do ..	12	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	
19	12 do ..	14	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16 .....	320	
19	12 do ..	26	9, 10, 15, 16.....	160	
18	11 do ..	4	9, 10, 15, 16.....	160	
18	11 do ..	16	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	
18	11 do ..	20	1 to 16 do .....	640	
18	11 do ..	26	9, 10, 15, 16.....	160	
18	11 do ..	28	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	
18	11 do ..	30	1 to 16 do .....	640	
18	11 do ..	32	1 to 16 do .....	640	
18	11 do ..	34	1 to 16 do .....	640	
18	11 do ..	36	1 to 16 do .....	640	
Total.....				105,635.41	

I certify that the foregoing lands are vacant Dominion lands, and are available for the purpose of the act chaptered 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, section 4.

WM. M. GOODEVE,

*Chief Clerk, Patent Branch.*

OTTAWA, July, 1891.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

TUESDAY, 25th day of August, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His excellency being of opinion that the provisions of the regulations for the disposal of Dominion lands containing minerals other than coal established by the order in council of the 9th day of November, 1889, chapter 99 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, and amended by the order in council of the 18th of December, 1890, are not applicable to the disposal of petroleum locations, and are preventing the development of the same, is pleased to order, under the authority conferred upon him by the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, that the provisions of the said regulations which apply to petroleum lands shall be, and they are hereby cancelled, save and except as to locations for which leases have heretofore been executed.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council*

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CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st September, 1891.

On a report dated 27th July, 1891, from the minister of the interior, submitting that at one time it was the practice of the lands board at Winnipeg, in the exercise of the discretion vested in that body by his excellency in council, to make certain conditions and restrictions in granting new entries for homestead and pre-emption lands, the original entries for which were cancelled.

The minister observes that it was found in many cases that the motives which led to an application for the cancellation of a settler's entry were by no means commendable, and that a great deal of ill feeling was caused by one man obtaining an entry for land through the cancellation of another's entry therefor. As there were millions of acres of good land from which a homestead, which had neither been settled upon nor entered for, could be selected, it was considered desirable to discourage the practice of obtaining entry through cancellation, and with that object the area of homesteads and pre-emptions obtained in this way was restricted to 80 acres each.

The minister states that subsequently, owing to representations made to him, this restriction was done away with, and later applicants for entry for cancelled lands were allowed homestead and pre-emption entry for the usual 160 acres each. This action, however, was made a cause of complaint by those who already held entries for the restricted area, and they strongly urged that the restriction should be done away with in their cases also, claiming that it was unfair that more recent settlers should be given the additional advantage.

The minister, in consequence of these representations, had a conference, in 1889, with the senators and members from Manitoba and the North-West Territories in regard to this question, with the result that it was decided to allow a settler holding homestead and pre-emption entries of 80 acres each to convert these entries into a homestead of 160 acres on condition that he at the same time pre-empted or purchased at \$2.50 per acre an additional 80 acres, in lieu of the pre-emption converted into a free grant.

This decision was given effect to by the departmental order of the 13th March, 1889.

The minister observes also that the above condition was imposed on the ground that as the settler when he took homestead and pre-emption entry for cancelled lands, was aware of the restriction as to the area, and was also aware that he could obtain a homestead entry for 160 acres for other than cancelled lands, he had no good reason for complaint, and if he wished to convert his entries into a homestead entry for 160 acres it was considered that he should make good, by the purchase of an equivalent area, the loss of revenue that would otherwise be involved in the conversion of the 80-acre pre-emption into a free grant.

The minister submits that from the statement hereto annexed it appears that 2,119 homestead and pre-emption entries of 80 acres each have been granted, and that of this number 332 entries have been cancelled and 825 disposed of by the parties accepting the conditions of conversions, leaving 962 entries of this class still standing, comprising an area of 76,960 acres under pre-emption, representing at the rate of \$2.50 per acre a prospective revenue of \$192,400.

The minister recommends that, notwithstanding the loss of revenue which would be entailed and in view of the numerous representations which have been made in this direction, permission be granted for the conversion of homestead and pre-emption entries of 80 and 80 acres each into homestead entries of 160 acres, without the condition now attached requiring the purchase of an area equal to that of the pre-emption converted into a free grant.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*



List showing the position up to the 1st June, 1891, of the Homestead and Pre-emption Entries of 80 and 80 acres each in the following Agencies :

Name of agency.	No. of entries cancelled.	No. of entries disposed of prior to, and under the regulations of the 13th March, 1889.	No. of H. & P. entries of 80 and 80 acres still standing.
Winnipeg .....	28	10	34
Dufferin .....	40	98	148
Little Saskatchewan .....	16	30	70
Birtle .....	44	53	116
Souris .....	96	370	220
Turtle Mountain .....	64	198	236
Qu'Appelle .....	42	54	120
Prince Albert .....	2	12	12
Coteau .....			6
Touchwood .....			
Swift Current .....			
Battleford .....			
Edmonton .....			
Lethbridge .....			
Calgary .....			
	332	825	962

WM. M. GOODEVE.

DOMINION LANDS BRANCH, 3rd June, 1891.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st September, 1891.

On a report dated 25th August, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that he has been advised by the minister of justice that where school lands are taken for railway purposes under the provisions of clause 99 of the Railway Act, the requirement of clause 25 of the Dominion Lands Act that school lands shall be disposed of only by public auction is dispensed with.

The minister instructed Mr. Superintendent Pearce, a member of the land board, to inspect the school sections crossed by the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and to value the area of these sections required by the company for right of way purposes.

The minister submits the annexed schedule showing the areas required for such right of way and the valuations thereof, and recommends that these valuations be approved.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

SCHEDULE of Areas in School Sections required by the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company for right of way purposes.

Section.	Part.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area.	Remarks.
11	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	20 W.	2	6.48	Heavy, hummocky clay land; about the average of the lands in the neighbourhood of Regina. Liberal valuation, say \$7 per acre.
29	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	20 W.	2	5.41	
29	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	20 W.	2	5.32	
29	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	20 W.	2	1.77	Heavy clay land; somewhat broken by Boggy Creek. Value, \$6 per acre.
11	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	21 W.	2	7.56	
11	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	21 W.	2	2.85	
11	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	21 W.	2	4.86	On the flats of the Qu'Appelle. Good stock land. Take the section in all it is of fair quality. Value \$5 per acre.
29	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	21 W.	2	6.50	
29	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	21 W.	2	6.50	
29	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	22 W.	2	6.09	Light soil, sparse growth of grass. Broken considerably by the banks of the Qu'Appelle. Suitable chiefly for pasturage. Value, \$3 per acre.
29	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	22 W.	2	6.33	
11	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	25 W.	2	2.41	Very stony and gravelly. Soil light; grass sparse. Value, \$2 per acre.
11	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	25 W.	2	5.25	
11	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	25 W.	2	4.00	Very stony. Value, \$1 per acre.
11	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	27 W.	2	2.20	
29	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	27 W.	2	7.27	Light and gravelly soil. Very light depth of loam on surface. Value, \$2 per acre.
29	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	23	27 W.	2	2.39	
11	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	47	27 W.	2	0.01	A good deal of bog with reeds on south and east side of the railway. It is impossible to have access from one portion of the section to the other without considerable expense in bridging, or else a long detour. On the north and west it is much drier, with poplar bluffs. \$4 per acre a fair price.
11	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	47	27 W.	2	6.74	
11	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	47	27 W.	2	6.81	
11	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	47	27 W.	2	0.20	
11	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	28 W.	2	6.95	Clay loam, somewhat gravelly in patches. Slightly undulating. Fair land. Value, \$3 per acre.
11	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	29 W.	2	6.39	
11	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	1 W.	3	3.55	Somewhat gravelly, but fair land. Slightly undulating; good growth of grass. Value, \$3 per acre.
11	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	1 W.	3	5.52	
11	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	1 W.	3	2.25	
29	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	1 W.	3	4.28	Undulating prairie. Fair loam, sandy clay sub-soil. Fair growth of grass. Value, \$3 per acre.
29	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	27	1 W.	3	4.28	
11	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	46	1 W.	3	6.09	Stony in spots, gravelly sub-soil. Sparse growth of grass. Value, \$2 per acre.
29	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	43	2 W.	3	0.05	
29	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	3 W.	3	6.24	Ridges of sand and bog holes; scattering poplar, with a few spruce. On east of track, land fair; on west very boggy. \$3 per acre is a high valuation.
29	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	3 W.	3	2.41	
29	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	3 W.	3	6.24	Good land; value, \$5 per acre.
29	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	41	3 W.	3	1.07	
11	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	4 W.	3	7.57	Rolling prairie; somewhat stony in ridges. Surface soil shallow. Sub-soil clay. Sparse growth of grass. Value, \$2.50 per acre.
11	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	4 W.	3	1.72	
11	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	4 W.	3	6.25	
29	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	39	4 W.	3	6.25	Rolling prairie, in places stony. In some places sub-soil gravel, in others gravelly clay. Fair grass. Value, \$3 per acre.
29	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	39	4 W.	3	1.50	
29	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	36	5 W.	3	1.80	On slope of hill light soil. Value, \$20 per acre. Near Saskatoon.
11	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	38	5 W.	3	0.75	
11	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	38	5 W.	3	5.65	Soil on surface in some places rather thin. Gravelly sub-soil. Grass fair. Value, \$2.50 per acre.
11	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	38	5 W.	3	6.40	

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 5th September, 1891.

On a report dated 2nd September, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by an order in council of the 14th July, 1891, authority was given for the conveyance to the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company, of the land grant for the first

100 miles of the line, on the company depositing \$4,270 to the credit of the receiver general as security for the performance of the work necessary to complete the first 100 miles of the road, as estimated by the chief engineer of government railways, and that that sum of money has been deposited by the company as required, and a further sum of \$12,000 has been forwarded by the company to the department of railways and canals as a guarantee for the completion of the road to Edmonton.

The minister further states that the chief engineer of government railways reports that the road between Calgary and Edmonton is completed with the exception of work to the value of \$2,100.

The minister recommends, in view of that report and of the fact that the government now holds \$16,270 of the company's money as a guarantee for the completion of the road, that the land grant authorized by parliament and the order in council of the 27th June, 1890, be conveyed to the company for that portion of the line between Calgary and Edmonton, being 190 miles, at the rate of 6,400 acres per mile, equivalent to 1,216,000 acres.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 5th September, 1891.*

On a report dated 2nd September, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by an order in council of the 13th November, 1889, confirmed by the act 53 Vic., chap. 4, the Lac Seul Railway Company were granted 6,400 acres of land per mile for the whole distance of their projected road from Shelley station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, to a point at or near White Mud lake, on the Winnipeg river, a distance of about 18 miles. It was also provided in that order that the company should have their railway completed, equipped and running to the satisfaction of the government not later than the 1st November, 1891.

The minister further states that the company now represent that they have caused extensive explorations to be made of the district in which their land grant is situated, with the result that they find that the country through which the proposed railway is intended to be built is so difficult to examine and so much more barren in such resources as the company relied upon to warrant the construction of a railway than they anticipated, that they ask for an extension of one year for the completion of the road, with a view to prosecuting further explorations and determining what further action, if any, should be taken towards completing the enterprise.

The minister, in view of the fact that there are no applications pending from any other railway company for grants of land in this district, and that there is no immediate demand for these lands for the purpose of settlement, recommends that the request of the company be granted.

The committee submit the same for his excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th September, 1891.*

On a report dated 28th August, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that Mr. J. A. Grant, of Sarnia, Ontario, representing the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, has proved satisfactorily that he and his associates have made an arrangement with certain persons who have obtained entries from the department of the interior for

petroleum locations in townships 1 and 2, ranges 29 and 30, west of the 4th meridian, to acquire by assignment their rights to the locations in question, and Mr. Grant now applies for a modification of the mining regulations which require a yearly expenditure of \$100 on each location, and for other concessions.

The minister submits that it is most desirable in the public interest that the question of whether coal oil is to be found in paying quantities in the section of the North-West Territories affected by this application should be tested by responsible and experienced parties at the earliest possible moment, and with that object in view he recommends that if Mr. Grant and his associates immediately cause active operations to be commenced, and have on or before the 1st January, 1892, at least one well in operation, producing oil in paying quantities, a free grant be made to them of one section of land, surrounding and including the land upon which the said well is situated, such grant and the petroleum and all minerals thereon to be subject to such regulations as shall hereafter be made.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 12th September, 1891.*

On a report dated the 26th of August, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that the Cochrane Rancho Company hold a lease dated 30th of April, 1887, from the crown, for grazing purposes, of township 7, and that portion lying to the north of Waterton or Kootenay river, of township 6, in range 26; that portion not covered by Indian reserve of township 6, and that portion lying to the north of the said river and of Foothill creek, of township 5, in range 27; that portion lying to the north of Foothill creek of the easterly one-third of township 5, and that portion lying to the south of the Indian reserve of the easterly one-third of township 6, in range 28, all west of the 4th meridian, and containing an area of 60,000 acres, more or less.

That the lands in question are being settled upon, but entries therefor cannot be given by the department of the interior as the lease to the company is on the form which does not provide for homestead entry.

The minister further states that the Cochrane Rancho Company are prepared to exchange the said lands for an equal area in the same vicinity, and have applied for the following described tract:—

Township 2, and that portion of township 3, south of the Indian reserve, in range 27; that portion of township 3, south of the Indian reserve, and that portion of township 2, west of Lee's creek, in range 26; that portion of township 3, south of the Indian reserve and west of Lee's creek, and that portion of township 2, west of Lee's creek, in range 25; that portion of township 3, east of Belly river and south of the Indian reserve, and that portion of township 2, east of Belly river, in range 28; all west of the 4th meridian, in the district of Alberta, and containing an area of about 60,000 acres.

The minister being of the opinion that the exchange would be in the public interest, recommends that a lease of these lands on the form now used, which provides for homestead entry and sale, be issued in favour of the Cochrane Ranch Company, upon their relinquishing to the department of the interior the lease now held by them. The lease to be issued to be for the residue of the term of their present lease, and subject to the provisions of the order in council of the 31st of July, 1891, withdrawing a portion of the tract herein recommended to be leased from the quarantine belt.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 22nd September, 1891.

On a report dated 21st September, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by an order in council dated the 6th of April, 1885, a lease for grazing purposes, on the old form which does not permit persons to receive homestead entry within the tract leased, was issued in favour of Sir F. W. de Winton and Mr. Arthur Jones Williams, and that the lease covered the following described lands :—

That portion lying north of the Bow river of township 22, range 29, west of the 4th meridian, in the district of Alberta, containing an area of 15,000 acres, more or less.

That no rental has been paid on the lands in question, since July, 1888, and that the lessees have sold their stock.

The minister recommends, as the lessees have failed to comply with the conditions of their lease, that the lease be cancelled.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

His excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by section 19 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to prescribe the following rates for the subdivision surveys of townships to be subdivided in the North-West Territories near Prince Albert, viz. :—

Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Rate per Mile.
49	3	West of 3rd	\$13 00
50	3	West of 3rd	16 84
49	4	West of 3rd	12 50
50	4	West of 3rd	16 54

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk Privy Council.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 6th October, 1891.

On a report dated 30th of September, 1891, from the minister of the interior, submitting the following :—

That by an order in council dated the 28th of December, 1889, authority was given to permit Mr. D. E. Sprague, of Winnipeg, to select 39½ square miles of timbered lands

in four blocks, and that a yearly license be issued in his favour to cut timber on the said lands upon his depositing with the department of the interior a bonus of \$15 per square mile.

That Mr. Sprague has advised the department of the interior that he has made a thorough exploration of that portion of the country within which he was allowed to select his timber berth, and that it would be impossible for him to obtain the full area in four blocks, and he has asked to be given the right to select it in six blocks.

That the country in which Mr. Sprague is selecting his limit is situated between Whitemouth lake and the Lake of the Woods, and it is generally reported that the greater portion of the timber there was burnt over a number of years ago, and that what timber is left is very much scattered.

The minister, in view of the above facts and that Mr. Sprague is the owner of a saw-mill and has for a number of years been cutting timber on Dominion lands in the province of Manitoba, upon which he has always punctually paid the dues, is of the opinion that it would not be detrimental to the public interest if Mr. Sprague's application to be permitted to select the timber berth in question in six blocks, instead of four, were granted, and he recommends that the permission asked for be accorded to Mr. Sprague, provided he files in the department of the interior the returns of the survey of the berth in question on or before the 1st of March, 1892.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

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*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 6th October, 1891.*

On a report dated 18th August, 1891, from the minister of the interior, submitting the following:—

1st. That by an order in council dated the 7th of November, 1890, the north half of legal subdivision 8, of section 34, township 18, range 17, west of the 2nd meridian, was reserved as a watering place for stock, and as an approach to the water.

2nd. That upon an inspection being made of this reserve by a homestead inspector of the department of the interior, it was found that the area of the same was larger than was required for the above-mentioned purposes.

3rd. That the commissioner of Dominion lands has suggested that the reserve be reduced in size, and that the north-east quarter of the legal subdivision in question be set apart as a watering place for stock and as an approach to the water, in lieu of the north half of this legal subdivision.

The minister is of the opinion that the suggestion made by the commissioner of Dominion lands should be approved, and he recommends accordingly.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

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*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 6th October, 1891.*

On a report dated 17th September, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating as follows:—

That an application was made in May last by the Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company to purchase the south half of section 12, township 22, range 25, west of the 4th meridian, in connection with their farm at Namaka, but as it was found that the land in question had been reserved for stock watering purposes by the order in council of the 28th December, 1889, the application was referred to Mr. Superintendent

Pearce for report as to whether or not the reservation of this land for this purpose was still necessary.

That on the 16th July last Mr. Pearce reported that the portion of the south half of the section 12 in question lying west of the Bow river, and containing ten acres, was no longer necessary for stock watering, a reservation for that purpose having been made further up the river.

The minister therefore recommends that the order in council of the 28th December, 1889, be amended by removing from the reservation created thereby the portion of section 12 which lies west of the Bow river in township 22, range 25, west of the 4th meridian, in order that this land may be sold to the Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company.

The committee advise that the order in council of the 28th December, 1889, be amended accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 16th October, 1891.

On a report dated 8th of October, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that representations have been made by Mr. J. A. Grant, of Sarnia, Ontario, that, owing to the lateness of the season, the time fixed by the order in council of the 7th of September, 1891, within which Mr. Grant and his associates shall have at least one oil-well in operation, namely, the 1st of January, 1892, is too short, and he asks for an extension thereof.

The minister is of opinion that this application is deserving of consideration, and he therefore recommends that the time within which Mr. Grant and his associates shall have at least one oil-well in operation, producing oil in paying quantities, be extended to the 1st day of August, 1892.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 16th October, 1891.

On a report dated 3rd October, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating as follows:—

That by section 6 of chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, it is provided that the unpatented land forming part of any road transferred under that act to the province of Manitoba shall be the property thereof, the legal title thereto remaining in the crown for the public uses of the province, but that no such road shall be closed up or its direction varied, or any part of the land occupied by it sold, or otherwise disposed of, without the consent of the governor in council.

The minister further states that the municipal council of the rural municipality of Argyle having found it desirable to deflect the public road around a small lake in township 6, range 15, west of the 1st meridian, have applied for permission to close up and to convey to Charles Drummond Hay, of section 4 in the same township, that portion of the original road allowance extending along the southern boundary of the south-east quarter of the said section 4, and also that portion of the original road allowance running north and south between sections 3 and 4 of the said township, extending from the south-east corner of the said section 4 to a point where the road allowance enters a lake, as shown on the plan hereunto annexed.

The minister therefore recommends that, upon the receipt of a request to that effect from the government of Manitoba, the authority of your excellency in council be given for the closing up of the portions of the original road allowances hereinbefore mentioned, and for the conveyance of the land comprised therein to Mr. Charles Drummond Hay, which road allowances are shown coloured red on the plan hereto annexed, and may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say :—

That certain allowance for road laid out in the original survey of township 6, range 15, west of the principal meridian, lying immediately to the south of the south-east quarter of section 4, in said township, between the south-east and south-west corners of the said quarter section, and also that portion of the road allowance lying immediately to the east of the said quarter section, which extends from the south-east corner thereof northerly seventeen chains and twenty-nine links, more or less, to a lake shown on the plan of said township, signed by J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., approved and confirmed by Lindsay Russell, surveyor general, on the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty, and of record in the department of the interior.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 19th October, 1891.

On a report dated 12th October, 1891, from the minister of the interior, submitting the following :—

1. That by section 6 of chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, it is provided that the unpatented lands forming a portion of any road transferred under that act to the province shall be the property thereof, the legal title thereto remaining in the crown for the public uses of the province, but that no such road shall be closed or its direction varied, or any portion of it sold or otherwise disposed of, without the consent of your excellency in council.

2. That a joint memorandum has been received from the municipal council of the municipality of DeSalaberry, Manitoba, and from the persons owning the land comprising sections 31 and 32, in township 5, range 4, east of the 1st meridian, asking for the authority of your excellency in council for the closing up of the road allowance between sections 31 and 32, in the said township, as shown coloured brown on the plan hereto annexed, in consideration of a road which has been given by the said persons owning sections 31 and 32 aforesaid, for the use of the municipality and the public, and for the greater convenience of settlers along the Rat river, this road being shown in red colour on the accompanying plan.

The minister therefore recommends that, upon the receipt of a request from the government of Manitoba to that effect, the authority of your excellency in council be given for the closing up of the said road allowance between sections 31 and 32, in township 5, range 4, east of the 1st meridian, as shown coloured brown on the plan annexed hereto, and for the conveyance of the land comprised in such road allowance to the persons owning the land on either side thereof on sections 31 and 32 aforesaid.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 19th October, 1891.

On a report dated 8th October, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that he has had under consideration the provision of the seventh clause of the order in council of the 22nd July, 1891, defining the terms under which a land subsidy may be



granted to the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, which protects settlers found on the land granted to the company at the time such grant is earned in the possession of 320 acres, on their paying the company therefor at the rate of not more than \$2.50 per acre.

The minister further states that it appears to him that, in view of the fact that the right to take a pre-emption of 160 acres in connection with a homestead ceased on the 1st January last, the time has arrived when the practice of protecting a squatter found in occupation of lands granted to a railway company in the possession of so much as 320 acres should be discontinued in all cases of squatting after the time when the right of pre-emption was abolished.

The minister therefore recommends that clause number seven of the above-mentioned order in council be cancelled, and the following substituted:—

7. Each *bonâ fide* settler found on the land granted to the company at the time such land grant is earned, who settled thereon before the 1st January, 1891, shall have the right to retain the land occupied by him to the extent of 320 acres on paying the company therefor at a price not exceeding in any case \$2.50 per acre; and if he settled thereon after the 1st January, 1891, he shall have the right to retain the land occupied by him to the extent of 160 acres on paying the company therefor at the price ruling under the Dominion lands regulations in force at the time he went into occupation of the land, the minister of the interior being the judge in the event of any dispute as to the *bonâ fides* of such settlers.

The purchase-money to be payable in every case one-quarter in cash and one-quarter in each of the three succeeding years, with interest on the unpaid balances at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 19th October, 1891.

On a report dated 23rd September, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating, in the matter of an application made by the Manitoba and South-Eastern Railway Company to have their land grant of 6,400 acres per mile defined, that the route of the road in question authorized by parliament runs south-easterly from Winnipeg to the settlement of Ste. Anne, in the province of Manitoba, from thence south-easterly to a point at or near the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, which point shall not be less than 24 miles north of the 49th parallel or international boundary line, the total length of the line in question being approximately 98 miles.

The minister observes that in a letter recently received from Mr. James O'Connor, vice-president of the company, he states that "The company have done considerable work in locating, grading, general surveys, and obtaining right of way, but, to make substantial progress, it is necessary to raise a large amount of capital, which cannot be done until an order in council has been passed setting apart the lands for the company."

The vice-president of the company further states that the location survey of the line is completed as far as Ste. Anne; that a preliminary survey has been made through to the Lake of the Woods; that a contract has been made for grading 30 miles, and about 8 miles of the same are already partially graded thereunder, and that the right of way for 8 miles and station grounds in the town of St. Boniface have been secured, and plans of the location are now being prepared for the approval of the government.

The minister, in view of the fact that the construction of the proposed railway would open up a section of country now entirely without railroad communication, and would also give direct access to the timber district about the Lake of the Woods, which would be of great consequence in its relation to the supply of lumber for the purposes

of the settlers on the public lands both in Manitoba and the territories, is of the opinion that it would be in the public interest to proceed now to specify more particularly than has yet been done the locality in which the lands authorized by parliament to be granted in aid of this undertaking shall be selected; and he, therefore, recommends that a grant of Dominion lands at the rate of 6,400 acres per mile be made to the Manitoba and South-Eastern Railway for a distance of 98 miles between the city of Winnipeg and the point at or near the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods before mentioned, the said grant to be selected from the odd-numbered sections at the disposal of the government and to be fairly fit for settlement (of which the minister of the interior shall be the sole judge) out of lands which the minister is authorized to designate to be reserved for the company east of the Red river, and that any balance remaining to be granted shall be embraced within a belt 12 miles wide on either side of the centre line of the said railway, from the point where the line leaves the eastern limit of the settlement or parish of St. Anne, to its easterly terminus at the Lake of the Woods, which belt is coloured pink on the annexed map, a distance approximately of 70 miles, the grant to be subject to the following conditions:—

1. The location, mileage, gauge and grades of the railway shall be subject to the approval of the minister of railways.

2. So soon as the first thirty miles of the line running south-easterly from Winnipeg are completed, adequately equipped and running to the satisfaction of the government, the company shall be entitled to the land grant applicable thereto at the said rate of 6,400 acres per mile; and similarly on the completion of each succeeding section of ten miles thereafter the company shall become entitled to the land grant applicable thereto.

3. The first thirty miles of the line, commencing at Winnipeg, shall be completed, adequately equipped and running to the satisfaction of the government not later than the first day of September, 1892, and not less than sixty miles shall be completed, equipped and running to the satisfaction of the government not later than the first day of September, 1893, and the entire line shall be so completed, adequately equipped and running not later than the first day of September, 1894.

4. Should the company make default with respect to any of the provisions of the foregoing clause the land grant unearned when such default is made shall be forfeited.

5. The company shall reimburse to the government the cost of surveying the land and incidental expenses, the same being hereby fixed at ten cents per acre.

6. Each *bonâ fide* settler found upon the land granted to the company, at the time such land grant is earned (the minister of the interior being the judge in the event of any dispute as to the *bonâ fides* of the settler) shall have the right to retain the land occupied by him to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres, on paying the company therefor at a rate not exceeding in any case two dollars and fifty cents per acre, payable one-quarter in cash and the balance in three successive annual instalments, with interest on the unpaid balance at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

(N. B.—This order in council amended by order in council No. 2672, ref. 278,939, of 7th November, 1891.)

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd November, 1891.

On a report dated 24th October, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by order in council of the 18th May, 1889, provision was made for a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to aid in the construction of a branch line of railway from a point at or near Brandon south-westerly to or

near township 3, range 27, west of the 1st meridian, and thence westerly a total distance of 100 miles, and also for a like grant for a branch from the line above described easterly to Deloraine, a distance of 25 miles, one of the conditions being that the 125 miles of railway should be completed, adequately equipped and running on or before the 31st December, 1890. The time for the completion of the work was afterwards extended, by order in council of the 31st December, 1890, to the 1st November, 1891.

The minister further states that a communication has been received from the secretary of the railway company, stating that of the first mentioned line of 100 miles, the portion extending from Kemnay, on the main line, to Melita, a distance of 59 miles, has been constructed and is now in operation, and the grading of the remaining 41 miles has been completed. The 25-mile branch from Melita easterly to Deloraine has been partially graded; but owing to the impossibility of getting the rails on the ground in time, the company fear that the work may not be completed within the specified time. They undertake, however, to complete it without avoidable delay, and the secretary points out that the grading of the further extension westward to the coal fields is well advanced.

The minister, under the circumstances, recommends that the time for the completion of the 125 miles of railway first referred to be extended to the 1st November, 1892.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

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CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd November, 1891.

On a report dated 24th of October, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by order in council of the 14th June, 1889, provision was made for a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to aid in the construction of a branch line of railway from a point on the proposed line from Kemnay to Melita, easterly to Glenboro', a distance of about 60 miles. By order in council of the 31st December, 1890, the time for the completion of the work was extended to the 1st November, 1891.

The minister further states that the company now represent that 26.7 miles of this road (from Glenboro' to Nesbitt) have been constructed and are in operation, and that the remainder has been partially graded, but that owing to the impossibility of getting the necessary rails on the ground in time, the work may not be completed within the time specified.

The minister, under the circumstances, recommends that a further extension of time up to the 1st November, 1892, be granted, within which the company undertake to complete the work.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

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CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd November, 1891.

On a report dated 27th of October, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that since the date of the order in council of the 18th of March, 1889, seventeen (17) claims to share in the North-West half-breed grant of scrip, under sub-clause "f" of clause 90 of chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, have been preferred by persons, whose names appear on the subjoined schedule, who were residents on the 15th July, 1870, of a portion of the territories, or of the district of Keewatin, which has not yet

been ceded by the Indians, and submitting that, in his opinion, it would be advisable and in the public interest that these claims should be finally disposed of notwithstanding the residence of the claimants at the transfer in territory which has not yet been ceded by the Indians under treaty, on the same terms as were the claims of the half-breeds who, on the 15th July, 1870, were residing within the territory which has since been ceded.

The minister, therefore, recommends that he be empowered to deal with the claims in question in the manner suggested, and to issue scrip in satisfaction thereof to such of the claimants as may prove to be entitled thereto.

The committee submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

SCHEDULE of Claims to share in the North-West Half-Breed Grant of Scrip, preferred by persons who were residents on the 15th July, 1870, of a portion of the Territories, or of the District of Keewatin, which has not yet been ceded by the Indians.

Claimant.	Scrip amount.	Reference number.	Place of residence on 15th July, 1870.
	\$		
1. The legal representatives of Helene Isbester, deceased, wife of John Taylor.....	240	218,698	Oxford House, Keewatin.
2. Alexandre Robillard.....	240	222,814	Isle à la Crosse.
3. The legal representatives of Annie Spencer, deceased, wife of Samuel McKenzie.....	160	210,077	do
4. The legal representatives of John Patrick Spencer McKenzie.....	240	209,837	do
5. The legal representatives of Rosalie Forcier, deceased, wife of Louis Bourassa.....	240	160,318	Mackenzie River, Athabaska.
6. Marguerite Lafleur, widow of Louis Bourassa.....	160	216,195	Fort Dunvegan, Peace River District.
7. Alexandre Bourassa.....	240	216,197	do do
8. Adelaide Morin, wife of George Thomas....	240	245,368	Isle à la Crosse.
9. Baptiste Boucher, <i>alias</i> la Malise.....	160	248,786	Fort Nelson, Mackenzie River District.
10. James Brass.....	240	261,962	Mackenzie River District.
11. Margaret Brass, wife of George Sutherland.	240	261,960	do do
12. Peter Loutit.....	160	261,958	Fort Chipewyan, Athabaska.
13. Ellen Flett, wife of Peter Loutit.....	160	261,956	do do
14. Jane Julia Brass, wife of Andrew McDonald.....	240	261,936	Fort Nelson, Mackenzie River District.
15. Betsy Bourassa, wife of Wm. Racette.....	240	216,199	Peace River.
16. The legal representatives of Victoire Cyr, deceased, wife of Peyes-he-wa-kah-wow (further evidence required).....	160	269,220	Athabaska River.
17. Johnny McIver.....	160	274,821	Mackenzie River District.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, 13th October, 1891.

CERTIFIED Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th November, 1891.

The committee, on the recommendation of the minister of the interior, advise that clause No. 6 of the order in council of the 19th October, 1891, with reference to the land grant to the Manitoba and South-Eastern Railway Company, be cancelled, and the following substituted:—

(6.) Each *bond fide* settler found on the land granted to the company at the time such land grant is earned, who settled thereon before the 1st January, 1891, shall have

the right to retain the land occupied by him to the extent of 320 acres on paying the company therefor at a price not exceeding in any case \$2.50 per acre, and if he settled thereon after the 1st January, 1891, he shall have the right to retain the land occupied by him to the extent of 160 acres on paying the company therefor at the price ruling under the Dominion lands regulations in force at the time he went into occupation of the land, the minister of the interior being the judge in the event of any dispute as to the *bond fides* of such settlers.

The purchase money to be payable in every case one-quarter in cash and one-quarter in each of the three succeeding years, with interest on the unpaid balances at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th November, 1891.

On a memorandum dated 27th July, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that having reason to believe that gross irregularities or errors have been made in the survey of townships 5 and 6, in ranges 31 and 32, west of the principal meridian, surveyed under the authority of the Dominion Lands Act, he caused a new survey to be made.

The minister recommends that, under the provisions of sub-clause 2 of clause 129 of the Dominion Lands Act, the original survey of the aforesaid townships be cancelled.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 19th November, 1891.

On a report dated 18th November, 1891, from the minister of the interior, submitting the following :—

(1). That by an order of your excellency in council dated the 27th June, 1890, provision was made for a grant of Dominion lands to be made, on conditions therein set forth and stated, in aid of the construction of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway at the rate of 6,400 acres per mile of the line from Calgary to Edmonton, and from Calgary south to the international boundary, the sanction of parliament thereto having been obtained at the then next preceding session ; and that a contract for the construction of the railway in conformity with the provisions of the said order in council, was duly made and entered into between the company and the government.

(2). That one of the said conditions was that the grant to the company should be made up of the unoccupied and unclaimed odd-numbered sections at the disposal of the government, or, if so agreed upon between the company and the government, out of alternate townships (exclusive of school and Hudson's Bay Company's sections), within 22 miles of the line of railway on each side thereof, in so far as practicable without interfering with any previous grants or reserves ; and the company have elected to accept the first alternative mentioned, and have submitted to the minister of the interior a partial list of such sections, as enumerated in the schedules hereto, marked A and B, comprising an area of about 841,309 acres, which the minister of the interior is having examined by the proper officers of his department with a view to deciding to what extent they are available for the purposes of the land grant to which the company may be found to be entitled.

(3). That by orders in council, dated respectively the 14th July and the 5th September last, authority was granted to the minister of the interior, for the reasons therein stated, to convey to the company the land grant applicable to the whole of the line between Calgary and Edmonton, 190 miles in length; and that the company are now entitled to have conveyed to them, on payment of the cost of survey and incidental expenses, fixed at ten cents per acre, 1,216,000 acres, being at the rate of 6,400 acres per mile for the 190 miles, subject to reduction for the present of one-third of that area, to be held by the government as security under another contract made and entered into between the government and the company, in case the amount of money earned by the company for the services to be performed as provided for by the said contract should not amount to the sum of the subvention in money paid by the government (a net area of 810,666·66 acres).

(4). That it is advisable, since the full area to which the company are already entitled cannot be found within the belt of 22 miles along the line of the road between Calgary and Edmonton, and since it is highly probable that within the time specified in the contract between the company and the government, namely, the 1st November, 1893, the land subsidy will be earned for the section of the line between Calgary and the Old Man river, a distance of about 110 miles, being about 704,000 acres (no portion of which, however, is to be withheld for the present as in the case of the section between Calgary and Edmonton), that provision should be made by your excellency, in accordance with the paragraph number three of the terms and conditions of the order in council of the 27th June, 1890, to make provision for making up to the company out of available lands in the North-West Territories, any deficiency which may be found to exist in the area to which the company will be entitled for the construction of that portion of their line lying between Edmonton and the Old Man river, a distance of about 300 miles in all, when the available odd-numbered sections within the belt of 22 miles on each side of the line described by the order in council of the 27th June, 1890, have been exhausted.

The minister accordingly recommends, that in addition to the available odd-numbered sections in the belt of 22 miles on each side of the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway which, by the order in council of the 27th June, 1890, are set apart for the purposes of the land grant to that railway, there be reserved and set apart, for the said purposes, the unoccupied and unclaimed odd-numbered sections in the several tracts of land coloured yellow upon the map hereto attached, the area of the odd-numbered sections in the tracts so coloured, and within the belt of 22 miles on each side of the railway, making altogether about 1,520,640 acres; this area, however, being subject to reduction on account of lands therein which may be found to be not fairly fit for settlement, or which may have been disposed of or reserved prior to the date of the order in council of the 27th June, 1890.

The minister further observes that there are tracts of land at present held under lease from the government for grazing purposes in the vicinity of the line of the railway, including an area of about 500,000 acres, in respect of which he recommends that, from time to time, as the leases under which these lands are held become inoperative, the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company shall have the first right to the odd-numbered sections which may thus be placed at the disposal of the government.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

SCHEDULE A.—Calgary and Edmonton Railway—Lands applied for as first part of grant for the first one hundred and ninety miles of railway, north of Canadian Pacific Railway main belt.

Town-ship.	Range.	Meridian.	Sections.	Acres.
31	27	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 17, 19	5,120
	28	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 31, 33, 35	9,600
	29	W. 4	1, 13, Fc. 23, 25, Fc. 35	2,162
	1	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	2	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	3	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
30	4	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	5	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	27	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	28	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	29	W. 4	1, Fc. 3, 13, Fc. 15, 23, 25, Fc. 27, 35	4,160
	1	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
29	2	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	3	W. 5	1, 3, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	9,600
	4	W. 5	13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	7,040
	5	W. 5	13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	7,040
	27	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	28	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
28	29	W. 4	1, Fc. 3, 13, Fc. 15, 23, 25, Fc. 27, 35	4,160
	1	W. 5	1, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	7,680
	2	W. 5	25, 27, 31, 33, 35	3,200
	27	W. 4	5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	8,960
	28	W. 4	13, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	5,120
	29	W. 4	25, 35	1,280
35	27	W. 4	33	640
	26	W. 4	3, 5, 7, 9	2,560
	27	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	3,200
	28	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	3,200
	1	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	3,200
	2	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9	3,200
34	3	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 9	2,560
	26	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 17, 19, 31	5,120
	27	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	28	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	29	W. 4	1, 13, Fc. 23, 25, Fc. 35	2,161
	1	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, Fc. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	9,591
33	2	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	3	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	4	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	5	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 9, 13	3,200
	25	W. 4	3, 5	1,280
	26	W. 4	1, 3, 5	1,920
32	27	W. 4	3, 5, 7, 9, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 31, 33, 35	8,320
	28	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	29	W. 4	1, 13, Fc. 23, 25, Fc. 35	2,161
	1	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	2	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	3	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
31	4	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	5	W. 5	1, 3, 13, 15, 23, 25, 27, 35	5,120
	25	W. 4	33, 35	1,280
	26	W. 4	33, 35	1,280
	27	W. 4	7, 9, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 31, 33, 35	6,400
	28	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
30	29	W. 4	1, 13, Fc. 23, 25, Fc. 35	2,167
	1	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	2	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	3	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	4	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35	10,240
	5	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 33, 35	8,320
Total				408,002

SCHEDULE B.—Calgary and Edmonton Railway—Lands applied for as second part of grant for the first one hundred and ninety miles of railway.

Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Sections.	Acres.
15	25	W. 4	5, 7.....	1,280
	26	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	27	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	28	W. 4	1, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	7,680
	29	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, S. 27, 31, 33, N. W. 35.....	8,800
	30	W. 4	Fc. 1, Fc. 25.....	640
	1	W. 5	1, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	7,680
2	W. 5	3, 9, 15, 21, 27, 33.....	3,840	
14	25	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 31.....	8,320
	26	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	27	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	28	W. 4	1, 5, 7, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	8,960
	29	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	30	W. 4	1, 13, 23, 25, 35.....	3,200
	2	W. 5	W. 1, 3, E. 9, 15, E. 21, W. 23, 25, 27, 33, S. 35.....	4,800
13	24	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	25	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	26	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	27	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	28	W. 4	1, 13, 23, 25, 27, 31, 35.....	4,480
	29	W. 4	1, W. 5, 7, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	7,360
	2	W. 5	35.....	640
19	27	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17.....	5,120
	28	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15.....	4,480
	29	W. 4	1, 3, 5, Fc. 7, 9.....	2,672
	1	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19.....	5,760
	2	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 31, 33.....	8,960
	3	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	18	27	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, Fc. 31, 33, 35.....
28		W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	9,600
29		W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
30		W. 4	Fc. 1, Fc. 13, Fc. 25.....	1,080
1		W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
2		W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
3		W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
17	26	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	27	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	28	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 23, 25.....	5,760
	29	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	30	W. 4	Fc. 1, Fc. 13, Fc. 25.....	1,095
	1	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	2	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 33, 35.....	9,600
3	W. 5	3, 9.....	1,280	
16	26	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	27	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	28	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	29	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	30	W. 4	Fc. 1, Fc. 13, Fc. 25.....	960
	1	W. 5	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	2	W. 5	1, 3, 9, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25, 27, 33, 35.....	7,040
12	24	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	25	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	26	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	27	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.....	10,240
	28	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25, 31, 33.....	7,360
	29	W. 4	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, E. 33, 35.....	8,640
	Total.....			

Dated, 14th September, 1891.



AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

MONDAY, 7th day of December, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas, by the 4th section of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An act respecting the province of Manitoba," it is provided that "All crown lands in Manitoba which are shown to the satisfaction of the Dominion government to be swamp lands shall be transferred to the province, and enure wholly to its benefits and uses."

Therefore, his excellency is pleased, by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada to order, that the lands mentioned in the following schedule, amounting in all to an area of 36,479 acres, which have been selected by Messrs. Wagner and Crawford, the commissioners appointed for the purpose of making a selection of swamp lands in Manitoba, under the provisions of the above cited act, during the season of 1888, and which are found to be vacant, shall be and they are hereby vested in her majesty for the purposes of the province of Manitoba.

His excellency is further pleased to order, by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, that the order in council of the 16th day of July, 1889, transferring certain swamp lands to the province of Manitoba, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

SCHEDULE showing lands selected by Messrs. Wagner and Crawford, Swamp Lands Commissioners, during the season of 1888, under the provisions of the Order in Council of 19th June, 1886; all being found *vacant* in the books of this department.

Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Legal Subdivision.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
10	29	W. 1st..	6	3, 4, 5, 6.....	160	
2	27	do ..	12	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.....	320	
1	26	do ..	6	11, 12, 13, 14.....	160	
1	26	do ..	30	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16.....	480	
2	26	do ..	6	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14.....	320	
2	26	do ..	18	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14.....	320	
6	26	do ..	1	3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.....	400	
6	26	do ..	3	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	
6	26	do ..	9	1 to 16 do.....	640	
6	26	do ..	13	1 to 16 do.....	640	
6	26	do ..	15	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.....	320	
6	26	do ..	23	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	
6	26	do ..	24	1, 2, 7, 8.....	160	
6	26	do ..	25	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	
6	26	do ..	36	1, 2, 8.....	120	
8	26	do ..	22	9, 10, 15, 16.....	160	
8	26	do ..	24	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.....	320	
8	26	do ..	25	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	
8	26	do ..	27	1 to 16 do.....	640	
8	26	do ..	35	1 to 16 do.....	640	
12	26	do ..	14	9, 10, 15, 16.....	160	
5	25	do ..	33	1, 8, 9, 16.....	160	
5	25	do ..	35	5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.....	400	
7	25	do ..	2	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14.....	480	
7	25	do ..	3	1, 2, 7, 8.....	160	
7	25	do ..	4	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.....	480	
7	25	do ..	5	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	
7	25	do ..	9	1 to 8 do.....	320	
7	25	do ..	36	1 to 8 do.....	320	
6	25	do ..	3	1 to 16 do.....	640	
6	25	do ..	4	9, 10.....	80	
6	25	do ..	9	1 to 16 inclusive.....	640	

## SCHEDULE—Continued.

Town-ship.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Legal Subdivision.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
6	25	W. 1st.	15	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.	360	
6	25	do	17	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16.	520	
6	25	do	19	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
6	25	do	20	11, 12, 13, 14.	160	
6	25	do	21	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
6	25	do	25	1 to 16 do	640	
6	25	do	27	1 to 16 do	640	
6	25	do	28	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14	320	
6	25	do	30	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
6	25	do	31	1 to 16 do	640	
6	25	do	33	1 to 16 do	640	
6	25	do	34	9, 10, 15, 16.	160	
6	25	do	35	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
8	25	do	1	1 to 16 do	640	
8	25	do	2	9, 10, 15, 16.	160	
8	25	do	3	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
8	25	do	12	1 to 8 do	320	
8	25	do	15	1 to 16 do	640	
8	25	do	17	1 to 16 do	640	
8	25	do	21	1, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16	280	
8	25	do	22	9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16. Those portions lying north of Pipestone Creek.	199	
8	25	do	23	13, 14, 15	120	
8	25	do	26	9, 10, 15, 16.	160	
8	25	do	27	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
8	25	do	36	1 to 8 do	320	
9	25	do	4	9, 10, 15, 16.	160	
6	24	do	5	1, 2, 7, 8.	160	
6	24	do	9	10, 11, 12, 15, 16.	200	
6	24	do	10	12, 13, 16.	120	
6	24	do	15	4.	40	
6	24	do	16	1.	40	
6	24	do	19	9 to 16 inclusive	320	
6	24	do	33	1 to 16 do	640	
7	24	do	1	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.	240	
7	24	do	3	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
7	24	do	7	15, 16.	80	
7	24	do	13	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.	480	
7	24	do	31	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
7	24	do	33	1 to 8 do	320	
7	24	do	35	1 to 8 do	320	
8	24	do	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.	480	
8	24	do	3	9 to 16 inclusive	320	
8	24	do	5	1 to 16 do	640	
8	24	do	6	1 to 16 do	640	
8	24	do	7	1 to 16 do	640	
8	24	do	9	1 to 16 do	640	
8	24	do	10	11, 12, 13, 14.	160	
8	24	do	17	1 to 16 inclusive.	640	
8	24	do	21	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14.	480	
8	24	do	33	1 to 16 inclusive.	640	
6	23	do	31	1, 8, 9, 16.	160	
7	23	do	7	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
7	23	do	31	1 to 16 do	640	
8	23	do	2	3, 4, 5, 6.	160	
9	22	do	18	11, 12, 13, 14.	160	
4	21	do	2	1 to 16 inclusive	640	
4	21	do	10	1, 2, 7, 8.	160	
Total					36,479	

I have compared this schedule with the plans and field notes on record in this office and am of opinion that the selection has been fair and just.

FRANK CLAYTON,  
Draftsman in charge.

SURVEY RECORDS BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, 10th September, 1890.

I certify that the foregoing lands, are vacant Dominion lands, and are available for the purpose of the act 48 and 49 Victoria, chapter 50, section 1.

WM. M. GOODEVE,  
*Chief Clerk, Patent Branch.*

10th September, 1890.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th December, 1891.

On a memorandum dated 25th November, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that township 44, range 18, west of the 2nd initial meridian, was surveyed under instructions from the surveyor general in 1884, and that a subsequent examination has proved the survey to have been carelessly and erroneously performed and very imperfectly marked.

The minister observes that during the year 1889, a petition was received from the settlers in this and adjoining townships asking for the re-survey of the township, and in September last the chief inspector of surveys was sent to make a further examination of the survey and to procure the consent of those persons having entry or patents for lands which would be affected by the re-survey. The consent of a number of those having entry for lands was obtained, and conditional agreements were entered into with patentees of land regarding changes in the boundaries of the lands owned by them.

The minister considers that it is desirable in the public interest that this township should now be re-surveyed, and he therefore recommends that, subject to the conditional agreements above referred to, authority be granted him under the provisions of section 7 of the act 52 Victoria, chapter 27, amending section 129 of chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, to cancel the original survey of this township and order a new survey thereof, and to suppress the present plan of the township, of record in the department of the interior, and to issue the plan of the new survey of the same.

The committee advise that the requisite authority be granted as above recommended.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th December, 1891.

On a memorandum dated 25th November, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that township 44, range 19, west of the 2nd initial meridian, was surveyed under instructions from the surveyor general in 1884, and that a subsequent examination has proved the survey to have been carelessly and erroneously performed and very imperfectly marked.

The minister observes that during the year 1889, a petition was received from the settlers in this and adjoining townships asking for the re-survey of the township, and in September last an officer of the department of the interior was sent to procure the consent of the persons having entry or patents for lands which would be affected by the re-survey. This consent was procured, and is now of record in the department of the interior.

The minister therefore recommends that authority be granted him, under the provisions of section 7 of the act 52 Victoria, chapter 27, amending section 129 of chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, to cancel the original survey of this township and order a new survey thereof, and to suppress the present plan of the township, of record in the department of the interior, and to issue the plan of the new survey of the same.

The committee advise that the requisite authority be granted as recommended.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th December, 1891.

On a report dated 17th November, 1891, from the minister of the interior, submitting an application which he received in September, 1891, from Mrs. Louisa Birt, of Liverpool, England, for a portion of the government property in the city of Winnipeg upon which to establish a branch of the Sheltering Home for Orphan and Fatherless Children of Liverpool, of which she is superintendent.

The minister observes that from this communication it would appear that there is already a distributing home in the province of Quebec; that there is a great demand in Manitoba for such persons as are brought to the country under Mrs. Birt's auspices, and that she is willing to establish a distributing centre in Winnipeg, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made for a site for a home. Mrs. Birt's application is for twenty acres of the property adjoining the exhibition grounds, marked red upon the tracing herewith.

The minister, however, thinks this property too valuable to be given as a grant to any charitable institution, but suggests that the lot fronting on McPhillips street, marked in green upon the tracing already referred to, and comprising about three acres, which it will be observed is apart from the remainder of the government property, should be offered to Mrs. Birt for the purposes set forth in her application, and that, if accepted by her, he be authorized to issue letters patent therefor to the persons or corporation legally representing the Sheltering Home for Orphan and Fatherless Children of Liverpool, England, subject to the condition that before the issue of such letters patent a plan of the building to be constructed upon the property, and the uses and trusts to which the said property shall be subject, shall be submitted to and approved by your excellency.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

#### SHELTERING HOME FOR ORPHAN AND FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL, 1st September, 1891.

Chairman: S. WILLIAMSON, ESQ., M.P.

Hon. Treasurer: JOHN J. KENNA, ESQ.

Superintendent and Secretary: MRS. BIRT.

To the Honourable Mr. Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our conversation in regard to establishing in Winnipeg a distributing centre in connection with the Sheltering Home in this city, I have to say that the observations made and the suggestions received in my recent visit to Manitoba have been most carefully considered.

Having already a distributing home in Lower Canada, we naturally hesitate before deciding to establish another. But the demand in Manitoba for such young persons as we bring out is so great, and the advantages offered them are so positive, that having been invited to establish a distributing centre in Winnipeg, I would be very willing to do so provided satisfactory arrangements can be made, in which case we would send our next party in March, 1892, directly to that point. We should make temporary arrangements for the accommodation of the two or three companies to be sent out next spring, but permanent quarters will need to be secured if we are to continue to send our young people to Manitoba.

The Sheltering Home was established in 1872, by the undersigned, who has continued from the first till now in its immediate management. A number of prominent gentlemen constitute a responsible committee, and the property here and in Canada is held by them as trustees.

The object of the home, as stated in its prospectus, is to provide homes in Canada for boys and girls "who have lost father or mother, or both parents, after giving them a short industrial training, as well as elementary education, to fit them to become useful working men and women; also to afford them sound scriptural instruction."

For carrying out this object, we have secured by purchase and erection, at the cost of £14,000, on one of the finest sites in the city, a building containing accommodations for boarding one hundred and fifty boys and girls, together with school rooms and rooms for industrial training.

Our boys and girls are not picked up from the streets, but are admitted upon application of persons interested in them. Not all applicants are received, but only those who, after due investigation, appear morally and physically suitable. During the autumn and winter they are regularly instructed in such elementary studies as they may need, in the geography and currency of Canada, and in the Bible. The girls also learn something of cooking, sewing and domestic service. In the spring those who are selected for emigration are outfitted with suitable clothing, and taken by me, or one of our staff, to the distributing home, from which they go to the places for which they have been engaged.

The Sheltering Home has already sent to Canada about three thousand of both sexes, one hundred and thirty of whom were sent between 1st April and 15th June of the present year.

It will be our purpose to send to Manitoba boys and girls old enough and suitable to become domestic or farm help, and who might reasonably be expected to become valuable citizens in a few years.

Considering that those who go from this institution are selected, trained and outfitted, and expenses to Montreal provided for by the home, we could not undertake to provide for the expense of transportation beyond Montreal.

But as I understand that a rebate of railway fare is made to heads of families, and their children, settling in the North-West, I should expect arrangements could be made for what would amount to practically free transport to their destination, from Montreal, of these protected detachments of young domestic helps and farm hands.

For a distributing home a location should be secured in the city of Winnipeg, where farmers from the country around could conveniently visit it. The house would need to be large enough to accommodate a hundred from their arrival till distributed. We should need to keep two horses, one for luggage, ploughing, &c., the other to be used when placing, visiting, and supervising the children; also two cows at least, and should require land on which to raise potatoes and other vegetables for the family, and hay and grain for the animals.

We have accordingly decided to ask for a grant of twenty acres of land adjoining the exhibition grounds.

During my recent visit to Manitoba I was encouraged to believe that a warm and hearty welcome would be extended to us, and on that encouragement I lay before you this request.

Trusting it will receive your favourable consideration,

I subscribe myself yours faithfully,

LOUISA BIRT.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

MONDAY, the 7th day of December, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His excellency, under the authority conferred upon him by section 90 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to order that the northerly one-third

of township 2, range 22, west of the 4th meridian, containing about 7,680 acres, be included in the territory within which the Alberta Railway and Coal Company are permitted to select the land grant made to the company, subject to the approval of parliament, by the order in council of the 31st May, 1888, in aid of the construction of a railway from Lethbridge, in the district of Alberta, to the international boundary.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

MONDAY, the 7th day of December, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by an order in council dated the 7th June, 1888, legal subdivisions 12 and 13 of section 12, township 5, range 12, west of the 1st meridian, containing eighty acres, more or less, were, amongst other lands, under the provisions of the 4th section of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An act respecting the province of Manitoba," vested as swamp lands in her majesty for the purposes of the province of Manitoba, "and upon this land one Joseph Volcher, a Belgian immigrant, appears to have become a permanent resident and to have improved to the value of about \$450.

And whereas the government of the province of Manitoba have agreed to re-vest in the Dominion government legal subdivisions 12 and 13 of section 12, township 5, range 12, west of the 1st meridian, above referred to, upon the east half of the north-west quarter of section 10, township 4, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, being granted to the province in lieu thereof.

Therefore his excellency, by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to order that the said east half of the north-west quarter of section 10, township 4, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, the same being vacant and available for such purpose, be vested in her majesty for the purposes of the province of Manitoba in exchange for legal subdivisions 12 and 13 of section 12, township 5, range 12, west of the 1st meridian, which has been settled on and improved by the said Joseph Volcher.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th December, 1891.

On a memorandum dated 20th October, 1891, from the minister of the interior, representing that by an order in council dated 31st May, 1888, a grant of 6,400 acres per mile, subject to the approval of parliament, was made to the Alberta Railway and Coal Company in aid of the construction of a railway from Lethbridge, in the district of Alberta, to the international boundary, a distance of about fifty miles.

That by orders in council dated the 28th of February and the 11th of December, 1890, a certain tract of land was reserved for that company within which to select their land grant.

That the company have lately filed an application in the department of the interior for the northerly one-third of township 2, range 22, west of the 4th meridian, containing about 7,680 acres, in addition to the tract already reserved for them, the position of which is shewn on the annexed plan coloured in pink.

The minister recommends that the above described tract be included in the territory within which the Alberta Railway and Coal Company are permitted to select their land grant.

The minister of agriculture, to whom the memorandum of the minister of the interior was referred, reports that the one-third township in question is north of the curve of the Milk river, respecting which the general regulation, sub-section 22 of section 58 of the order in council of the 12th day of May, 1888, chapter 7 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, "The Health of Animals Order," is in the following words:—

"22. The quarantine ground for cattle entering the provisional district of Alberta, at or near the trail leading to fort Macleod, shall be that portion of the territory formed by the curve of the Milk river, from the point of its entering the district of Alberta to the point of its crossing the United States frontier, in the district of Assiniboia, and the area within such points shall be declared an infected place, within the meaning of 'The Animal Contagious Diseases Act' for the purpose of a special station to be known as Macleod quarantine station. Cattle entering for quarantine shall be placed in such localities within the above named limits as shall be allocated by the veterinary inspector appointed by the minister of agriculture,"—and that the terms of this regulation practically constitute the circumscription formed by the curve south of the Milk river and the United States boundary above described as the cattle quarantine for that district, and practically accept that part of the belt of the two townships to the north of such curve from the general reservation.

The minister is therefore of opinion that the granting of the request of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company for the said northerly one-third of township 2, range 22, west of the 4th meridian, would not be objectionable as a question of cattle quarantine.

The committee advise that the application of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company be granted, as recommended by the minister of the interior, and that an order in council do issue to this end.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

MONDAY, the 7th day of December, 1891.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas in the year 1885 a boulevard of three chains in width was surveyed under instructions from the surveyor general, along the north bank of the Bow river across sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 21 and 22, in township 24, range 1, west of the 5th meridian, and owing to the time elapsed since this survey was made, and to the fact that the survey was marked with small wooden posts, most of which have since disappeared, it has been found a very difficult matter to define the boundaries of this boulevard on the ground.

And whereas owing to the backing up of the water which will be caused by the erection of a dam across the Bow river by the Eau Claire Lumber Company under powers granted them by an act of parliament, a portion of the boulevard in question across section 16 will be flooded, and it will therefore be necessary to make an alteration in the location of the boulevard at this point.

Therefore his excellency, by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to grant authority to make the necessary change in the location of the boulevard across section 16 and to order, under the provisions of section 129 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes as amended by section 7 of the act 52 Victoria, chapter 27, that a new survey of the boulevard be made as above described, and that the plan dated 26th February, 1886, approved and confirmed by E. Deville, surveyor general, on the 8th June, 1886, of the original survey thereof, now of record in the department of interior, and of which a certified copy is annexed hereto, be altered and amended in such manner as may be found necessary to carry out the change in the location across section 16, and to show the new survey and marking of the said boundaries.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 8th December, 1891.*

On a memorandum dated 10th October, 1890, from the minister of the interior, reporting that Messrs. Wagner and Crawford, the commissioners appointed for the purpose of making a selection of swamp lands in Manitoba under the provisions of the 4th section of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, made a report upon the 21st of December, 1888, in which they submitted for approval, in accordance with the terms of an order in council in that behalf, dated the 19th of June, 1886, a schedule of the lands selected by them during the season of 1888 for the purposes mentioned, amounting to 61,120 acres.

The minister represents that on examination it was found that 11,721 acres of these lands had already been disposed of, either by homestead, pre-emption or sale; and on the 16th July, 1889, an order in council was passed vesting the lands described in a revised schedule of the remainder of the lands so selected by Messrs. Wagner and Crawford in her majesty for the purposes of the province of Manitoba.

The minister observes that it will be seen that some time elapsed between the revision of the selection made in 1888 and the confirmation of the revised list on the 16th of July, 1889, during which time a number of settlers have applied for and obtained homestead and pre-emption entries for some of these lands, and the presumption is that if the lands so homesteaded are fit for settlement, they cannot properly be called swamp lands.

The minister therefore recommends that the order in council of the 16th of July, 1889, which has neither been gazetted nor communicated to the provincial government, be cancelled, and that an order in council do now pass vesting in her majesty, for the purposes of the province of Manitoba, under the provisions of the 4th section of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes, the lands selected by Messrs. Wagner and Crawford during the season of 1888, and which have been found vacant in the books of the department of the interior.

The minister represents that steps are now in progress to have the list of lands examined and selected by the swamp lands commissioners during the season of 1889, in so far as they are at the disposal of the government of Canada, scheduled for submission to council, and he recommends that the lieutenant governor of Manitoba be so informed.

The committee concurring in the above recommendation submit the same for approval, and they advise that the secretary of state be authorized to inform the lieutenant governor of Manitoba of the action which is proposed to be taken with respect to the lands selected during the season of 1889.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 8th December, 1891.*

On a report dated 9th of November, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that by order in council of the 31st October, 1887, it was provided that in patents for lands west of the 3rd meridian, the ownership of the minerals and the power to work the same should be reserved to her majesty.

The minister further states that, under the provisions of this order, patents were issued to Messrs. Robert Hiram Moody and William Thomson Ramsay, for a portion of section 11, township 24, range 1, west of the 5th meridian, purchased by them at public auction, and there has been received from Mr. Ramsay a protest against the reservation which he discovers in his certificate of ownership of the right to the minerals in the land in question.



The minister observes that in support of his protest Mr. Ramsay urges that in the advertisement of the sale no mention was made of there being any reserve of the minerals, nor was any mention made at the time of the sale in regard to such reserve, and further that had they been aware of any such proposed reservation in the title they would not have purchased the land. Mr. Ramsay also refers as a precedent to the fact that in regard to the purchase by Mr. Cameron and himself, of certain lots in the town site of Calgary, the certificate of title for which when issued contained the reservation clause, the department of the interior subsequently issued supplementary patents in favour of Messrs. Cameron and Ramsay, to cover the mineral rights exempted under the order in council of the 31st of October, 1887, in the patents for the said lots.

The minister, in view of the fact that the land in section 11, township 24, range 1, west of the 5th meridian, which is the subject of Mr. Ramsay's present protest, adjoins the town site of Calgary, and there being no probability that it contains any minerals, is in the same category as the lots in the town site, recommends that similarly, to the authority contained in the order in council of the 8th April, 1891, the provisions of the order of the 31st October, 1887, be waived in regard to the Moody and Ramsay purchase, and that he be authorized to issue in their favour supplementary letters patent to cover the minerals reserved in the certificate of title to those lands.

The committee submit the above recommendation for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His excellency, under the provisions of section 129 of "The Dominion Lands Act," as amended by section 7 of the act 52 Victoria, chapter 27, and by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to order that the original survey of that portion of the north-east quarter of section 24, in township 24, range 2, west of the 5th meridian, lying between the Bow river and the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, made by C. E. Larue, D.L.S., shall be and the same is hereby cancelled, and that the plan of the said portion of the township, hereunto annexed, made by J. A. Macmillan, D.L.S., dated 3rd September, 1891, showing the area of the land to be 2.48 acres, exclusive of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, be substituted therefor.

It is further ordered that all plans of this township be altered and amended in accordance with the above mentioned plan of survey by Mr. Macmillan, in accordance with sub-clauses 2, 3 and 4 of clause 7 of the act 52 Victoria, chapter 27.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

TUESDAY, 8th day of December, 1891.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas township 44, range 19, west of the 2nd initial meridian, was surveyed under instructions from the surveyor general in 1884, and a subsequent examination has proved the survey to have been carelessly and erroneously performed and very imperfectly marked.

And whereas during the year 1889 a petition was received from the settlers in this and adjoining townships asking for the re-survey of the township, and in September, 1891, an officer of the department of the interior was sent to procure the consent of the persons having entry or patents for lands which would be affected by the re-survey, and the consent of those persons was procured and is now of record in the department of the interior.

Therefore his excellency, by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada and under the provisions of section 129 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes as amended by section 7 of the act 52 Victoria, chapter 27, is pleased to order and direct that the original survey of the said township 44, range 19, west of the 2nd meridian, be cancelled, and a new survey thereof made, and that the present plan of the township of record in the department of the interior be suppressed and a plan of the new survey of the same issued.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 12th December, 1891.*

On a report dated 3rd of December, 1891, from the minister of the interior, stating that the applications made to the department of the interior to purchase school lands in the province of Manitoba having continued to increase, especially during the last year, and the crop prospects having been most favourable in the early part of the season, further inspections and valuations were made in the course of the summer, the reports of which have been recently transmitted to the department of the interior, and they show that the value of these lands has greatly increased since the last auction sales held in January, 1888.

The minister, in view of the increased value of these school lands, of the great demand for them by intending purchasers, as indicated by the applications being made to the department of the interior, and of the abundant harvest, is convinced that the present is a most favourable time for placing in the market selected areas which have obtained their fair maximum value.

The minister desires to add that the portions it is proposed to offer have been most carefully inspected, and the upset prices, the minimum of which is \$5.00 per acre, determined after appraisement by a competent valuator, and ample provision has been made to guard against the sacrifice of any of the property.

The minister therefore recommends that he be authorized to offer for sale, by public auction, the school lands in Manitoba which have been selected and valued for this purpose under the direction of the commissioner of Dominion lands, according to the lists hereto appended. The several parcels to be offered at the upset prices placed opposite them in the schedules, and the sales to be held at the following points in the province at the undermentioned dates, viz. :—

Morden, Wednesday, 13th of January, 1892.

Pilot Mound, Friday, 15th of January, 1892.

Deloraine, Wednesday, 20th of January, 1892.

Glenboro', Friday, 22nd of January, 1892.

Portage la Prairie, Wednesday, 27th of January, 1892.

Minnedosa, Friday, 29th of January, 1892.

Brandon, Wednesday, 3rd of February, 1892.

Winnipeg, Friday, 5th of February, 1892.

Provided, however, that it shall be in the discretion of the minister of the interior to discontinue the sales at any time should it be deemed expedient to do so.

The minister desires to call attention to the fact that by clause 8 of the regulations for the disposal of Dominion lands, authorized by order in council of the 17th September, 1889, it is provided that all patents from the crown shall contain a reservation of the

mines and minerals in the lands so conveyed, and, on the question being submitted to the minister of justice as to whether or not school lands were covered by the provisions of such clause, he advised the department of the interior that they were.

The minister submits that such a reservation would in all probability have an injurious effect upon the sales, and as there are no minerals of economic value in the localities in which the lands selected for sale are situated, except the lignite in the Turtle Mountain district, he recommends that the school lands in Manitoba be removed from the operation of clause 8 of the regulations for the disposal of Dominion lands, authorized by order in council of the 17th of September, 1889, except such of them as may be ascertained on report from the director of the geological survey to probably contain minerals of economic value, a list of which lands shall be filed in the department of the interior and approved by your excellency in council. Provided further, that the auctioneer appointed to conduct the sale shall be furnished with a list of the lands to be offered in which the mines and minerals are to be reserved to the crown, and shall announce the same at the time of the sale.

The committee submit the above for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

LIST of School Lands in the province of Manitoba to be offered for sale by public auction at the following points in the province on the undermentioned dates:—

- Morden—Wednesday, 13th January, 1892.
- Pilot Mound—Friday, 15th January, 1892.
- Deloraine—Wednesday, 20th January, 1892.
- Glenboro'—Friday, 22nd January, 1892.
- Portage la Prairie—Wednesday, 27th January, 1892.
- Minnedosa—Friday, 29th January, 1892.
- Brandon—Wednesday, 3rd February, 1892.
- Winnipeg—Friday, 5th February, 1892.

NOTICE.

These lands are all well selected and are situated in the best settled portions of Manitoba, with good railway and market facilities.

The lands will be offered in quarter-sections, at the upset prices per acre mentioned in the lists, and will be sold without regard to persons who may be in illegal occupation, and any improvements existing thereon will go the purchaser.

*Terms*:—One-fifth in cash at the time of sale, and the balance in four equal annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

*NOTE*.—Payments must be in cash; scrip or warrants will not be accepted.

Where any of these lands are intersected by a railway, the sale will be subject to a reservation of the land necessary for *right of way*, station grounds and other railway purposes.

For further information apply by letter to the secretary of the department of the interior, Ottawa, Ontario, the commissioner of Dominion lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any agent of Dominion lands in the province of Manitoba.

By order.

JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Ottawa, 12th December, 1891.

LIST of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Morden.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
N. W. 11	1	1 W	160	10 00	Close to Gretna.
N. E. 11	1	1 W	160	9 00	
S. E. 11	2	1 W	160	8 00	Near Rosenfeld station.
N. E. 11	3	1 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	3	1 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	3	1 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	3	1 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	3	1 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	3	1 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	3	1 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	3	1 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	2	2 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 11	2	2 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 11	2	2 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 11	2	2 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 29	2	2 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 29	2	2 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 29	2	2 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 29	2	2 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 11	3	2 W	160	7 00	Less right of way of C.P.R., 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ acres, near Rosenfeld station.
N. W. 11	3	2 W	160	7 00	
S. E. 11	3	2 W	160	7 00	Less right of way of C.P.R., 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ acres, near Rosenfeld station.
S. W. 11	3	2 W	160	6 50	
N. E. 29	3	2 W	160	6 00	Close to Plum Coulee station.
N. W. 29	3	2 W	160	7 00	
S. E. 29	3	2 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	3	2 W	160	6 50	
N. E. 11	4	2 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	4	2 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	4	2 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	4	2 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	4	2 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	4	2 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	4	2 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	4	2 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 32	4	2 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 32	4	2 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 32	4	2 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 32	4	2 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	2	3 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 11	2	3 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 11	2	3 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 29	2	3 W	160	11 00	
N. W. 29	2	3 W	160	11 00	
S. E. 29	2	3 W	160	11 00	
S. W. 29	2	3 W	160	11 00	
N. E. 11	3	3 W	160	14 00	
N. W. 11	3	3 W	160	14 00	
S. E. 11	3	3 W	160	16 00	
S. W. 11	3	3 W	160	16 00	
N. E. 29	3	3 W	160	8 00	
N. W. 29	3	3 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 29	3	3 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 29	3	3 W	160	8 00	
N. E. 11	4	3 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	4	3 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	4	3 W	160	5 50	
S. W. 11	4	3 W	160	5 50	
N. E. 29	4	3 W	160	8 00	
N. W. 29	4	3 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 29	4	3 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 29	4	3 W	160	8 00	
N. E. 29	1	4 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 29	1	4 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 29	1	4 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 29	1	4 W	160	10 00	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Morden—Continued.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
N. E. 11	2	4 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 11	2	4 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 11	2	4 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 11	2	4 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 29	2	4 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 29	2	4 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 11	3	4 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 11	3	4 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 11	3	4 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 11	3	4 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 29	3	4 W	160	9 00	
N. W. 29	3	4 W	160	9 00	
S. E. 29	3	4 W	160	9 00	
S. W. 29	3	4 W	160	9 00	
N. E. 11	4	4 W	160	8 50	
N. W. 11	4	4 W	160	8 50	
S. E. 11	4	4 W	160	8 50	
S. W. 11	4	4 W	160	8 50	
N. E. 29	4	4 W	160	8 00	
N. W. 29	4	4 W	160	8 50	
S. E. 29	4	4 W	160	7 50	} Near Roland station.
S. W. 29	4	4 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11	5	4 W	160	6 50	} Near Roland Station.
N. W. 11	5	4 W	160	7 00	
S. E. 11	5	4 W	160	7 00	
S. W. 11	5	4 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 29	5	4 W	160	7 00	
N. W. 29	5	4 W	160	7 00	Highway 1½ chains wide reserved.
S. E. 29	5	4 W	160	7 00	
S. W. 29	5	4 W	160	7 00	Highway 1½ chains wide reserved.
N. E. 11	1	5 W	160	6 50	
N. W. 11	1	5 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 11	1	5 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 11	1	5 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11	2	5 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 11	2	5 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 11	2	5 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 11	2	5 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 29	2	5 W	160	8 00	} Near Morden.
N. W. 29	2	5 W	160	7 00	
S. E. 29	2	5 W	160	7 00	do
N. E. 11	3	5 W	160	12 00	do
N. W. 11	3	5 W	160	12 00	do
S. E. 11	3	5 W	160	12 00	do
S. W. 11	3	5 W	160	12 00	do
N. E. 29	3	5 W	160	9 00	
N. W. 29	3	5 W	160	9 00	
Part of S. E. ¼ 29	3	5 W	159	9 00	Near Morden.
do	3	5 W	1	9 00	1 square acre adjoining S. E. corner to be offered separately.
S. W. 29	3	5 W	160	9 00	} Near Morden.
N. E. 11	4	5 W	160	9 00	
N. W. 11	4	5 W	160	9 00	
S. E. 11	4	5 W	160	9 00	
S. W. 11	4	5 W	160	9 00	
N. E. 29	4	5 W	160	8 50	
N. W. 29	4	5 W	160	8 50	} Near Rosebank station.
S. E. 29	4	5 W	160	8 50	
S. W. 29	4	5 W	160	7 50	
N. E. 11	5	5 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 11	5	5 W	160	10 00	} Near Rosebank station.
S. E. 11	5	5 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 11	5	5 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 29	5	5 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 29	5	5 W	160	10 00	} On Tobacco creek.
S. E. 29	5	5 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 29	5	5 W	160	10 00	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Morden—*Concluded.*

Section.	Town-ship.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
N. W. 1/4 29	2	6 W	160	6 50	Near Thornhill station.
S. E. 1/4 29	2	6 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	2	6 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	3	6 W	160	5 00	Less 1.83 acres for C.P.R. right of way. Highway 1 1/2 chains wide reserved.
N. W. 1/4 11	3	6 W	160	5 00	Less 6.51 acres for C.P.R. right of way. Highway 1 1/2 chains wide reserved.
S. E. 1/4 11	3	6 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	3	6 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	3	6 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	3	6 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	3	6 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	3	6 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	5	6 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	5	6 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	5	6 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	5	6 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	2	7 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	2	7 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	2	7 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	2	7 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	2	7 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	2	7 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	2	7 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	3	7 W	160	6 50	Less 6.10 acres for right of way of S.W. branch, C.P.R. Near Thornhill st'n.
N. W. 1/4 11	3	7 W	160	6 50	Less 6.10 acres for right of way of S.W. branch, C.P.R. Near Thornhill st'n.
N. E. 1/4 11	4	7 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	4	7 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	4	7 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	4	7 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	3	8 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	3	8 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	3	8 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	3	8 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	5	8 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	5	8 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	5	8 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	5	8 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	2	8 W	160	6 00	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Pilot Mound.

N. E. 1/4 11	1	9 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	1	9 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	1	9 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	1	9 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	1	9 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	1	9 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	1	9 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	1	9 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	2	9 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	2	9 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	2	9 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	2	9 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	2	9 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	2	9 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	2	9 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	3	9 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	3	9 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	3	9 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	3	9 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	3	9 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	3	9 W	160	5 00	

LIST of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Pilot Mound—Continued

Section.	Town-ship.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
N. E. 11	4	9 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 11	4	9 W	160	6 50	
S. W. 11	4	9 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 29	4	9 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	4	9 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	4	9 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	4	9 W	160	5 50	
N. E. 29	5	9 W	160	7 00	
S. E. 29	5	9 W	160	7 00	} Near Somerset station, M. & S. W. Railway.
N. W. 29	5	9 W	160	7 00	
S. W. 29	5	9 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 29	2	10 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	2	10 W	160	6 50	
S. E. 29	2	10 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	2	10 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	3	10 W	160	7 00	
N. W. 29	3	10 W	160	7 00	} Near Wood Bay station, M. & S. W. Railway.
S. E. 29	3	10 W	160	7 00	
S. W. 29	3	10 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 11	4	10 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	4	10 W	160	5 00	} Near Wood Bay station, M. & S. W. Railway.
S. E. 11	4	10 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	4	10 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	5	10 W	147 29	6 00	
N. W. 29	5	10 W	123 10	6 00	} Near Swan Lake station, N. P. & M. Railway.
S. E. 29	5	10 W	160	7 00	
S. W. 29	5	10 W	160	8 00	
N. E. 11	2	11 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	2	11 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	2	11 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	2	11 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	2	11 W	160	8 00	
N. W. 29	2	11 W	160	7 00	} Near Crystal City station, M. & S. W. Railway.
S. E. 29	2	11 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 29	2	11 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 11	3	11 W	160	9 00	
N. W. 11	3	11 W	160	7 00	} Near Pilot Mound station, M. & S. W. Railway.
S. E. 11	3	11 W	160	9 00	
S. W. 11	3	11 W	160	6 00	
Pt. of N. E. 29	3	11 W	159	8 00	
Pt. of N. E. 29	3	11 W	1	8 00	} (1 acre at S. E. corner to be offered separately as a school site.)—Near Pilot Mound station, M. & S. W. Railway.
N. W. 29	3	11 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	3	11 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 29	3	11 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11	2	12 W	160	7 50	
N. W. 11	2	12 W	160	7 00	} Near Clearwater and Crystal City stations, M. & S. W. Railway.
S. E. 11	2	12 W	160	7 50	
S. W. 11	2	12 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 29	2	12 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	2	12 W	160	5 00	} Near Clearwater station, M. & S. W. Railway.
S. E. 29	2	12 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	2	12 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11	3	12 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	3	12 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 11	3	12 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	3	12 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 29	3	12 W	160	7 00	
N. W. 29	3	12 W	160	7 00	
S. E. 29	3	12 W	160	7 00	
S. W. 29	3	12 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 11	4	12 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 11	4	12 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 11	4	12 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 11	4	12 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 29	4	12 W	160	5 00	

LIST of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Pilot Mound—*Concluded.*

Section.	Town-ship.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
N. W. 29	4	12 W	160	5 50	
S. E. 29	4	12 W	160	5 50	
S. W. 29	4	12 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	2	13 W	160	6 50	
N. W. 29	2	13 W	160	5 50	
S. E. 29	2	13 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 29	2	13 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 11	3	13 W	23	5 00	Balance Rock Lake.
N. W. 11	3	13 W	4	5 00	do
S. E. 11	3	13 W	60	5 00	do
S. W. 11	3	13 W	55-17	5 00	do
N. E. 29	4	13 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 29	4	13 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	4	13 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 29	4	13 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11	5	13 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	5	13 W	160	7 00	} Close to Greenway station, N. P. and M. Railway.
S. E. 11	5	13 W	160	9 00	
S. W. 11	5	13 W	160	8 50	
N. E. 29	5	13 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	5	13 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	5	13 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	5	13 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	1	14 W	160	7 00	} Near Cartwright station, M. and S. W. Railway.
N. W. 29	1	14 W	160	7 00	
S. E. 29	1	14 W	160	6 50	
S. W. 29	1	14 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 11	3	14 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	3	14 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	3	14 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	3	14 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	5	14 W	160	5 50	
N. W. 29	5	14 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	5	14 W	160	5 50	
S. W. 29	5	14 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	3	15 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	3	15 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	3	15 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	3	15 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	5	15 W	144	9 00	} Near Craigilea.
N. W. 11	5	15 W	160	9 00	
S. E. 11	5	15 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 11	5	15 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 29	5	15 W	160	5 00	} Near Belmont station, N. P. and M. Railway.
N. W. 29	5	15 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	5	15 W	141	8 00	
S. W. 29	5	15 W	160	8 00	
N. E. 29	5	16 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 29	5	16 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	5	16 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	5	16 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 11	3	9 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 11	3	9 W	160	6 00	

LIST of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Deloraine.

N. E. 11	3	17 W	160	9 50
N. W. 11	3	17 W	160	9 50
S. E. 11	3	17 W	160	10 00
S. W. 11	3	17 W	160	10 00
N. E. 29	5	17 W	160	5 00
N. W. 29	5	17 W	160	5 00
S. E. 29	5	17 W	160	6 00
N. E. 29	6	17 W	160	5 00
N. W. 29	6	17 W	160	5 00



LIST of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Deloraine—Continued.

Section.	Town-ship.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
S. E. 1 29	6	17 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1 29	6	17 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1 11	3	18 W	160	5 50	Less M. & S. W. R. right of way, 5'90 acres.
N. W. 1 11	3	18 W	160	5 50	Less M. & S. W. R. right of way, 6'74 acres.
S. E. 1 11	3	18 W	160	6 00	Less M. & S. W. R. right of way, '59 acre.
S. W. 1 11	3	18 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 2 29	3	18 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 2 29	3	18 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 2 29	3	18 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 2 29	3	18 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 2 29	4	18 W	160	6 25	
N. W. 2 29	4	18 W	160	5 50	
S. E. 2 29	4	18 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 2 29	4	18 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 2 29	5	18 W	160	7 00	
N. W. 2 29	5	18 W	160	7 00	
S. E. 2 29	5	18 W	160	7 00	
S. W. 2 29	5	18 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 2 29	6	18 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 2 29	6	18 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 2 29	6	18 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 2 29	6	18 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 2 11	2	19 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 2 11	2	19 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 2 11	2	19 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 2 11	2	19 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 2 29	2	19 W	160	5 50	
N. W. 2 29	2	19 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 2 29	2	19 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 2 29	2	19 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 2 11	3	19 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 2 11	3	19 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 2 11	3	19 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 2 11	3	19 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 2 29	3	19 W	160	7 00	
N. W. 2 29	3	19 W	160	7 00	
S. E. 2 29	3	19 W	160	7 00	
S. W. 2 29	3	19 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 2 11	4	19 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 2 11	4	19 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 2 11	4	19 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 2 11	4	19 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 2 29	4	19 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 2 29	4	19 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 2 29	4	19 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 2 29	4	19 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 2 11	5	19 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 2 11	5	19 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 2 11	5	19 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 2 11	5	19 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 2 29	5	19 W	160	7 00	
N. W. 2 29	5	19 W	160	7 00	
S. E. 2 29	5	19 W	160	7 00	
S. W. 2 29	5	19 W	160	5 50	
N. E. 2 29	6	19 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 2 29	6	19 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 2 29	6	19 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 2 29	6	19 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 2 29	2	20 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 2 29	2	20 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 2 29	2	20 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 2 29	2	20 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 2 11	3	20 W	160	9 00	
N. W. 2 11	3	20 W	160	6 00	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Deloraine—Continued.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$	
				cts.	
S. E. 11.	3	20 W	160	9 00	
S. W. 11.	3	20 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11.	5	20 W	160	6 50	
N. W. 11.	5	20 W	160	6 50	
S. E. 11.	5	20 W	160	6 50	
S. W. 11.	5	20 W	160	6 50	
N. E. 29.	5	20 W	160	7 00	
N. W. 29.	5	20 W	160	7 00	
S. E. 29.	5	20 W	160	7 00	
S. W. 29.	5	20 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 11.	6	20 W	160	7 50	
N. W. 11.	6	20 W	160	7 50	
S. E. 11.	6	20 W	160	7 50	
S. W. 11.	6	20 W	160	7 50	
N. E. 29.	6	20 W	160	7 00	
N. W. 29.	6	20 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 29.	6	20 W	160	7 50	
S. W. 29.	6	20 W	160	7 50	
N. E. 11.	2	21 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	2	21 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	2	21 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	2	21 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	2	21 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.	2	21 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	2	21 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	2	21 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	3	21 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	3	21 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	3	21 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	3	21 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	4	21 W	160	6 50	
N. W. 11.	4	21 W	160	6 50	
S. E. 11.	4	21 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	4	21 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	4	21 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 29.	4	21 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 29.	4	21 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 29.	4	21 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11.	5	21 W	160	7 00	
N. W. 11.	5	21 W	160	6 50	
S. E. 11.	5	21 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	5	21 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	5	21 W	160	7 00	
N. W. 29.	5	21 W	160	7 00	
S. E. 29.	5	21 W	160	7 00	
S. W. 29.	5	21 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 11.	6	21 W	160	6 50	
N. W. 11.	6	21 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 11.	6	21 W	160	6 50	
S. W. 11.	6	21 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 29.	6	21 W	160	8 00	
N. W. 29.	6	21 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 29.	6	21 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 29.	6	21 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 29.	6	21 W	160	9 00	
N. W. 29.	2	22 W	160	9 00	
S. E. 29.	2	22 W	160	9 00	
S. W. 29.	2	22 W	160	9 00	
N. E. 11.	3	22 W	160	6 50	Less 2.32 acres M. & S.W. right of way.
N. W. 11.	3	22 W	160	8 50	
S. E. 11.	3	22 W	160	7 00	do 3.91 do do
S. W. 11.	3	22 W	160	8 00	do 6.23 do do
N. E. 29.	3	22 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.	3	22 W	160	5 50	
S. E. 29.	3	22 W	158	5 00	
S. W. 29.	3	22 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	4	22 W	160	5 50	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Deloraine—Continued.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
N. W. 11	4	22 W	160	5 50	
S. E. 11	4	22 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	4	22 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	4	22 W	160	6 50	
N. W. 29	4	22 W	160	6 50	
S. E. 29	4	22 W	160	6 50	
S. W. 29	4	22 W	160	6 50	
N. E. 11	5	22 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 11	5	22 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 11	5	22 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 11	5	22 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 29	5	22 W	160	8 00	
N. W. 29	5	22 W	160	9 00	
S. E. 29	5	22 W	160	6 50	
S. W. 29	5	22 W	160	8 00	
N. E. 11	6	22 W	160	8 00	
N. W. 11	6	22 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 11	6	22 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 11	6	22 W	160	8 00	
N. E. 29	6	22 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 29	6	22 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 29	6	22 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 29	6	22 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 11	2	23 W	160	6 50	
N. W. 11	2	23 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 11	2	23 W	160	6 50	
S. W. 11	2	23 W	160	8 00	
N. E. 29	2	23 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	2	23 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 29	2	23 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	2	23 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11	3	23 W	160	8 00	
N. W. 11	3	23 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 11	3	23 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 11	3	23 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 11	3	23 W	160	10 00	Deloraine station is about a quarter of a mile from the S. W. corner of this 1/4 section.
N. E. 29	3	23 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 29	3	23 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 29	3	23 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 29	3	23 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11	4	23 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	4	23 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	4	23 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	4	23 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	4	23 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	4	23 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	4	23 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	4	23 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	5	23 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	5	23 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	5	23 W	121	5 00	
S. W. 11	5	23 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	5	23 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 29	5	23 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 29	5	23 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 29	5	23 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 11	6	23 W	160	11 00	
N. W. 11	6	23 W	160	11 00	
S. E. 11	6	23 W	160	11 00	
S. W. 11	6	23 W	160	11 00	
N. E. 29	6	23 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	6	23 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	6	23 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	6	23 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	2	24 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	2	24 W	160	5 00	

LIST of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Deloraine—Continued.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
S. E. 1/4 11.	2	24 W	160	5	00	
S. W. 1/4 11.	2	24 W	156 10	5	00	
N. E. 29	2	24 W	160	6	00	
N. W. 29	2	24 W	160	7	00	
S. E. 29	2	24 W	160	6	00	
S. W. 29	2	24 W	160	6	00	
N. E. 1/4 11.	3	24 W	160	6	00	Less 2.73 acres for right of way of Deloraine and Melita branch of C. P. R.
N. W. 1/4 11.	3	24 W	160	6	00	Less 6.05 acres for right of way of Deloraine and Melita branch of C. P. R.
S. E. 1/4 11.	3	24 W	160	6	00	Less 3.22 acres for right of way of Deloraine and Melita branch of C. P. R.
S. W. 1/4 11.	3	24 W	160	6	00	
N. E. 11.	4	24 W	160	5	00	
N. W. 11.	4	24 W	160	5	00	
S. E. 11.	4	24 W	160	5	00	
N. E. 29	4	24 W	160	6	00	
N. W. 29	4	24 W	160	6	25	
S. E. 29	4	24 W	160	6	50	
S. W. 29	4	24 W	160	7	00	
N. E. 11.	5	24 W	160	7	00	
N. W. 11.	5	24 W	160	7	00	
S. E. 11.	5	24 W	160	8	00	
S. W. 1/4 1/4	5	24 W	160	7	00	
N. E. 29	5	24 W	160	7	50	
N. W. 29	5	24 W	160	10	00	
S. E. 29	5	24 W	160	8	00	
S. W. 29	5	24 W	160	10	00	
N. E. 11.	6	24 W	160	5	00	
N. W. 11.	6	24 W	160	5	00	
S. E. 11.	6	24 W	160	5	00	
S. W. 11.	6	24 W	160	5	00	
N. E. 29	6	24 W	160	5	00	
N. W. 29	6	24 W	160	5	00	
S. E. 29	6	24 W	160	5	00	
S. W. 29	6	24 W	160	5	00	
N. E. 11.	4	25 W	160	7	00	
N. W. 11.	4	25 W	160	7	00	
S. E. 11.	4	25 W	160	7	00	
S. W. 11.	4	25 W	160	7	00	
N. E. 29	4	25 W	160	8	00	Less 5.18 acres C. P. R. right of way.
N. W. 29	4	25 W	160	8	00	
S. E. 29	4	25 W	160	8	00	Less 1.83 acres C. P. R. right of way.
S. W. 29	4	25 W	160	8	00	Less 7.03 acres C. P. R. right of way.
N. E. 11.	2	27 W	160	5	00	
N. W. 11.	2	27 W	160	5	00	
S. E. 11.	2	27 W	160	5	00	
S. W. 11.	2	27 W	160	5	00	
N. E. 29	2	27 W	160	5	00	Antler creek runs through part of this quarter section.
N. W. 1/4 29	2	27 W	160	5	00	
S. E. 1/4 29	2	27 W	160	5	00	Antler creek runs through part of this quarter section.
S. W. 1/4 29	2	27 W	160	5	00	
N. E. 11.	3	27 W	160	7	50	
N. W. 1/4 11.	3	27 W	157	7	00	Souris river runs through the N. W. corner.
S. E. 1/4 11.	3	27 W	160	7	00	
S. W. 1/4 11.	3	27 W	160	7	00	
N. E. 29	4	27 W	160	7	00	
N. W. 29	4	27 W	160	7	00	
S. E. 29	4	27 W	160	7	00	
S. W. 29	4	27 W	160	7	00	
N. E. 11.	1	28 W	160	5	00	
N. W. 1/4 11.	1	28 W	160	5	00	Antler creek runs through part of this quarter section.
S. E. 1/4 11.	1	28 W	160	5	00	

LIST of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Deloraine—*Concluded.*

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
S. W. 11.	1	28 W	160	5 00	Antler creek runs through part of this quarter section.
N. E. 11.	2	28 W	160	6 50	
N. W. 11.	2	28 W	160	6 50	
S. E. 11.	2	28 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 11.	2	28 W	160	5 50	
N. E. 29.	2	28 W	160	5 50	
N. W. 29.	2	28 W	160	5 50	
S. E. 29.	2	28 W	160	5 50	
S. W. 29.	2	28 W	160	5 50	
N. E. 11.	1	29 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	1	29 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	1	29 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	1	29 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	1	29 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.	1	29 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	1	29 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	1	29 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	2	29 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	2	29 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	2	29 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	2	29 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	2	29 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.	2	29 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	2	29 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	2	29 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	4	27 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 11.	4	27 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 11.	4	27 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 11.	4	27 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 29.	3	27 W	160	6 50	
N. W. 29.	3	27 W	160	6 50	
S. E. 29.	3	27 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 29.	3	27 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11.	4	26 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 11.	4	26 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 11.	4	26 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 11.	4	26 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 29.	4	26 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.	4	26 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	4	26 W	160	5 50	
S. W. 29.	4	26 W	160	5 50	
N. E. 11.	4	28 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	4	28 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	4	28 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	4	28 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	4	29 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	4	29 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	4	26 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	4	29 W	160	5 00	

LIST of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Glenboro'.

N. E. 29.	7	8 W	160	6 50	Near Rathwell station, M. & S. W. Railway.
N. W. 29.	7	8 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	7	8 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	7	8 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	8	9 W	160	9 00	Less 6'04 acres for right of way, M. & S. W. Railway.
N. W. 11.	8	9 W	160	10 00	Less 3'97 acres for right of way, M. & S. W. Railway, near Rathwell station.
S. E. 11.	8	9 W	160	9 00	Near Rathwell station.
S. W. 11.	8	9 W	160	10 00	Less 2'06 acres for right of way, M. & S. W. Railway, near Rathwell station.

LIST of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Glenboro'.—Continued.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.	
				\$ cts.		
N. E. ¼ 29	8	9 W	160	5 00	Near Holland station, M. & S. W. Railway.	
N. W. ¼ 29	8	9 W	160	5 00		
S. E. ¼ 29	8	9 W	160	5 00		
S. W. ¼ 29	8	9 W	160	5 00		
N. E. ¼ 29	7	10 W	160	7 00		
N. W. ¼ 29	7	10 W	160	6 50		
S. E. ¼ 29	7	10 W	160	5 00		
S. W. ¼ 29	7	10 W	160	5 00		
N. E. ¼ 11	8	10 W	160	13 00		
S. E. ¼ 11	8	10 W	160	12 00		A creek runs through this quarter section. Near Treherne station.
S. W. ¼ 11	8	10 W	160	13 00	Near Littleton and Cypress river stations, M. & S. W. Railway.	
N. E. ¼ 29	8	10 W	160	9 00		
N. W. ¼ 29	8	10 W	160	9 00		
S. E. ¼ 29	8	10 W	160	9 00		
S. W. ¼ 29	8	10 W	160	9 00		
N. E. ¼ 11	8	11 W	160	10 00		
N. W. ¼ 11	8	11 W	160	5 00		
S. W. ¼ 11	8	11 W	160	10 00		
N. E. ¼ 29	7	12 W	160	5 00		
N. W. ¼ 29	7	12 W	160	5 00		
S. E. ¼ 29	7	12 W	160	7 00		
S. W. ¼ 29	7	12 W	160	7 00		
N. E. ¼ 29	6	13 W	160	5 00		
N. W. ¼ 29	6	13 W	160	5 00		
S. E. ¼ 29	6	13 W	160	5 00		
S. W. ¼ 29	6	13 W	160	7 50		
N. E. ¼ 11	7	13 W	160	10 00		
S. E. ¼ 11	7	13 W	160	6 00		Less 5.46 acres for right of way, M. & S. W. Railway, near Cypress river station of M. & S. W. Railway.
S. W. ¼ 11	7	13 W	160	7 50		Less .62 acre for right of way, M. & S. W. Railway, near Cypress river station of M. & S. W. Railway.
N. E. ¼ 29	7	13 W	160	6 00		Less .53 acre for right of way, M. & S. W. Railway, near Cypress river station of M. & S. W. Railway.
N. W. ¼ 29	7	13 W	160	6 00		
S. E. ¼ 29	7	13 W	160	5 00		
S. W. ¼ 29	7	13 W	160	6 00		
N. E. ¼ 11	6	14 W	160	6 50		
N. W. ¼ 11	6	14 W	160	6 50		
S. E. ¼ 11	6	14 W	160	6 50		
S. W. ¼ 11	6	14 W	160	6 50		
N. E. ¼ 29	6	14 W	160	6 50		
N. W. ¼ 29	6	14 W	160	5 00		
S. E. ¼ 29	6	14 W	160	5 50		
S. W. ¼ 29	6	14 W	160	9 00		
N. E. ¼ 11	7	14 W	160	14 00		
N. W. ¼ 11	7	14 W	160	15 00	Less 4.91 acres for right of way, M. & S. W. Railway. This land is close to Glenboro' station.	
S. E. ¼ 11	7	14 W	160	14 00	Less 4.55 acres for right of way, M. & S. W. Railway. Close to Glenboro' station.	
S. W. ¼ 11	7	14 W	160	15 00	Less 1.15 acres for right of way, M. & S. W. Railway. Close to Glenboro' station.	
N. E. ¼ 29	7	14 W	141.50	5 00	Less 1.51 acres for right of way, M. & S. W. Railway. Close to Glenboro' station.	
N. W. ¼ 29	7	14 W	150.20	5 00	Area broken by Assiniboine river. About 3 miles from Glenboro'.	
S. E. ¼ 29	7	14 W	148.20	5 00	Area broken by Assiniboine river. About 3 miles from Glenboro'.	
S. W. ¼ 29	7	14 W	160	5 00	Area broken by Assiniboine river. About 3 miles from Glenboro'.	

LIST of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Glenboro'.—*Concluded.*

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
N. E. 1/4 11	7	15 W	160	12 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	7	15 W	160	12 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	7	15 W	160	7 50	Close to Stockton station. Less 6'74 acres for right of way of Glenboro' branch of C. P. R. Close to Stockton station.
N. W. 1/4 29	7	15 W	160	7 50	
S. E. 1/4 29	7	15 W	160	7 50	
S. W. 1/4 29	7	15 W	160	7 50	
N. E. 1/4 29	6	16 W	160	8 00	Near Hilton station, N. P. and M. Railway.
N. W. 1/4 29	6	16 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	6	16 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	6	16 W	160	8 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	7	16 W	160	12 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	7	16 W	160	12 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	7	16 W	160	12 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	7	16 W	160	12 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	7	16 W	160	12 00	Spring brook in this quarter section.
N. E. 1/4 11	8	16 W	160	10 00	Close to Assiniboine and Souris rivers, and to Millford station, Glenboro' branch, C. P. R.
N. W. 1/4 11	8	16 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	8	16 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	8	16 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	7	13 W	154'45	7 00	

LIST of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Portage la Prairie.

N. E. 1/4 29	13	6 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	13	6 W	160	18 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	13	6 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	13	6 W	160	18 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	13	7 W	160	25 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	13	7 W	160	20 00	
N. W. 1/4 27	11	8 W	160	12 00	Near Burnside station, C. P. R.
S. W. 1/4 27	11	8 W	160	12 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	12	8 W	160	8 00	About 3 miles from Macdonald station on M. and N. W. Railway.
N. W. 1/4 29	12	8 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	12	8 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	14	8 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	14	8 W	150	10 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	14	8 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	12	9 W	160	12 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	12	9 W	160	12 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	12	9 W	160	12 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	12	9 W	160	5 50	
N. W. 1/4 29	12	9 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	12	9 W	160	7 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	12	9 W	160	8 50	
N. E. 1/4 11	13	9 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	13	9 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	13	9 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	13	9 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	14	9 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	14	9 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	14	9 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	14	9 W	160	5 00	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Portage la Prairie—Con.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.	
				\$ cts.		
N. E. 29	11	10 W	160	8 00	Close to McGregor station on C. P. R.	
N. W. 29	11	10 W	160	7 00		do do
S. E. 29	11	10 W	160	9 00		do do
S. W. 29	11	10 W	160	9 00		do do
N. E. 11	13	10 W	160	5 00	do do	
N. W. 11	13	10 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 11	13	10 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 11	13	10 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 29	14	10 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 29	14	10 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 29	14	10 W	160	5 00	Near Woodside station.	
N. E. 11	12	11 W	160	6 50		
N. W. 11	12	11 W	160	6 50		
S. E. 11	12	11 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 11	12	11 W	160	6 50		
N. E. 29	13	11 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 29	13	11 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 29	13	11 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 29	13	11 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 11	14	11 W	160	5 00	About 3 miles from Woodside station.	
N. W. 11	14	11 W	160	5 00		do 4 do do
S. E. 11	14	11 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 11	14	11 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 24	14	11 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 24	14	11 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 29	14	11 W	160	6 00	Palestine station on N. 1/2 of this section, town of Gladstone.	
S. W. 29	14	11 W	160	9 50		
N. E. 29	15	11 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 29	15	11 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 29	15	11 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 29	15	11 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 29	16	11 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 29	16	11 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 29	16	11 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 29	16	11 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 11	10	12 W	160	6 00		
N. W. 11	10	12 W	160	6 00		
S. E. 11	10	12 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 11	10	12 W	160	5 00		
Part N. E. 1/4 29	10	12 W	158	5 00	2 acres at north-west corner to be offered separately.	
Part N. E. 1/4 29	10	12 W	2	5 00		Near Sidney station, C.P.R.
N. W. 29	10	12 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 29	10	12 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 29	10	12 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 11	14	12 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 11	14	12 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 11	14	12 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 11	14	12 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 29	14	12 W	160	5 00	Near Midway station, M. & N.W.R.	
N. W. 29	14	12 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 11	15	12 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 11	15	12 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 11	15	12 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 11	15	12 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 29	15	12 W	160	5 00		
M. W. 29	15	12 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 29	15	12 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 29	15	12 W	160	5 00		



List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Minnedosa.

Section.	Town-ship.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
N. E. 11.	14	13 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	14	13 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	14	13 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	14	13 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	14	13 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.	14	13 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	14	13 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	14	13 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	15	13 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	15	13 W	160	5 00	Near Midway station, M. & N. W. Railway.
S. E. 11.	15	13 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	15	13 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	15	13 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.	15	13 W	160	5 00	Near Arden station, M. & N. W. Railway.
S. E. 29.	15	13 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	15	13 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	16	13 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	16	13 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	16	13 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	16	13 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	13	14 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	13	14 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	13	14 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	13	14 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	13	14 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.	13	14 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	13	14 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	13	14 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	14	14 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	14	14 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	14	14 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	14	14 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	14	14 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.	14	14 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	14	14 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	14	14 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	15	14 W	160	6 00	Near Arden station, M. & N. W. Railway.
N. W. 11.	15	14 W	160	6 00	Near Arden station, M. & N. W. Railway. White Mud river touches the corner of this quarter section.
S. E. 11.	15	14 W	160	6 00	Near Arden station, M. & N. W. Railway.
S. W. 11.	15	14 W	160	6 00	Near Arden station, M. & N. W. Railway.
N. E. 29.	15	14 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 29.	15	14 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 29.	15	14 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 29.	15	14 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11.	13	15 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	13	15 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	13	15 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	13	15 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	13	15 W	160	6 50	
N. W. 29.	13	15 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	13	15 W	160	6 50	
S. W. 29.	13	15 W	160	6 50	
N. E. 29.	14	15 W	160	25 00	
N. W. 29.	14	15 W	160	20 00	Near Neepawa, M. & N. W. Railway.
S. E. 29.	14	15 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 29.	14	15 W	160	20 00	
N. E. 11.	14	15 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	14	15 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 11.	14	15 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	14	15 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11.	15	15 W	160	10 00	Near Neepawa, M. & N. W. Railway.
N. W. 11.	15	15 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 11.	15	15 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 11.	15	15 W	160	10 00	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Minnedosa—Continued.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
N. E. 1/4 29	15	15 W	160	8 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	15	15 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	15	15 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	15	15 W	160	8 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	14	16 W	160	8 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	14	16 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	14	16 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	14	16 W	160	8 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	14	16 W	160	6 00	} 2 acres of N. E. 1/4 to be offered separately as a school site. Near Bridge creek station, Manitoba and North-Western Railway.
N. W. 1/4 29	14	16 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	14	16 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	14	16 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	15	16 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	15	16 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	15	16 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	15	16 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	15	16 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	15	16 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	15	16 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	15	16 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	13	16 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	13	16 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	13	16 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	13	16 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	15	16 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	15	16 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	15	16 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	15	16 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	13	17 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	13	17 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	13	17 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	13	17 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	13	17 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	13	17 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	13	17 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	13	17 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	14	17 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	14	17 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	14	17 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	14	17 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	14	17 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	14	17 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	14	17 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	14	17 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	15	17 W	160	8 00	Near Bridge Creek station.
N. W. 1/4 11	15	17 W	160	6 00	do
S. E. 1/4 11	15	17 W	160	8 00	do
S. W. 1/4 11	15	17 W	160	6 00	do
N. E. 1/4 11	15	18 W	160	10 00	Public highway, 1 chain wide, through this quarter section reserved.
N. W. 1/4 11	15	18 W	160	5 00	} Less 22 acres already sold. Public highway, 1 chain wide, reserved. Less 51.49 acres right of way of M. & N. W. Railway and Sask. and Western right of way. This whole section adjoins Minnedosa.
S. E. 1/4 11	15	18 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	15	18 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	15	18 W	160	5 00	} Less 1 acre sold.
N. W. 1/4 29	15	18 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	15	18 W	160	5 00	} 4 miles from Rapid city.
S. W. 1/4 29	15	18 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	13	19 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	13	19 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	13	19 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	13	19 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	13	18 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	13	18 W	160	5 00	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Minnedosa—Continued.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
S. E. 1/4 29	13	18 W	160	5 00	About 3 miles from Minnedosa.
S. W. 1/4 29	13	18 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	14	18 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	14	18 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	14	18 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	14	18 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	15	19 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	15	19 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	15	19 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	15	19 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	15	19 W	160	6 00	{ At Basswood station; less 5.65 acres M. & N. W. right of way. Less 6.54 acres M. & N. W. right of way. Less 0.87 acre M. & N. W. right of way. At Basswood station.
N. W. 1/4 29	15	19 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	15	19 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	15	19 W	139.85	6 00	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Brandon.

N. E. 1/4 29	10	13 W	160	10 00	Less 6.56 acres for C.P.R. right of way and deviation of highway. Near Melbourne station.
N. W. 1/4 29	10	13 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	10	13 W	160	10 00	Less 0.36 acres C.P.R. right of way. Close to Carberry.
S. W. 1/4 29	10	13 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	10	14 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	10	14 W	160	9 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	10	14 W	160	9 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	10	14 W	160	15 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	11	14 W	160	7 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	11	14 W	160	12 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	11	14 W	160	7 50	
S. W. 1/4 11	11	14 W	160	13 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	11	14 W	160	13 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	11	14 W	160	13 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	11	14 W	160	13 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	12	14 W	160	12 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	12	14 W	160	12 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	12	14 W	160	12 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	12	14 W	160	12 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	11	15 W	160	8 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	11	15 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	11	15 W	160	12 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	11	15 W	160	12 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	11	15 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	11	15 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	11	15 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	11	15 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	12	15 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	12	15 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	12	15 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	12	15 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	12	15 W	160	11 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	12	15 W	160	11 00	
S. E. 1/4 11	12	15 W	160	11 00	
S. W. 1/4 11	12	15 W	160	11 00	
N. E. 1/4 29	11	16 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 29	11	16 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 29	11	16 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 29	11	16 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 11	12	16 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 1/4 11	12	16 W	160	10 00	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Brandon—Continued.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
S. E. 11	12	16 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 11	12	16 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 4	7	17 W	143 36	5 00	
S. W. 4	7	17 W	143 68	5 00	
S. E. 6	7	17 W	143 80	8 00	
N. E. 11	8	17 W	160	12 00	
N. W. 11	8	17 W	160	12 00	Near Treesbank station
S. E. 11	8	17 W	160	12 00	
S. W. 11	8	17 W	160	12 00	
S. E. 29	8	17 W	160	12 00	Near Rounthwaite station, N.P. & M. Railway.
S. W. 29	8	17 W	160	12 00	
N. E. 29	10	17 W	160	8 50	
N. W. 29	10	17 W	160	8 50	Near Douglas station, C.P.R.
S. E. 29	10	17 W	160	8 50	
S. W. 29	10	17 W	160	8 50	
N. E. 11	11	17 W	160	11 00	
N. W. 11	11	17 W	160	11 00	do
S. E. 11	11	17 W	160	11 00	
N. E. 29	11	17 W	160	8 50	
N. W. 29	11	17 W	160	8 50	
S. E. 29	11	17 W	160	8 50	
S. W. 29	11	17 W	160	8 50	
N. E. 11	7	18 W	160	8 00	
N. W. 11	7	18 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 11	7	18 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 11	7	18 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 29	7	18 W	160	9 00	Less 6 20 acres for right of way of Glenboro' extension of C.P.R.
N. W. 29	7	18 W	160	9 00	
S. E. 29	7	18 W	160	9 00	
S. W. 29	7	18 W	160	9 00	
N. E. 11	8	18 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 11	8	18 W	160	10 00	Near Roundthwaite station, N.P. & M. Railway.
S. E. 11	8	18 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 11	8	18 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 29	8	18 W	160	9 00	
S. E. 29	8	18 W	160	9 00	
S. W. 29	8	18 W	160	9 00	
N. E. 11	9	18 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 14	9	18 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 14	9	18 W	160	16 00	Near Martinville station, N.P. & M. Railway.
S. E. 14	9	18 W	160	8 50	
S. W. 14	9	18 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 11	11	18 W	160	9 00	Near Chater station, C.P.R.
S. E. 11	11	18 W	160	9 00	
N. E. 11	7	19 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 11	7	19 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 11	7	19 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 11	7	19 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 29	7	19 W	160	7 00	Less 6 59 acres for right of way of Glenboro' extension of C.P.R.
N. W. 29	7	19 W	160	7 00	
S. E. 29	7	19 W	160	7 00	
S. W. 29	7	19 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 29	8	19 W	160	9 00	
N. W. 29	8	19 W	160	9 00	
S. E. 29	8	19 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 29	8	19 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 11	9	19 W	160	8 00	
N. W. 11	9	19 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 11	9	19 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	9	19 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	9	19 W	160	6 50	
N. W. 29	9	19 W	160	6 50	
S. E. 29	9	19 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 29	9	19 W	160	7 50	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Brandon—Continued.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
S. E. ¼ 11.....	10	19 W	160	50 00	Close to Brandon. To be offered in legal subdivisions of 40 acres each.
N. E. ¼ 29.....	10	19 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 29.....	10	19 W	160	7 00	Near town of Brandon.
S. E. 29.....	10	19 W	160	10 00	
S. W. 29.....	10	19 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 11.....	11	19 W	160	11 00	
N. W. 11.....	11	19 W	160	11 00	
S. E. 11.....	11	19 W	160	11 00	
N. E. 29.....	11	19 W	160	8 00	
N. W. 29.....	11	19 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 29.....	11	19 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 29.....	11	19 W	160	7 50	
N. E. 29.....	12	19 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.....	12	19 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.....	12	19 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.....	12	19 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.....	7	20 W	160	8 00	
N. W. 29.....	7	20 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 29.....	7	20 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 29.....	7	20 W	160	7 50	
N. E. 11.....	8	20 W	160	7 50	
N. W. 11.....	8	20 W	160	7 50	
S. E. 11.....	8	20 W	160	7 50	
S. W. 11.....	8	20 W	160	7 50	
N. E. 29.....	8	20 W	160	8 50	
N. W. 29.....	8	20 W	160	8 50	
S. E. 29.....	8	20 W	160	8 50	
S. W. 29.....	8	20 W	160	8 50	
N. E. 11.....	9	20 W	160	9 00	
N. W. 11.....	9	20 W	160	8 00	
S. E. 11.....	9	20 W	160	8 00	
S. W. 11.....	9	20 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 29.....	9	20 W	160	7 50	
N. W. 29.....	9	20 W	160	7 50	
S. E. 29.....	9	20 W	160	7 00	
S. W. 29.....	9	20 W	160	7 50	
N. E. 11.....	10	20 W	160	11 00	Near Kemnay station, C.P.R.
N. W. 11.....	10	20 W	160	11 00	do do
N. E. 29.....	10	20 W	141	6 50	Assiniboine river runs through this quarter section, near Kemnay station.
N. W. ¼ 29.....	10	20 W	160	6 50	Assiniboine river touches this quarter section, near Kemnay station.
S. E. ¼ 29.....	10	20 W	160	10 00	Near Kemnay station.
S. W. ¼ 29.....	10	20 W	160	10 00	do
N. E. 29.....	11	20 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 29.....	11	20 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 29.....	11	20 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 29.....	11	20 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11.....	12	20 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.....	12	20 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.....	12	20 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.....	12	20 W	160	5 00	
N. E. ¼ 29.....	12	20 W	160	5 00	A stream runs through this quarter section.
N. W. ¼ 29.....	12	20 W	160	5 00	do do
S. E. ¼ 29.....	12	20 W	160	5 00	do do
S. W. ¼ 29.....	12	20 W	160	5 00	do do
N. E. 11.....	7	21 W	160	9 00	
N. W. 11.....	7	21 W	160	9 00	
S. E. 11.....	7	21 W	160	9 00	
S. W. 11.....	7	21 W	160	9 00	
N. E. ¼ 29.....	7	21 W	155 50	11 00	Broken areas caused by Souris river.
N. W. ¼ 29.....	7	21 W	134	10 00	Near Souris station, C.P.R.
S. E. ¼ 29.....	7	21 W	146	10 00	do do
S. W. ¼ 29.....	7	21 W	160	10 50	do do

LIST of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Brandon—*Continued.*

Section.		Town-ship.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
					\$ cts.	
N. E.	11	8	21 W	160	9 00	} Near Souris station, C.P.R.
N. W.	11	8	21 W	160	9 00	
S. E.	11	8	21 W	160	9 00	} Less school site to be offered separately.
S. W.	11	8	21 W	160	9 00	
N. E.	29	8	21 W	160	7 00	} Close to Beresford station, Kenmay and Melita branch, C.P.R.
N. W.	29	8	21 W	160	7 00	
S. E.	29	8	21 W	160	7 00	} Less 6.08 acres, C.P.R. right of way. Near Alexander station.
S. W.	29	8	21 W	160	7 00	
N. E.	11	9	21 W	160	8 00	} do do
N. W.	11	9	21 W	160	8 00	
S. E.	11	9	21 W	160	8 00	} Near Alexander station, C.P.R.
S. W.	11	9	21 W	160	7 50	
N. E.	29	9	21 W	160	7 00	} do do
N. W.	29	9	21 W	160	7 00	
S. E.	29	9	21 W	160	7 00	} Less 12.18 acres, C.P.R. right of way, deviation of highway. Near Griswold station, C.P.R.
S. W.	29	9	21 W	160	7 00	
N. E.	11	10	21 W	160	6 00	} Less 4.28 acres for C.P.R. right of way. Near Alexander station, C.P.R.
S. E.	11	10	21 W	160	5 00	
S. W.	11	10	21 W	160	6 00	} Less 2.72 acres, C.P.R. right of way. Near Alexander station, C.P.R.
N. E.	29	10	21 W	160	10 00	
S. W.	29	10	21 W	160	10 00	} Less 6.76 acres C. P. R. right of way. Near Alexander station, C.P.R.
N. E.	29	11	21 W	160	6 50	
N. W.	29	11	21 W	160	6 50	} do do
S. E.	29	11	21 W	160	6 50	
S. W.	29	11	21 W	160	6 50	} do do
N. E.	11	7	22 W	160	10 00	
N. W.	11	7	22 W	160	10 00	} do do
S. E.	11	7	22 W	160	10 00	
S. W.	11	7	22 W	160	10 00	} do do
N. E.	29	7	22 W	160	8 00	
N. W.	29	7	22 W	160	8 00	} do do
S. E.	29	7	22 W	160	8 00	
S. W.	29	7	22 W	160	8 00	} do do
N. E.	11	8	22 W	160	5 00	
N. W.	11	8	22 W	160	5 00	} do do
S. E.	11	8	22 W	160	5 00	
S. W.	11	8	22 W	160	5 00	} do do
N. E.	29	8	22 W	160	8 00	
N. W.	29	8	22 W	160	8 00	} do do
S. E.	29	8	22 W	160	6 00	
S. W.	29	8	22 W	160	8 00	} do do
N. E.	11	9	22 W	160	7 00	
N. W.	11	9	22 W	160	7 00	} do do
S. E.	11	9	22 W	160	7 00	
S. W.	11	9	22 W	160	7 00	} do do
N. E.	29	9	22 W	160	15 00	
N. W.	29	9	22 W	160	15 00	} do do
S. E.	29	9	22 W	160	12 00	
S. W.	29	9	22 W	160	15 00	} do do
N. E.	11	10	22 W	160	12 00	
N. W.	11	10	22 W	160	15 00	} do do
S. E.	11	10	22 W	160	12 00	
S. W.	11	10	22 W	160	12 00	} do do
N. E.	29	11	22 W	160	5 00	
N. W.	29	11	22 W	160	5 00	} do do
S. E.	29	11	22 W	160	5 00	
S. W.	29	11	22 W	160	5 00	} do do
N. E.	29	11	22 W	160	5 00	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Brandon—Continued.

Section.	Town-ship.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
N. E. 11	7	23 W	160	5 00	} Close to Monteith station, Kemnay & Melita branch, C.P.R.
N. W. 11	7	23 W	160	7 50	
S. E. 11	7	23 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	7	23 W	160	5 50	
N. E. 29	7	23 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 29	7	23 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	7	23 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	7	23 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	8	23 W	160	6 00	} Plum creek runs through this quarter section.
N. W. 11	8	23 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 11	8	23 W	160	7 00	} Not far from Griswold station.
S. W. 11	8	23 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 11	9	23 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 11	9	23 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	9	23 W	160	5 50	
S. W. 11	9	23 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	9	23 W	160	9 00	
N. E. 11	10	23 W	66 04	5 00	
N. W. 11	10	23 W	5 60	5 00	} Balance in Indian reserve. These two parcels to be offered together.
S. E. 11	10	23 W	76 54	5 00	
S. W. 11	10	23 W	35 30	5 00	} do do
N. E. 29	10	23 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 29	10	23 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 29	10	23 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 29	10	23 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11	11	23 W	160	5 50	
N. W. 11	11	23 W	160	5 50	
S. E. 11	11	23 W	160	5 50	
S. W. 11	11	33 W	160	5 50	
N. E. 11	11	23 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	11	23 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	11	23 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	11	23 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	11	23 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	11	23 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	11	23 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	11	23 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	7	24 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	7	24 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	7	24 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	7	24 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	8	24 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 11	8	24 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 11	8	24 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 11	8	24 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	11	24 W	160	5 50	
N. W. 11	11	24 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	11	24 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	11	24 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	7	25 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	7	25 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	7	25 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	7	25 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	7	25 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	7	25 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	7	25 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	7	25 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	8	25 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	8	25 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	8	25 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	8	25 W	190	5 00	
N. E. 11	9	25 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 11	9	25 W	160	5 75	
S. E. 11	9	25 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 11	9	25 W	160	5 50	
N. E. 29	9	25 W	160	5 00	} Near Routledge station on the C. P. R.
N. W. 29	9	25 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	9	25 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	9	25 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	7	26 W	160	6 00	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Brandon—Continued.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.	
				\$ cts.		
S. E. 29	7	26 W	160	6 00	Pipestone creek in this quarter section.	
N. W. 29	7	26 W	160	6 00		
N. E. 11	8	26 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 11	8	26 W	160	5 00		do do
S. E. 11	8	26 W	160	5 00		do do
N. E. 29	8	26 W	160	5 50		
N. W. 29	8	26 W	160	5 50		
S. E. 29	8	26 W	160	5 50		
S. W. 29	8	26 W	160	5 50		
N. E. 11	9	26 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 11	9	26 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 11	9	26 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 11	9	26 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 29	9	26 W	160	6 50		
N. W. 29	9	26 W	160	6 50		
S. E. 29	9	26 W	160	6 50		
S. W. 29	9	26 W	160	6 50		
N. E. 11	10	26 W	160	6 50	Near Virden—Less 9'63 C. P. R. right of way and deviation of highway.	
N. W. 11	10	26 W	160	7 00		
S. E. 11	10	26 W	160	7 00		
S. W. 11	10	26 W	160	6 50		
N. E. 29	10	26 W	160	8 50	2 miles from Virden—Less 6'75 acres C. P. R. right of way and deviation of highway.	
N. W. 29	10	26 W	160	9 00		
S. E. 29	10	26 W	160	9 00		
S. W. 29	10	26 W	160	9 00		
N. E. 29	7	27 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 29	7	27 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 29	7	27 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 29	7	27 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 11	8	27 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 11	8	27 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 11	8	27 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 11	8	27 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 29	8	27 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 29	8	27 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 29	8	27 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 29	8	27 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 29	8	27 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 29	8	27 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 29	9	27 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 29	9	27 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 29	9	27 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 29	9	27 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 29	9	27 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 29	9	27 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 29	10	27 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 29	10	27 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 29	10	27 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 29	10	27 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 11	10	27 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 11	10	27 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 11	10	27 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 11	10	27 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 11	11	27 W	160	6 50	Less 13'75 acres C. P. R. right of way. Hargrave station. Less 8'40 C. P. R. right of way and station grounds.	
N. W. 11	11	27 W	160	6 50		
S. E. 11	11	27 W	160	6 50		
S. W. 11	11	27 W	160	6 50		
N. E. 11	8	28 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 11	8	28 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 11	8	28 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 11	8	28 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 11	10	28 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 11	10	28 W	160	5 00		
S. E. 11	10	28 W	160	5 00		
S. W. 11	10	28 W	160	5 00		
N. E. 29	10	28 W	160	5 00		
N. W. 29	10	28 W	160	5 00		



List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Brandon—Continued.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
S. E. 29	10	28 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	10	28 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	11	26 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 11	11	26 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 11	11	26 W	160	10 00	About 3 miles from Virden.
S. W. 11	11	26 W	160	10 00	do do
N. E. 29	11	26 W	160	7 00	About 4 miles from Hargrave station.
N. W. 29	11	26 W	160	7 00	
S. E. 29	11	26 W	160	7 00	
S. W. 29	11	26 W	160	7 00	
N. E. 11	12	26 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	12	26 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	12	26 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	12	26 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	11	27 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	11	27 W	160	5 50	
S. E. 29	11	27 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	11	27 W	160	5 50	
N. E. 11	12	27 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	12	27 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	12	27 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	12	27 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	11	28 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	11	28 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 11	11	28 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	11	28 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	11	28 W	160	5 00	Near Elkhorn station, C.P.R.
N. W. 29	11	28 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	11	28 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	11	28 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	12	28 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 11	12	28 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 11	12	28 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 11	12	28 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11	12	29 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	12	29 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	12	29 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	12	29 W	160	5 00	
Pt. N. 11	10	19 W			This half-section is subdivided into blocks or parcels, of which the following will be offered. A plan of the subdivision will be produced at the sale.
Block 1	10	19 W	5 07	60 00	
2	10	19 W	4 98	50 00	
3	10	19 W	5 03	40 00	
4	10	19 W	5 03	40 00	
5	10	19 W	5 03	40 00	
6	10	19 W	5 03	40 00	
7	10	19 W	5 03	40 00	
8	10	19 W	4 53	50 00	
9	10	19 W	4 53	50 00	
10	10	19 W	5 03	40 00	
11	10	19 W	5 03	40 00	
12	10	19 W	5 03	35 00	
13	10	19 W	5 03	35 00	
14	10	19 W	5 03	35 00	
15	10	19 W	5 15	30 00	
16	10	19 W	5 11	25 00	
17	10	19 W	5 12	20 00	
18	10	19 W	4 10	25 00	
19	10	19 W	4 50	20 00	
20	10	19 W	4 50	20 00	
21	10	19 W	4 50	20 00	
22	10	19 W	4 50	20 00	
23	10	19 W	4 50	20 00	
24	10	19 W	4 05	30 00	
25	10	19 W	4 05	30 00	
26	10	19 W	4 50	25 00	
27	10	19 W	4 50	25 00	
28	10	19 W	4 50	20 00	
29	10	19 W	4 50	20 00	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Brandon—*Concluded.*

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
30.....	10	19 W	4.50	\$ cts. 20 00	
36.....	10	19 W	40.00	20 00	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Winnipeg.

N. E. 11.....	2	1 E	160	7 00	} Near Letellier station.
N. W. 11.....	2	1 E	160	7 00	
S. E. 11.....	2	1 E	160	7 00	
S. W. 11.....	2	1 E	160	7 00	
N. E. 29.....	2	1 E	160	5 50	
N. W. 29.....	2	1 E	160	6 00	
S. E. 29.....	2	1 E	160	6 00	
S. W. 29.....	2	1 E	160	6 00	
N. E. 11.....	3	1 E	160	7 00	
N. W. 11.....	3	1 E	160	7 00	
S. E. 11.....	3	1 E	160	7 00	} Government drain through this quarter section. Near St. Jean station.
S. W. 11.....	3	1 E	160	7 00	
N. E. 29.....	3	1 E	160	6 00	
N. W. 29.....	3	1 E	160	6 00	
S. E. 29.....	3	1 E	160	6 00	
S. W. 29.....	3	1 E	160	6 00	
N. E. 29.....	3	1 E	160	6 00	
N. W. 29.....	3	1 E	160	6 00	
S. E. 29.....	3	1 E	160	6 00	
S. W. 29.....	3	1 E	160	5 50	
N. E. 29.....	4	1 E	160	6 00	} Near Morris.
N. W. 29.....	4	1 E	160	6 00	
S. E. 29.....	4	1 E	160	6 00	
S. W. 29.....	4	1 E	160	6 00	
N. E. 29.....	5	1 E	160	7 00	
N. W. 29.....	5	1 E	160	8 00	
S. E. 29.....	5	1 E	160	7 00	
S. W. 29.....	5	1 E	160	6 00	
N. E. 11.....	7	1 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.....	7	1 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.....	7	1 E	160	5 00	} Less 6.70 acres for right of way of C.P.R. Near Osborne station.
S. W. 11.....	7	1 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.....	7	1 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.....	7	1 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.....	7	1 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.....	7	1 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.....	13	1 E	160	6 00	
N. W. 11.....	13	1 E	160	6 50	
S. E. 11.....	13	1 E	160	6 50	
S. W. 11.....	13	1 E	160	6 50	
N. E. 29.....	13	1 E	160	6 00	} Near Stonewall station.
N. W. 29.....	13	1 E	160	6 00	
S. E. 29.....	13	1 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.....	13	1 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.....	13	1 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.....	13	1 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.....	13	1 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.....	13	1 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.....	1	2 E	160	6 00	
N. W. 29.....	1	2 E	120	6 00	
S. E. 29.....	1	2 E	160	6 00	} L. S. 13, already disposed of. Near town of Emerson.
S. W. 29.....	1	2 E	160	6 00	
N. E. 11.....	3	2 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.....	3	2 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.....	3	2 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.....	3	2 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 21.....	3	2 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 21.....	3	2 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.....	4	2 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.....	4	2 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.....	4	2 E	160	5 00	} Rosseau river runs through this section.
S. W. 29.....	4	2 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.....	8	2 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.....	8	2 E	160	5 00	

LIST of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Winnipeg—Continued.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
S. E. 1/4 11.....	8	2 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11.....	8	2 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29.....	8	2 E	160	7 00	La Salle river touches this quarter section. Near La Salle station.
N. W. 1/4 29.....	8	2 E	154	7 00	That part of L. S. 14 (about 6 acres) lying north of La Salle river already disposed of. Near La Salle station.
S. E. 1/4 29.....	8	2 E	160	7 00	La Salle river through west side of this quarter section. Near La Salle station.
S. W. 1/4 29.....	8	2 E	160	7 00	
N. W. 1/4 11.....	9	2 E	158 60	5 50	
S. W. 1/4 11.....	9	2 E	158 60	5 50	About 3 miles from La Salle station.
N. E. 1/4 29.....	9	2 E	160	6 00	
N. W. 1/4 29.....	9	2 E	160	6 00	
S. E. 1/4 29.....	9	2 E	160	6 00	
S. W. 1/4 29.....	9	2 E	160	6 00	
N. E. 1/4 29.....	11	2 E	160	12 00	At Bergen station, public highway 1 1/2 chains wide reserved.
N. W. 1/4 29.....	11	2 E	160	12 00	At Bergen station.
N. E. 1/4 29.....	12	2 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 29.....	12	2 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 29.....	12	2 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 29.....	12	2 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29.....	13	2 E	160	6 50	Less 4 82 acres for right of way of Stonewall branch of C.P.R. Near Stonewall station.
N. W. 1/4 29.....	13	2 E	160	7 00	Less 5 37 acres for right of way of Stonewall branch of C.P.R. Near Stonewall station.
S. E. 1/4 29.....	13	2 E	160	5 00	Less 1 19 acres for right of way of Stonewall branch of C.P.R. Near Stonewall station.
S. W. 1/4 29.....	13	2 E	160	5 00	Less 63 acre for right of way of Stonewall branch of C.P.R. Near Stonewall station.
S. E. 1/4 11.....	14	2 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11.....	14	2 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 20.....	14	2 E	160	6 00	
N. W. 1/4 29.....	14	2 E	160	6 00	
S. W. 1/4 29.....	14	2 E	160	6 00	
N. E. 1/4 11.....	16	2 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11.....	16	2 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 11.....	16	2 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11.....	16	2 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 11.....	1	3 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11.....	1	3 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 11.....	1	3 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 11.....	1	3 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29.....	1	3 E	160	5 50	Near Emerson.
S. E. 1/4 29.....	1	3 E	160	5 50	do
N. E. 1/4 29.....	2	3 E	160 36	5 00	Less 6 34 acres for right of way, Pembina branch of C.P.R. Near Dominion city.
N. W. 1/4 29.....	2	3 E	160 28	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 29.....	2	3 E	160 36	5 00	Less 6 acres for right of way, Pembina branch of C.P.R. Near Dominion city.
S. W. 1/4 29.....	2	3 E	160 28	5 00	Less 13 acres for right of way, Pembina branch of C.P.R. Near Dominion city.
N. E. 1/4 29.....	4	3 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 29.....	4	3 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 29.....	4	3 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 1/4 29.....	4	3 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 29.....	1	4 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 29.....	1	4 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 29.....	1	4 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 1/4 11.....	2	4 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 1/4 11.....	2	4 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 1/4 11.....	2	4 E	160	5 00	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Winnipeg—Continued.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
S. W. 11.	2	4 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	2	4 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	2	4 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	12	4 E	160	5 00	} Near Bird's Hill station.
S. W. 11.	12	4 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	15	4 E	138.86	5 00	} Medicine creek in this quarter section.
W. of S. E. 11.	15	4 E	80	6 00	
S. W. 11.	15	4 E	155.10	5 00	do do
N. E. 29.	15	4 E	150.50	5 00	} Netley creek do
N. W. 29.	15	4 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	15	4 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	15	4 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	7	4 E	160	5 00	} Near Niverville station.
N. W. 29.	7	4 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	7	4 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	7	4 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	8	4 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.	8	4 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	8	4 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	8	4 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	9	4 E	160	5 00	} Near St. Norbert station.
N. W. 11.	9	4 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	9	4 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	9	4 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	9	4 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.	9	4 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	9	4 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	9	4 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	7	5 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	7	5 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	7	5 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	7	5 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	10	5 E	159.75	6 00	
N. W. 11.	10	5 E	159.75	6 00	
S. E. 11.	10	5 E	159.75	5 00	
S. W. 11.	10	5 E	159.75	5 00	
N. E. 11.	11	5 E	160	6 00	
N. W. 11.	11	5 E	160	6 00	
S. E. 11.	11	5 E	160	6 00	
S. W. 11.	11	5 E	160	6 00	
S. W. 29.	11	5 E	160	5 00	} Near Oak Bank post office.
N. W. 29.	11	5 E	120	5 00	
S. E. 2.	11	5 E	160	5 00	} Legal subdivision 12 already disposed of.
S. W. 2.	11	5 E	160	6 00	
N. E. 11.	13	5 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	13	5 E	120	5 00	} Legal subdivision 13 not available, being in outer two miles of St. Clements.
S. E. 11.	13	5 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	13	5 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	7	6 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	7	6 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	7	6 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	7	6 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.	7	6 E	160	6 00	
S. E. 29.	7	6 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	7	6 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	11	6 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.	11	6 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	11	6 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	11	6 E	160	5 50	
N. E. 29.	13	6 E	160	5 00	} About three miles from Tyndal station, C. P. R.
N. W. 29.	13	6 E	120	5 00	
S. E. 29.	13	6 E	160	5 50	} Legal subdivision 13 not available, being an Indian reserve.
S. W. 29.	13	6 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	6	7 E	160	5 00	

List of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Winnipeg—Continued.

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
N. W. 29	6	7 E	160	\$ 5 00	
S. E. 29	6	7 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	6	7 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	7	7 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	7	7 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	7	7 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	7	7 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	6	8 E	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	6	8 E	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	6	8 E	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	6	8 E	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	6	1 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	6	1 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	6	1 W	160	6 00	Scratching river in this section.
S. W. 11	6	1 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 29	13	1 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	13	1 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	13	1 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	13	1 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	14	1 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	14	1 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	14	1 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	14	1 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	6	2 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	6	2 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	6	2 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	6	2 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	13	2 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	13	2 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	13	2 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	13	2 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	13	2 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	13	2 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	13	2 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	13	2 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	14	2 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	14	2 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11	14	2 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	14	2 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	6	3 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11	6	3 W	150	5 00	
S. E. 11	6	3 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11	6	3 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	6	3 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 29	6	3 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 29	6	3 W	130	10 00	
S. W. 29	6	3 W	160	10 00	
N. E. 29	11	3 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29	11	3 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29	11	3 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29	11	3 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11	6	4 W	160	10 00	
N. W. 11	6	4 W	160	10 00	
S. E. 11	6	W	160	10 00	
S. W. 11	6	W	160	10 00	
N. E. 32	6	4 W	159 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 00	Highway $1\frac{1}{2}$ chains wide reserved.
N. W. 32	6	4 W	159 $\frac{45}{100}$	12 00	
S. E. 32	6	4 W	160	13 00	
S. W. 32	6	4 W	160	13 00	
N. E. 29	7	4 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 29	7	4 W	160	6 00	Near Barnsley station, M. and S. W. railway.
S. E. 29	7	4 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 29	7	4 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29	10	4 W	160 $\frac{19}{100}$	5 00	
N. W. 29	10	4 W	160 $\frac{19}{100}$	5 00	
S. E. 29	10	4 W	160 $\frac{25}{100}$	5 00	
S. W. 29	10	4 W	160 $\frac{25}{100}$	5 00	

LIST of school lands to be offered for sale by public auction at Winnipeg—*Concluded.*

Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Upset Price.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
N. E. 11.	6	5 W	160	9 00	
N. W. 11.	6	5 W	160	9 00	
S. E. 11.	6	5 W	160	9 00	
S. W. 11.	6	5 W	160	9 00	
N. E. 11.	7	5 W	160	6 00	
N. W. 11.	7	5 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 11.	7	5 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 11.	7	5 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 11.	8	5 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	8	5 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	8	5 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	8	5 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	11	5 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	11	5 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	11	5 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	11	5 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	6	6 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	6	6 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	6	6 W	160	6 00	
S. W. 11.	6	6 W	160	6 00	
N. E. 29.	6	6 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.	6	6 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	6	6 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	6	6 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	6	7 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	6	7 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	6	7 W	160	5 50	
S. W. 11.	6	7 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 29.	6	7 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 29.	6	7 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 29.	6	7 W	160	5 50	
S. W. 29.	6	7 W	160	5 50	
N. E. 29.	20	28 W	160	5 50	
N. W. 29.	20	28 W	160	6 00	
S. E. 29.	20	28 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 29.	20	28 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	11	3 W	160	5 00	
N. W. 11.	11	3 W	160	5 00	
S. E. 11.	11	3 W	160	5 00	
S. W. 11.	11	3 W	160	5 00	
N. E. 11.	11	4 E	160	9 00	
S. E. 11.	11	4 E	160	9 00	
S. W. 11.	11	4 E	160	9 00	
S. W. 29.	10	6 E	160	6 00	

R. aux Ilets du Bois in this section.

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## COPIES

(37)

Of documents relating to the negotiations at the Conference recently held at Washington between the delegates from the Canadian Government and the Secretary of State of the United States respecting the extension and development of trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and other matters.

OTTAWA, 16th March, 1892.

*Sir Julian Pauncefote to the Governor General.*

29th September, 1891.

I have been informed to-day by the acting secretary of state that Mr. Blaine will not return to Washington until the end of October, and that in order to enable him to take part in it, the proposed conference between Canada and the United States, respecting reciprocal trade relations, should be postponed to a later date.

The foregoing has been repeated to London. Will your excellency inform me whether the dominion government approves this proposal?

PAUNCEFOTE.

*Lord Stanley to Sir Julian Pauncefote.*

1st October, 1891.

The Canadian government is quite willing to suit the convenience of the United States government respecting the date of the proposed conference, but, as parliament will meet again soon after the Christmas holidays, this government would prefer that it should take place before that period.

STANLEY.

*Sir Julian Pauncefote to the Governor General.*

10th January, 1892.

Secretary of state informs me in a private letter received last night in which he "begs that it may not become a public affair as it did before" and he is now ready to receive "the Canadian gentlemen."

He said to-day in conversation that he wished the discussion to be private and informal as originally proposed, but that he desired to put no limit on the questions to be discussed.

The foregoing has also been sent to the secretary of state for foreign affairs.

PAUNCEFOTE.

*Lord Stanley to Sir Julian Pauncefote.*

13th January, 1892.

Your telegram of 10th instant. Ministers are and will be occupied in their several provinces until about 5th of next month as our bye-elections are going on.

As Mr. Blaine proposes, they could meet on 10th February. Will that be suitable to him? We cannot prevent movements of ministers becoming known, nor,

if questions should be asked, can we avoid subsequent communication to parliament of general results of interview, but all possible effect will be given to Mr. Blaine's wish for privacy.

STANLEY.

*Sir Julian Pauncefote to Lord Stanley.*

1st February, 1892.

Your telegram of January 13th. Mr. Blaine has intimated to me that he will be prepared on the tenth to receive the Canadian delegates.

PAUNCEFOTE.

*Sir Julian Pauncefote to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

WASHINGTON, 2nd February, 1892.

MY LORD,—With reference to my telegram of yesterday I have the honour to enclose copy of a note which on the receipt of your excellency's telegram of the 13th ult. I addressed to Mr. Blaine on the subject of the date for the arrival in Washington of the Canadian delegates together with a copy of a note which I have received from him in reply.

I have, &c.,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

WASHINGTON, 14th January, 1892.

DEAR MR. BLAINE,—I informed Lord Stanley of your readiness to receive the delegation from Canada and your desire "that it may not become a public affair as it did before."

Lord Stanley has replied that owing to bye-elections now going on, the dominion ministers will be occupied in the provinces until about the second week of next month. But they could be in Washington on the 10th of February if that date would suit your convenience. His excellency adds that the dominion government, while giving all possible effect to your wish for privacy, cannot prevent the movements of ministers being known or avoid answering questions which may subsequently be asked in parliament respecting the general results of the decision.

Will you kindly inform me whether it will be agreeable to you to receive the delegation on the 10th of February?

I am, &c.,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 1st February, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR JULIAN,—I have to advise you that, in accordance with your request, we will receive the gentlemen from Canada who wish to discuss reciprocity between the two countries, on the 10th instant. It must be kept constantly in mind that the meeting is to be altogether an informal one.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

OTTAWA, ONT., 24th February, 1892.

Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE,  
G.C.M.G., K.C.B., &c., &c.  
Washington.

MY DEAR SIR JULIAN,—The time is at hand when we shall be asked in parliament to state the nature and result of our trade negotiations at Washington, and the negotiations for reconsidering the treaty of 1888, so as to have free fish established as an equivalent for commercial privileges to United States fishing vessels, as well as the results relating to the boundary, fishery regulations, wrecking and salvage, etc.



Our delegates understood you to give Mr. Blaine's view on the subject of publicity—that there was no occasion for secrecy as to anything that had transpired.

Pardon me for troubling you, but I wish to be sure, before making any statement about it, whether we are precisely correct on this point.

We have so far refrained from saying anything to the press except that we had been very courteously received.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir Julian, yours sincerely,  
JNO. S. D. THOMPSON.

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, 27th February, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,—Immediately upon receipt of your letter this morning I wrote to Mr. Blaine a note in which I enclosed your letter and begged him to confirm his previous verbal assurance that he desired that no restriction should be imposed on your public utterances respecting the results of our meetings here. I send you a copy of his reply from which you will see that he adheres to that view, and that you are quite free to speak as openly as you like on the subject.

I remain, my dear Sir John, yours sincerely,  
JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

17 MADISON PLACE, WASHINGTON, 27th February, 1892.

Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

MY DEAR SIR JULIAN,—There was nothing which occurred at our conference that Sir John Thompson cannot fully speak of in parliament or elsewhere.

I shall assume the right to do the same thing here at the proper time.

The conference was very frank. Neither party said anything which should cause them to desire secrecy.

Yours very truly,  
JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE FOLLOWING PROPOSALS (MARKED A, B, C AND D) WERE SUBMITTED BY THE  
CANADIAN MINISTERS.

A.

As regards the boundary line between Alaska and Canada,

It is proposed that a reference to some impartial authority be made by Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of ascertaining and deciding finally the true boundary, regard being had to the treaties relating to the subject, and likewise to the case which may be presented by either government and to the testimony which may be adduced as to the physical features and conditions of that country.

Also that a commission of four experts be appointed, forthwith, to report to the governments of Great Britain and the United States as to the best and most convenient mode of delimiting the boundary as established by the award to be made under the foregoing article; the commission to have authority to recommend, as an alternative, the adoption of a conventional boundary, if they, or any of them, find a conventional boundary likely to avoid serious inconveniences in the delimitation, and otherwise compatible with the interests of both countries.

B.

It is proposed that a commission of two experts shall be appointed, one by the government of Great Britain and one by the government of the United States, to consider and report to their respective governments (either jointly or severally) as

to the restrictions and regulations which should be adopted on the following subjects:—

1st. The prevention of purse-seining in the territorial waters of the United States and Canada, respectively, and also in waters outside the territorial limits of either country.

2nd. The prevention of other destructive modes of fishing in inland waters contiguous to the United States and Canada.

3rd. The prevention of the polluting and obstructing of such contiguous waters, to the detriment of the fisheries and navigation.

4th. The close seasons which should be enforced and observed in such contiguous waters by the inhabitants of both countries.

5th. On the subject of restocking and replenishing such waters with fish ova and the means by which fish life may be therein preserved and increased.

### C.

It is proposed that United States vessels and wrecking appliances may render aid and assistance to American and other vessels and property wrecked, disabled, or in distress in the waters of Canada contiguous to the United States; and that Canadian vessels and wrecking appliances may render aid and assistance to Canadian and other vessels and property wrecked, disabled, or in distress in the waters of the United States contiguous to the Dominion of Canada.

Also that aid and assistance shall include all necessary towing and that nothing in the coasting or customs laws of either country shall apply to vessels and wrecking appliances while actually employed in rendering such aid and assistance in such a manner as would restrict the salvaging operations of such vessels and appliances.

### D.

It is proposed that in the United States and Canada, all duties shall be removed from fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil), and from fish oil, whale oil, seal oil and other products of fish being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States and Canada, as well as from the casks, barrels, kegs, cans and other usual and necessary coverings containing all or any of the products above mentioned; and that while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into the United States without duty by British subjects, the privilege of entering the ports, bays and harbours of the coasts of Canada shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses free of charge for the following purposes, namely:—

1st. The purchase of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits.

2nd. Trans-shipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance.

3rd. Shipping of crews.

The like privileges to be given to fishing vessels of Canada on the Atlantic coasts of the United States while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into Canada without duty by American citizens.

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THE FOLLOWING PROPOSALS MARKED E, F, G AND H, WERE SUBMITTED, SUBSEQUENTLY, BY SECRETARY BLAINE AND AGREED TO BY THE CANADIAN MINISTERS.

### E.

It is agreed that a joint survey be made of the territory adjacent to the boundary line of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada between the territory of Alaska and the province of British Columbia and the North-West Territory of Canada, from the latitude of 54° 40' north, to the point where said boundary line encounters the 141st degree of west longitude, with a view to the ascertainment of the facts and data necessary to the permanent delimitation of

said boundary line in accordance with the spirit and intent of the existing treaties in regard to it between Great Britain and Russia and between the United States and Russia.

Application will be made without delay to the respective legislative bodies for the appropriations necessary for the prosecution of the survey, and the commissions to be appointed by the two governments shall meet within two months after said appropriations shall have been made, and shall proceed as soon as practicable thereafter to the active discharge of their joint duties. The commissions shall complete the survey and submit a final report thereof within two years from the date of their first meeting.

The commissions shall, so far as they may be able to agree, make a joint report to each of the two governments, and they shall also report, either jointly or severally, to each Government on any points upon which they may be unable to agree. The two governments shall pay the expenses of their respective commissions.

The two governments agree that, as soon as practicable after the report of the commissions shall have been received, they will proceed to consider and permanently establish the boundary line in question.

#### F.

It is proposed that a commission of two experts shall be appointed, one by the government of the United States and one by the government of Great Britain to consider and to report to their respective governments (either jointly or severally) as to the restrictions and regulations which should be adopted on the following subjects:

1st. The prevention of destructive methods of fishing in the territorial and contiguous waters of the United States and Canada respectively, and also in the waters outside the territorial limits of either country.

2nd. The prevention of the polluting and obstructing of such contiguous waters to the detriment of the fisheries and navigation.

3rd. The close seasons which should be enforced and observed in such waters by the inhabitants of both countries.

4th. On the subject of re-stocking and replenishing such contiguous waters with fish ova and the means by which fish life may be therein preserved and increased.

#### G.

It is understood on the part of the government of the United States that under the Act of Congress, approved 24th May, 1890, relating to vessels wrecked or disabled in the waters conterminous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada, the aid and assistance provided for in said act includes all necessary towing incident to said aid and assistance, and that nothing in the coasting and customs laws restricts the salvaging operations of such vessels and their appliances.

Should the Canadian government enact legislation similar to the act cited, the secretary of the treasury will issue the necessary instructions to secure the privileges above stated.

(PUBLIC—No. 131.)

An act to amend an act entitled "An Act to Aid Vessels Wrecked or Disabled in the waters conterminous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada," approved 19th June, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That an act entitled "An Act to aid vessels wrecked or disabled in the waters conterminous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada," approved June 19th, 1878, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that the same will read as follows:

"That Canadian vessels and wrecking appurtenance may render aid and assistance to Canadian or other vessels and property wrecked, disabled, or in distress in

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the waters of the United States contiguous to the dominion of Canada: Provided, that this act shall not take effect until proclamation by the President of the United States that the privilege of aiding American or other vessels and property wrecked, disabled, or in distress in Canadian waters contiguous to the United States has been extended by the government of the dominion of Canada to American vessels and wrecking appliances of all descriptions. This act shall be construed to apply to the Welland Canal, the canal and the improvement of the waters between Lake Erie and Lake Huron and to the waters of the Saint Mary's River and Canal: And provided further, that this act shall cease to be in force from and after the date of the proclamation of the President of the United States to the effect that said reciprocal privilege has been withdrawn, revoked, or rendered inoperative by the said government of the dominion of Canada."

Approved, May 24th, 1890.

#### H.

It is agreed that the governments of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada will, with as little delay as possible, appoint two commissioners to determine upon a method of more accurately marking the boundary line between the two countries in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay in front of and adjacent to Eastport, in the state of Maine, and to place buoys or fix such other boundary marks as they may determine to be necessary.

(38)

## CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 16th March, 1892.

HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL,  
Acting Minister of Customs, Ottawa.

SIR,—Statements are handed you herewith of the quantity of pig iron manufactured in Canada upon which bounties are claimed, the names of claimants and amount paid in each case, which are required under terms of the Act to be laid before the House of Commons.

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

W. G. PARMELEE,  
*Commissioner.*

STATEMENT of amounts paid for claims for bounty on pig iron manufactured in the Dominion, showing quantities claimed upon and names of claimants, for the year 1890-91.

When paid.	Number of Tons.	Amount paid.	To whom paid.
		\$ cts.	
July 11, 1890.....	1,642·0064	1,642 03	Londonderry Iron Co. (Limited).
do 11, 1890.....	862·0666	862 33	John McDougall & Co.
Aug. 4, 1890.....	1,444·0592	1,444 29	Londonderry Iron Co. (Limited).
Sept. 3, 1890.....	1,395·0480	1,395 24	do do
do 11, 1890.....	179·1220	179 61	Geo. McDougall.
Oct. 4, 1890.....	177·1940	177 97	do
do 4, 1890.....	775·0752	775 38	Londonderry Iron Co. (Limited).
Nov. 3, 1890.....	1,693·0656	1,693 33	do do
do 7, 1890.....	193·0640	193 32	Geo. McDougall.
Dec. 5, 1890.....	1,452·0160	1,452 08	Londonderry Iron Co. (Limited).
do 9, 1890.....	155·0542	155 27	Geo. McDougall.
Jan. 7, 1891.....	1,574·0432	1,574 22	Londonderry Iron Co. (Limited).
do 7, 1891.....	990·1000	990 50	John McDougall & Co.
do 8, 1891.....	158·0785	158 39	Geo. McDougall.
Feb. 4, 1891.....	1,562·1248	1,562 62	Londonderry Iron Co. (Limited).
March 7, 1891.....	1,686·0432	1,686 21	do do
do 7, 1891.....	174·1710	174 85	Geo. McDougall.
April 4, 1891.....	1,073·1500	1,073 75	John McDougall & Co.
do 6, 1891.....	443·0256	443 13	Londonderry Iron Co. (Limited).
do 6, 1891.....	159·0857	159 42	Geo. McDougall.
May 4, 1891.....	128·1376	128 69	Londonderry Iron Co. (Limited).
do 4, 1891.....	177·1655	177 83	Canada Iron Furnace Co. (Limited).
June 3, 1891.....	2,052·1184	2,052 59	Londonderry Iron Co. (Limited).
Total, 1890-91.....	20,153·0147	20,153 05	

**TOTAL amount of bounty paid on pig iron for the year 1890-91.**

	Number of Tons.	Amount paid.
		\$ cts.
Londonderry Iron Co. (Limited).....	15,849·1632	15,849 81
John McDougall & Co.....	2,926·1166	2,926 58
Geo. McDougall.....	1,198·1694	1,198 83
do for Canada Iron Furnace Co. (Limited).....	177·1655	177 83

*Vide* Sessional Paper No. 67, 1891.

**STATEMENT of amounts paid for claims for bounty on pig iron manufactured in the Dominion, showing quantities claimed upon and names of claimants, as well as amounts paid in each case, from 1st July, 1891, to 4th March, 1892.**

When paid.	Number of Tons.	Amount paid.	To whom paid.
		\$ cts.	
July 7, 1891.....	1,819·1104	1,819 55	Londonderry Iron Co. (Limited).
do 7, 1891.....	554·1000	554 50	John McDougall & Co.
Aug. 5, 1891.....	2,041·0736	2,041 36	Londonderry Iron Co. (Limited).
Sept. 4, 1891.....	1,880·1296	1,880 65	do do
Oct. 8, 1891.....	243·0666	243 33	John McDougall & Co.
do 10, 1891.....	1,863·1024	1,863 51	Londonderry Iron Co. (Limited).
Nov. 4, 1891.....	2,042·0416	2,042 21	do do
Dec. 4, 1891.....	2,428·1216	2,428 61	do do
Jan. 4, 1892.....	2,530·1840	2,530 92	do do
do 7, 1892.....	666·1190	666 59	John McDougall & Co.
Feb. 3, 1892.....	2,429·1456	2,429 72	Londonderry Iron Co. (Limited).
March 4, 1892.....	2,314·0848	2,314 42	do do
<b>Total, 1891-92.....</b>	<b>20,815·0792</b>	<b>20,815 37</b>	

**Total amount of bounty on pig iron paid to the Londonderry Iron Co. (Limited) for the year 1891-92, up to March 4th, 1892 :**

	Tons.	Amount.
1891-92.....	19,350·1936	\$19,350 95

**Total amount of bounty on pig iron paid to John McDougall & Co. for the year 1891-92, up to March 4th, 1892 :**

	Tons.	Amount.
1891-92.....	1,464·0856	\$1,464 42

# RETURN

(46)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 14th March, 1892;—For a copy of the judgment of the Supreme Court in the appeal case of Barrett vs. the City of Winnipeg, commonly known as the “Manitoba School case.”

By order.

J. C. PATTERSON,

*Secretary of State.*

OTTAWA, 17th March, 1892.

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## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, the twenty-eighth day of October, A.D. 1891.

PRESENT :

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM JOHNSTONE RITCHIE, Knight, Chief Justice,  
do Mr. Justice STRONG,  
do Mr. Justice FOURNIER,  
do Mr. Justice TASCHEREAU,  
do Mr. Justice PATTERSON.

In the matter of an application to quash by-laws 480 and 483 of the city of Winnipeg.

Between

JOHN KELLY BARRETT,

*(Applicant) Appellant;*

And

THE CITY OF WINNIPEG,

*Respondents.*

The appeal of the above-named appellant from the order of the court of queen's bench for the province of Manitoba in banc pronounced on the second day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, affirming the order of Mr. Justice Killam made in this matter the twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, dismissing with costs the summons to quash by-laws 480 and 483 of the city of Winnipeg, granted herein on the seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, having come on for hearing on the twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth days of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, before this court, in the presence of counsel as well for the appellant as for the respondents, whereupon and upon hearing what was alleged by counsel aforesaid this court was pleased to direct that the said appeal should stand over for judgment, and the same coming on this day for judgment, this court did order and adjudge that the said appeal should be and the same was allowed, and that the said orders of the court of queen's bench for the province of Manitoba in banc and of Mr. Justice Killam should be and the same were respectively set aside

and reversed, and that the said by-laws of the city of Winnipeg, numbered 480 and 483 should be and the same were quashed.

And this court did further order and adjudge that the said respondents should and do pay to the said appellant his costs incurred as well in the said court of Queen's bench for the province of Manitoba as in this court.

#### JUDGMENTS.

SIR W. J. RITCHIE, C.J.

This is an application to quash two by-laws of the municipal corporation of the city of Winnipeg, which were passed for levying a rate for municipal and school purposes in that city for the year 1890, and they assess all real and personal property in the city for such purpose. It is asked that these by-laws be quashed for illegality on the following, among other grounds: That because by the said by-laws the amounts to be levied for school purposes for the protestant and Roman catholic schools are united, and one rate levied upon protestants and Roman catholics alike for the whole sum.

The state of education in Manitoba, and the relation of the catholic church in connection therewith is thus shown by the affidavit of Archbishop Taché, which is in no way contradicted. He says:—

“I, Alexander Taché, of the town of St. Boniface, in the county of Selkirk and province of Manitoba, archbishop of the Roman catholic ecclesiastical province of St. Boniface, make oath and say:

“1. That I have been a resident continuously of that country since eighteen hundred and forty-five as a priest in the Roman catholic church, and as bishop thereof since the year eighteen hundred and fifty, and now am the archbishop and metropolitan of the said church, and who is personally aware of the truth of the matters he alleges.

“2. Prior to the passage of the act of the dominion of Canada passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of her majesty queen Victoria, chapter three, known as the Manitoba Act and prior to the order in council issued in pursuance thereof, there existed in the territory now constituting the province of Manitoba a number of effective schools for children.

“3. These schools were denominational schools, some of them being regulated and controlled by the Roman catholic church, and others by various protestant denominations.

“4. The means necessary for the support of the Roman catholic schools were supplied to some extent by school fees paid by some of the parents of the children who attended the schools and the rest was paid out of the funds of the church, contributed by its members.

“5. During the period referred to, Roman catholics had no interest in or control over the schools of the protestant denominations and the members of the protestant denominations had no interest in or control over the schools of Roman catholics. There were no public schools in the sense of state schools. The members of the Roman catholic church supported the schools of their own church for the benefit of Roman catholic children, and were not under obligation to and did not contribute to the support of any other schools.

“6. In the matter of education, therefore, during the period referred to, Roman catholics were as a matter of custom and practice separate from the rest of the community, and their schools were all conducted according to the distinctive views and beliefs of Roman catholics as herein set forth.

“7. Roman catholic schools have always formed an integral part of the work of the Roman catholic church. That church has always considered the education of the children of Roman catholic parents as coming peculiarly within its jurisdiction. The school in the view of the Roman catholic is in a large measure the “children's church,” and wholly incomplete and largely abortive if religious exercises be excluded from it. The church has always insisted upon its children



receiving their education in schools conducted under the supervision of the church, and upon them being trained in the doctrines and faith of the church. In education the Roman catholic church attaches very great importance to the spiritual culture of the child, and regards all education unaccompanied by instruction in its religious aspects as possibly detrimental and not beneficial to children. With this regard the church requires that all teachers of children shall not only be members of the church, but shall be thoroughly imbued with its principles and faith; shall recognize its spiritual authority and conform to its directions. It also requires that such books be used in the schools, with regard to certain subjects, as shall combine religious instruction with these subjects, and this applies peculiarly to all history and philosophy.

"8. The church regards the schools provided for by 'The Public Schools Act,' and being chapter 38 of the statutes passed in the reign of her majesty queen Victoria, in the fifty-third year of her reign, as unfit for the purpose of educating their children, and the children of Roman catholic parents will not attend such schools. Rather than countenance such schools, Roman catholics will revert to the system of operation previous to the Manitoba Act, and will establish, support and maintain schools in accordance with their principles and faith as aforementioned.

"10. The effect of 'The Public Schools Act' will be to establish public schools in every part of Manitoba where the population is sufficient for the purpose of a school, and to supply in this manner education to children free of charge to them or their parents further than their share, in common with other members of the community, of the amounts levied under and by virtue of the provisions contained in the act.

"11. In case Roman catholics revert to the system in operation previous to the Manitoba Act, they will be brought in direct competition with the said public schools. Owing to the fact that the public schools will be maintained at public expense, and the Roman catholic schools by school fees and private subscription, the latter will labour under serious disadvantage. They will be unable to afford inducements and benefits to children to attend such schools equal to those afforded by public schools, although they would be perfectly able to compete with any or all schools unaided by law-enforced support.

"12. When in the foregoing paragraphs I speak of the faith or belief of the Roman catholic church, I speak not only for myself and the church in its corporate capacity, but for its members."

It must be assumed that in legislating with reference to a constitution for Manitoba, the Dominion parliament were well acquainted with the conditions of the country to which they were about to give a constitution; and they must have known full well that at that time there were no schools established by law, religious or secular, public or sectarian. In such a state of affairs, and having reference to the condition of the population, and the deep interest felt and strong opinions entertained on the subject of separate schools, it cannot be supposed that the legislature had not its attention more particularly directed to the educational institutions of Manitoba, and more especially to the schools then in practical operation, their constitution, their mode of support, and peculiar character in matters of religious instruction. To have overlooked considerations of this kind is to impute to parliament a degree of short-sightedness and indifference, which in view of the discussions relating to separate schools which had taken place in the older provinces or some of them, and to the extreme vigilance with which educational questions are scanned and the importance attached to them, more particularly by the catholic church, as testified to by Monseigneur Taché, cannot, to my mind, be for a moment entertained. Read in the light of considerations such as these, must we not conclude that the legislature well weighed its language, and intended that every word it used should have force and effect?

The British North America Act confers on the local legislature the exclusive power to make laws in relation to education, provided nothing in such laws shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools,

which any class of persons had by law in the province at the union ; but the Manitoba Act goes much farther and declares, that nothing in such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools, which any class of persons had by law or practice in the province at the union. We are now practically asked to reject the words " or practice " and construe the statute as if they had not been used, and to read this restrictive clause out of the statute as being inapplicable to the existing state of things in Manitoba at the union, whereas on the contrary, I think, by the insertion of the words " or practice," it was made practically applicable to the condition at that time of the educational institutions, which were, unquestionably and solely, as the evidence shows, of a denominational character. It is clear as at the time of the passing of the Manitoba Act no class of persons had by law any rights or privileges secured to them, so if we reject the words " or practice " as meaningless or inoperative we shall be practically expunging the whole of the restrictive clause from the statute. I know of no rule of construction to justify such a proceeding unless the clause is wholly unintelligible or incapable of any reasonable construction. The words used in my opinion are of no doubtful import but are, on the contrary, plain, certain and unambiguous and must be read in their ordinary grammatical sense. Effect should be given to all the words of a statute, nothing adding thereto, nothing diminishing therefrom, as was said by Tindall, C.J., in *Everett v. Wells*, 2 Scott N.S. 531. The legislature must be understood to mean what it has plainly expressed and this excludes construction.

It is a settled canon of construction that no clause, sentence or word shall be construed superfluous, void or insignificant, if it can be prevented.

While it is quite clear that at the time of the passing of this act, there were no denominational or other schools established and recognised by law, it is equally clear that there was at that time in actual operation or practice a system of denominational schools in Manitoba well established and the *de facto* rights and privileges of which were enjoyed by a large class of persons. What then was there more reasonable than that the legislature should protect and preserve to such class of persons those rights and privileges they enjoyed in practice, though not theretofore secured to them by law, but which the Dominion parliament appears to have deemed it just should not, after the coming into operation of the new provincial constitution be prejudicially affected by the action of the local legislature ?

I quite agree with the cases cited by the learned chief justice of Manitoba as to the rules by which the act should be construed. I agree that the court must look not only at the words of the statute but at the cause of making it, to ascertain the intent. When we find the parliament of Canada altering and adding to the language of the British North America Act, by inserting a limitation not in the British North America Act, must we not conclude that it was done advisedly ? What absurdity, inconsistency, injustice or contradiction is there in giving the words " or practice " a literal construction, more especially (as I have endeavoured to show) as the literal meaning is the only meaning the words are capable of and is entirely consistent with the manifest intention of the legislature, namely, to meet the exigencies of the country, and cover denominational schools of the class practically in use and operation ? If the literal meaning is not to prevail, I have yet to hear what other meaning is to be attached to the words " or practice." If the legislature intended to protect the classes of persons who had founded and were carrying on denominational schools of the character of those which existed at the passing of the act, I am at a loss to know what other words they could more aptly have used. They might it is true have said " which any class of persons has by law or usage " but the words " practice " and " usage " are synonymous. I agree, also, that we should ascertain what the language of the legislature means, in other words, to suppose that parliament meant what parliament has clearly said.

It cannot be said that the words used do not harmonize with the subject of the enactment, and the object which I think the legislature had in view. If the legislature intended to recognize denominational schools, how could they, as I have said, have used more expressive words to indicate their intention since the words used,

read in their ordinary grammatical sense, admit of but one meaning, and therefore one construction, and we should not speculate on the intention of the legislature, that intention being clearly indicated by the language used, in view of the condition, and the state of education in that country, the object the legislature must have had in view in using them, was clearly to protect the rights and privileges with respect to denominational schools, which any class of persons had by law or practice, that is to say, had by usage, at the time of the union. I cannot read the language of the act in any other sense.

The decision of the court in the case of *ex parte* Renaud, 1 Pugsley 273, referred to in the court below has no application in this case. That case turned entirely on the fact that the Parish School Act of New Brunswick, 21 Vic., ch. 9, conferred no legal rights on any class of persons with respect to denominational schools. It was then simply determined that there were no legal rights with respect to denominational schools, and therefore no rights protected by the British North America Act; a very different case from that we are now called on to determine. It may very well be that in view of the wording of the British North America Act and the peculiar state of educational matters in Manitoba, the Dominion parliament determined to enlarge the scope of the British North America Act and protect not only denominational schools established by law but those existing in practice, for as I am reported to have said, and no doubt did say, in *ex parte* Renaud, that in that case "we must look to the law as it was at the time of the union, and by that and that alone be governed"; now on the other hand in this case, we must look to the practice with reference to the denominational schools as it existed at the time of the passing of the Manitoba Act.

That this was the view taken by the legislature of Manitoba would seem to be indicated by the legislation of that province, up to the passing of the Public School Act, which very clearly recognized denominational schools and made provision for their maintenance and support, providing that support for protestant schools should be taxed on protestants, and for catholic schools should be taxed on catholics, and conferring the management and control of protestant schools on protestants and the like management and control of catholic schools on catholics. This denominational system was most effectually wiped out by the Public Schools Act and not a vestige of the denominational character left in the school system of Manitoba. Mr. Justice Dubuc gives an accurate synopsis of the legislation as follows:—

The provisions of the law in regard to schools made applicable to Manitoba at the Union, were the 93rd section of The British North America Act, and the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act.

Under the said provisions of our constitution the provincial legislature, at its first session, in 1871, passed an "Act to establish a system of education in this Province." By the said act the lieutenant governor in council was empowered to appoint not less than ten, nor more than fourteen persons, to be a board of education for the province, of whom one-half were to be protestants, and the other half catholics; also one superintendent of protestant schools and one superintendent of catholic schools, who were joint secretaries of the board.

The duties of the board were described as follows: 1st. "To make from time to time such regulations as they may think fit for the general organization of the common schools; 2nd. To select books, maps and globes to be used in the common schools, due regard being had in such selection to the choice of English books, maps and globes for the English schools, and the French for the French schools, but the authority hereby given is not to extend to the selection of books having reference to religion or morals, the selection of such being regulated by a subsequent clause of this Act; 3rd. To alter and sub-divide, with the sanction of the lieutenant governor in council, any school district established by this act."

The general board was divided into two sections, and among the duties of each section we find the following: "Each section shall have under its control and management the discipline of the schools of the section; it shall make rules and regulations for the examination, grading and licensing of teachers, and for the withdrawal

of licenses on sufficient cause; it shall prescribe such of the books to be used in the schools of the section as have reference to religion or morals."

By section 13, the monies appropriated to education by the legislature were to be divided equally, one moiety thereof to the support of protestant schools, the other moiety to the support of catholic schools.

The first board appointed by the lieutenant governor in council, was composed of the bishop of St. Boniface, the bishop of Rupert's Land, several catholic priests, several protestant clergymen of various denominations, and a couple of laymen for each section.

The said statute was amended from time to time as the country was becoming more settled, and new exigencies arose. But the same system prevailed until the act of last session, the only substantial amendments were that in 1875, the board was increased to twenty-one, twelve protestants and nine Roman catholics, and the monies voted by the legislature were to be divided between protestants and catholics in proportion to the number of children of school age in the respective protestant and catholic districts.

The more noticeable change in the system was that the denominational distinction between the catholics and protestants, and the independent working of the two sections became more and more pronounced under the different statutes afterwards passed. Section 27, of the Act of 1875, c. 27, says: "That the establishment of a school district of one denomination shall not prevent the establishment of a school district of the other denomination in the same place."

The same principle is carried out and somewhat extended by sections 39, 40 and 41, of the Act of 1876, c. 1.

In 1877, by c. 12, s. 10, it was enacted that "in no case a protestant ratepayer shall be obliged to pay for a catholic school and a catholic ratepayer for a protestant school."

So it is manifest that until the act of last session the school system created by the provincial legislature, under the provisions of the Constitutional Act, was entirely based and carried on, on the denominational principle, as divided between protestant and Roman catholic schools.

The only question, it strikes me, we are now called upon to consider is: Does this Public School Act prejudicially affect the class of persons who, in practice, enjoyed the rights and privileges of denominational schools at the time of the union? Now what were the provisions of the Public Schools Act? Mr. Justice Dubuc likewise gives a synopsis of the Public Schools Act as follows;—

"At the last session of the legislature; two acts were passed in respect of education, the first one, c. 37, abolishes the board of education heretofore existing, and the office of superintendent of education, and creates a department of education which is to consist of the executive council, or a committee thereof, appointed by the lieutenant governor in council, and also an advisory board composed of seven members, four of whom are to be appointed by the department of education, two by the teachers of the province and one by the university council. Among the duties of the advisory board is the power 'To examine and authorize text books and books of reference for the use of the pupils and school libraries; to determine the qualification of teachers and inspectors for high and public schools; to appoint examiners for the purpose of preparing examination papers; to prescribe the form of religious exercises to be used in schools.'"

The next act is, The Public Schools Act, c. 38. It repeals all former statutes relating to education. It enacts, amongst other things, as follows: Section 3, "All protestant and catholic school districts, together with all elections and appointments to office, all agreements, contracts, assessments and rate bills, heretofore duly made in relation to protestant or catholic schools, and existing when this act comes into force, shall be subject to the provisions of this act." Section 4, "The term for which each school trustee holds office at the time this act takes effect shall continue as if such term had been created by virtue of an election under this act." Section 5, "All public schools shall be free schools, and every person in rural municipalities

between the age of five and sixteen years, and in cities, towns and villages, between the age of six and sixteen, shall have the right to attend some school." Section 6, "Religious exercises in the public schools shall be conducted according to the regulations of the advisory board. The time for such religious exercises shall be just before the closing hour in the afternoon. In case the parent or guardian of any pupil notifies the teacher that he does not wish such pupil to attend such religious exercises, then such pupil shall be dismissed before such religious exercises take place." Section 7, "Religious exercises shall be held in a public school entirely at the option of the school trustees for the district, and upon receiving written authority from the trustees, it shall be the duty of the teacher to hold such religious exercises." Section 8, "The public schools shall be entirely non-sectarian, and no religious exercises shall be allowed therein except as above provided."

It provides for the formation, alteration, and union of school districts in rural municipalities, and in cities, towns or villages, the election of school trustees and for levying a rate on the taxable property in such school district for school purposes.

Section 92 enacts that "The municipal council of every city, town and village shall levy and collect upon the taxable property within the municipality in the manner provided in this act and in the municipal and assessment acts, such sum as may be required by the public school trustees for school purposes."

Section 108, which provides for the legislative grant to schools, has the following sub-section; "(3) Any school not conducted according to all the provisions of this, or any act in force for the time being, or the regulations of the department of education, or the advisory board, shall not be deemed a public school within the meaning of the law, and shall not participate in the legislative grant." By section 143, "No teacher shall use or permit to be used as text books, any books in a model or public school, except such as are authorized by the advisory board, and no portion of the legislative grant shall be paid to any school in which unauthorized books are used." By section 179, "In cases where, before the coming into force of this act, catholic school districts have been established as in the next preceding section mentioned (that is, covering the same territory as any protestant district), such catholic school district shall, upon the coming into force of this act, cease to exist, and all the assets of such catholic school district shall belong to, and all the liabilities thereof be paid by the public school district."

It is easy to see from the above that the new act makes a complete change in the system. The denominational division of catholics and protestants is entirely done away with. and by section 179, where, as in this case, a catholic school district is supposed to cover the same territory as any protestant school district, the said catholic school district is not only wiped out, but its property and assets are vested in, and belong to the other school district, which under the act becomes the public school district.

But it is said that the catholics as a class are not prejudicially affected by this act. Does it not prejudicially, that is to say injuriously, disadvantageously, which is the meaning of the word prejudicially, affect them when they are taxed to support schools of the benefit of which by their religious belief and the rules and principles of their church they cannot conscientiously avail themselves, and at the same time by compelling them to find means to support schools to which they can conscientiously send their children, or in the event of their not being able to find sufficient means to do both, be compelled to allow their children to go without either religious or secular instruction? In other words, I think the catholics were directly prejudicially affected by the legislation; but, whether directly or indirectly, the local legislature was powerless to affect them prejudicially in the matter of denominational schools, which they certainly did by practically depriving them of their denominational schools and compelling them to support schools the benefit of which protestants alone can enjoy.

In my opinion the Public Schools Act was *ultra vires* and the by-laws of the city of Winnipeg, Nos. 480 and 483, should be quashed. This appeal should be allowed with costs.

PATTERSON, J.

The statute of Canada (33 Vic., ch. 3) which gave its constitution to the province of Manitoba declares in section 22 that, in and for the province of Manitoba, the legislature "may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:—

"(1.) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools, which any class of persons have by law or practice at the union."

"Law" here evidently means statute law. The basis of the constitution given to the new province was the British North America Act 1867 (33 Vic., ch. 3, s. 2). It is declared that that act shall apply to the province, excepting, amongst other things, such provisions as are varied by the Manitoba Act.

Section 93 of the British North America Act, which dealt with the subject of provincial legislation respecting education, was not intended to be applied to Manitoba without some variations. It was therefore re-written to form section 22 of the Manitoba Act, the original language being adhered to whenever no variation of the provisions were intended. In this way I suppose it was that section 22 happens to refer to rights and privileges with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons had in the province by law, when there was no statute touching such schools that affected Manitoba. The reference in section 93 was to statutory rights and privileges existing in some of the provinces entering into the confederation. In section 22 it meant nothing. If that section, which is a transcript of section 93 with the interpolation of the words "or practice," had not introduced those words, it would have been inoperative for want of something to operate on. It is not an example of very precise or accurate drafting. The first question for us to decide is what the added words "or practice" mean, or whether they also mean nothing. "Which any class of persons have by law or practice"—in grammatical effect "have by law or *by practice*."

What is meant by having *by practice*?

To have *by law* here means to have under some statutory provision, the preposition "by" pointing to the law or statute as the means or instrument by which the right or privilege was acquired. Are we obliged to understand the term "by practice" as intended to signify acquired by practice or user, involving some idea of prescription? It is arguable and has in effect been argued that that is the proper understanding of the term—that the word "by" must have the same force when understood in the one place as when expressed in the other, leading to the conclusion that, inasmuch as no rights or privileges in respect of denominational schools had been acquired in the territory in that manner, the clause in question is wholly inoperative.

The construction thus contended for may be capable of being supported by strict reasoning from rules of grammar or rhetoric, but it is not in my judgment appropriate to this clause. We have seen that precision and accuracy are not characteristics of the clause as a whole, and we cannot properly single out these particular words "by practice" for very critical and pedantic treatment.

We must credit the legislature with having intended that these words, which were added to those taken from section 93, should have some effect. I take the meaning of the clause to be that rights and privileges in respect of denominational schools existing by statute, if any such there had been, and rights actually exercised in practice at the time of the union, were not to be prejudicially affected by provincial legislation.

There were denominational schools maintained by different classes of persons, some by the Roman catholic church, others by protestants. The right to establish and maintain such schools was not derived from statutory law. It was incident to the freedom of British subjects and was independent of and anterior to legislation. The Manitoba Act did not assume to preserve that right merely as an abstract and theoretical right, but it did so in favour of such classes of persons as at the union

were practically exercising it. If this construction seems to do any violence to the language of the clause it is only by treating the word "by" where it is understood before the word "practice" as not having precisely the same force as when expressed before the word "law." But as once remarked by one of the most eminent of English judges, Lord Stowell, when Sir W. Scott, "Courts are not bound to a strictness at once harsh and pedantic in the application of statutes." (The Reward, 2 Dods Adm. Rep. 269).

Dicta to the same effect, as well as examples of their application, abound in the books. Thus in a recent case, *Salmon v. Duncombe* (L. R. 11 App. Cas. 627), we find it laid down in the judgment of the judicial committee, that where the main object and intention of a statute are clear, it must not be reduced to a nullity by the draftsman's unskillfulness or ignorance of law, except in the case of necessity or the absolute intractability of the language used.

"The more literal construction of a statute," said Lord Selborne, in *Caledonian Ry. Co. v. North British Ry. Co.*, (L. R. 6 App. Cas. 114), "ought not to prevail if it is opposed to the intentions of the legislature, as apparent by the statute, and if the words are sufficiently flexible to admit of some other construction by which that intention will be better effectuated."

In my opinion, the Roman Catholics are a class of persons who had, within the meaning of the statute, rights and privileges with respect to denominational schools in the province of Manitoba at the union.

The rights and privileges preserved by the statute were only those peculiar to the schools as denominational schools, or which gave the schools that character. Chiefly, they were the education of their children, under the control and direction of the church, and the maintenance of their schools for that purpose.

A point is made in the affidavit on which these proceedings are founded upon the fact that the schools of the Roman Catholic church were maintained by the Catholics by contributions in some form, as fees for tuition, or as contributions to the general funds of the church, or possibly, though we are not told that it was so, as subscriptions for school purposes, and the schools of the Protestants were maintained by Protestants, neither body contributing, or being liable to contribute, to maintain the schools of the other. The fact is not without importance from a point of view which I shall presently notice, but I am not prepared to hold that the immunity enjoyed from liability to support schools of another denomination, at a time when taxation for school purposes was unknown in the territory, was a privilege in respect of denominational schools.

The provincial statute of 1890, which is attacked as *ultra vires*, renders every taxpayer liable to assessment for the support of the public schools. These schools are not denominational, and they are objectionable to the Roman Catholic church, which insists upon the supervision of the education of the children of its members. The effect of the new statute and the grounds of objection to it are explained in the affidavit of Archbishop Taché. I refer particularly to paragraphs 8, 10 and 11. Rather than countenance the public schools, he tells us in the 8th paragraph, Roman Catholics will revert to the system in operation previous to the Manitoba Act, and will establish, support and maintain schools in accordance with their principles and faith. In other words, they will assert and act upon the privilege or right in respect of denominational schools which, as I construe section 22, they had as a class at the union.

It is thus in effect asserted on the part of the appellant, that the right or privilege has not been destroyed by the Public Schools Act of 1890. The same assertion is made on the part of the respondents, who make it one of their grounds in support of the by-laws which are attacked, or rather in support of the provincial statute. But the right or privilege may continue to exist and yet be injuriously affected. It is not the cancelling or annulling of the right that is forbidden. The question is, does the statute of 1890 injuriously affect the right? That it does so appears to me free from serious doubt.

In one form or another the members of the church supported the schools of the church. As a class of people they bore the burden. We are not concerned to inquire how the burden was distributed among the individual members, or whether each one bore some part of it. The privilege in question appertained to the class of people, and the burden was borne by the class. The bearing of the burden was essential to the enjoyment of the privilege. It is the maintenance of a school that is of value to the community or class rather than the abstract or theoretical right to maintain it. In other words, the value of the right depends upon the practical use that can be made of it. Whatever throws an obstacle in the way of that practical use prejudicially affects the right. It is not conceivable that in any community, and notably among the settlers in a region like Manitoba, a burden of taxation for the support of public schools can be imposed on the people of any religious denomination without rendering it less easy for the same people to maintain denominational schools. The degree of interference is immaterial. If it occurs to any extent the right to maintain the denominational school is injuriously affected.

It has been objected that the argument against the public school tax on the ground of its making the people less able to support their denominational schools involves the denial of the right to impose ordinary municipal taxes, because those taxes also absorb their share of the means of the taxpayers. The objection is aside from the issue. The provision of the statute relates only to legislation respecting education, and the restriction is upon the power to make laws on that subject.

It is not, however, merely a question of pecuniary ability to do one's share in supporting a denominational school in addition to paying the public school tax. Assuming the ability in the case of every individual belonging to the denomination, which is an extravagant assumption, we must remember that the one payment is compulsory and the other voluntary. When a man has under compulsion paid his money for the support of the public school, it is natural that he should be less willing to avail himself of the privilege of paying for the support of the other, though his right to pay as well as his ability remain. The contest is over the right or privilege not of the individual, but of the class of persons.

We are familiar with the expression "injuriously affected" as used in the compensation clauses of the Railway Acts and in the English Lands Clauses Act. It would be labour lost to cite cases turning upon the applications of the provisions for compensating persons whose lands are injuriously affected by works done under sanction of law. They are very numerous, and the English cases will be found collected in Cripps on Compensation (Ch. 9) and several other treatises. The claim to compensation failed in many of the cases in which lands were injuriously affected, for the reasons arising on the statutes under which the claim was made, as *e. g.* because the injury was caused by an act that would not have given a right of action at common law, or because it was caused by the operation only, and not by the construction of the work; but all the cases agree in recognizing as something that injuriously affects a man's property whatever interferes with his convenience in the enjoyment of it or of any right in respect of it, or prevents him from enjoying it to the best advantage, and whether the injury happens to be permanent or only temporary. The same principle makes it imperative to hold that the right of a class of persons with respect to denominational schools is injuriously affected if the effect of a law passed on the subject of education is to render it more difficult or less convenient to exercise the right to the best advantage. I mean the direct effect of the law, and I regard the prejudice to the denominational school which is worked by making those to whom it looks for support pay the school tax as a direct effect of the statute. There may be indirect results by which the denominational school may suffer in its prestige or prosperity yet which cannot be taken to bring the statute under the censure of section 22. One of these, *viz.*, the competition of the public schools is alluded to in the eleventh paragraph of his grace the archbishop's affidavit. I am not quite sure that I fully understand that paragraph. I am not sure whether the objection it indicates extends to the establishment of any schools at the public expense, or only to the assessment of Roman Catholics for the support



of public schools. I shall, therefore, merely say that according to my present opinion, a public school may, by reason of superior equipment or of other advantages, compete with a denominational school to the disadvantage of the latter without thereby affording just cause for complaint.

Upon the grounds which I have thus discussed, I am of opinion that the Act of 1890 transgresses the limits of the power given by the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act, and that the assessment which the appellant is resisting is illegal.

It may not be out of place to remark, though it is scarcely necessary to do so, that there is no general prohibition of legislation which shall affect denominational schools. The prohibition relates only to the rights and privileges of classes of persons and to legislation which injuriously affects such rights. There is, therefore, room for legislative regulations on many subjects, as for example compulsory attendance of scholars, the sanitary condition of school houses, the imposition and collection of rates for the support of denominational schools, and sundry other matters which may be dealt with without interfering with the denominational characteristics of the school and which I suppose were dealt with in the statutes of the province that were repealed in 1890 to make way for the system now complained of.

I am of opinion that the appeal should be allowed and the by-laws of the city of Winnipeg Nos. 480 and 483 quashed, the appellant having his costs of the appeal and also of all proceedings in the courts below.

(Translation.)

FOURNIER J.

It is by means of an application to quash by-laws Nos. 480 and 483 passed by the municipal council of the city of Winnipeg that the appellant has raised in this case the important question of the constitutionality of the Act 53 Vic., ch. 38, concerning the public schools of Manitoba.

By the two by-laws passed in virtue of the new School Act and of the provisions of the Municipal Act a tax of two cents on the dollar is imposed upon the value of all property, movable and immovable, in the city of Winnipeg. The proportion of this tax appropriated to school purposes is fixed at four and one-fifth ( $4\frac{1}{5}$ ) mills on the dollar.

The ground urged for the quashing of these bye-laws is that by them a uniform tax is imposed upon catholics and protestants alike for the support of the public schools.

This ground is presented in the following terms:—"Because by the said by-laws the amounts to be levied for school purposes for the protestant and catholic schools are united and one rate levied upon catholics and protestants alike for the whole sum."

This question was submitted to the Hon. Judge Killam who decided in favour of the constitutionality of the act and of the legality of the by-laws in question. His judgment was affirmed by the majority of the supreme court of Manitoba. It is the last mentioned judgment which is now submitted for the consideration of this court.

By this act, 53 Vic., ch. 38, the system of separate schools, catholic and protestant, which was established in conformity with the act granting a constitution to Manitoba, 33 Vic., ch. 3, was completely swept away after an existence of nineteen years.

It is material to the decision of this question to refer back to the circumstances which led to the admission of this province into the Canadian confederation. First it must be remembered that (after a rebellion which had thrown the people into a strong and fierce agitation, inflamed religious and national passions and caused the greatest disorder which rendered necessary the intervention of the federal government and which had just been pacified), it was for the purpose of establishing public peace and conciliating the people there that the federal government accorded them the constitution which they have enjoyed up to the present time.

The principle of separate schools introduced into the British North America Act by the 93rd section was also introduced into the constitution of Manitoba and was declared to be applicable to the separate schools which actually existed in the territory prior to its organization as a province. The population was then divided almost equally between catholics and protestants, and while giving to the province the power to legislate concerning education sec. 22, sub-section 1, nevertheless, adds to the restriction contained in sec. 93 of the British North America Act against prejudicially affecting in any way the rights and privileges conferred by law relative to separate schools, the further restriction that such legislation should not prejudicially affect separate schools existing by practice at the union.

It is upon this extension of the prohibition of section 93, which protected separate schools, to schools established by practice, that the legislature of Manitoba acted in introducing the principle of separate schools for protestants and catholics, in the first school act passed after its organization. For this purpose it was provided by that act that the lieutenant governor in council should have authority to nominate a board of education composed of not less than ten, and not more than fourteen persons, of whom one-half should be catholics and the other protestants, and two superintendents, one for the protestant schools and the other for the catholic schools, who should be joint secretaries of the board.

The duties of the board are defined as follows:—

1st. To make from time to time such rules as should be deemed expedient for the organization of the common schools.

2nd. To choose the books, maps and globes for the use of the common schools, taking care to choose English books, maps and globes for the English schools and French books for the French schools, but this power not to extend to the choice of books concerning religion and morality, such choice being provided for by a subsequent clause.

3rd. To change and subdivide, with the sanction of the lieutenant governor, any school district established under the act. Sub-section 12 gave to the board authority to prescribe the books relating to religion and morality for the use of the schools. Sub-section 13: The moneys appropriated by the legislature for education shall be equally divided, one-half for the support of protestant schools and the other for that of catholic schools.

The first board nominated by the lieutenant governor in council was composed of the archbishop of St. Boniface, the bishop of Rupert's Land, several catholic priests and protestant clergymen of different denominations and two lay members for each district.

The act has been amended from time to time to satisfy the new requirements necessary when the settlement of the province was being developed and the population had increased, but the system of separate schools for catholics and protestants has always been maintained. The only material changes that were contained in the Act of 1875, were, that the number of members of the board was increased to 21, 12 protestants and 9 catholics, and the sums voted by the legislature were to be divided between protestants and catholics in proportion to the number of children attending the schools in each catholic or protestant district.

Subject to these changes the system of separate schools, and the independent action of the two sections of the board, were distinctly affirmed by the subsequent legislation. Section 27 of the Act of 1875 ch. 27 provided that the establishment in a district for a school of one denomination should not prevent the establishment of a school of another denomination in the same district. This principle was extended and made a part of the system of sections 39, 40 and 41 of the Act of 1876 ch. 1.

Such was the state of affairs which had existed in relation to education since the admission of the province of Manitoba into the union. It is by virtue of the provisions of the constitutional act, confirmed by an act of the imperial parliament, that all the acts of the province establishing the system of separate schools have been passed and carried out.

Although before the union there was not, strictly speaking, any system of public education in Manitoba yet for a long time prior to that protestants and catholics

were respectively accustomed to maintain on their own account and at their own expense, schools which were, in fact, separate schools where instruction was imparted according to the principle of each denomination. In his affidavit to this effect produced in support of the grounds advanced by the appellant, the facts of which are not contested by the other side, Archbishop Taché refers to the state of affairs then existing as follows:—

“ Before the act of the parliament of Canada passed in the 33rd year of the reign of her majesty queen Victoria, ch. 3, known as the Manitoba Act, and before the order in council made in virtue of that act, there existed in the territory now forming the province of Manitoba a number of effective schools for the education of children. 3. These schools were separate schools (denominational), some being regulated and controlled by the catholic church and the others by the various protestant denominations. 4. The necessary means for the support of the catholic schools were furnished in part by school fees paid by the parents of children who attended the schools and the rest was paid by the church from contributions by its members. 5. During this period, catholics had no interest in nor control over protestant schools and protestants had no interest in nor control over catholic schools. There were no public schools in the sense of schools supported by the state. Catholics maintained the schools of their church for the benefit of catholic children and were not obliged to contribute to the support of any others. In everything pertaining to education the catholics during this period were, by usage and practice, separated from the remainder of the population and their schools were conducted in accordance with the principles and doctrines of the catholic church.”

In the same affidavit the archbishop declares that the church considers the schools established under the “ Public Schools Act ” not proper schools for the education of catholic children and that catholic children will not attend them ; that sooner than patronize these schools catholics will prefer to go back to the system in force prior to “ The Manitoba Act ” and that they will establish and maintain schools which will conform to the principles of their faith ; that protestants approve of the system of education established by “ The Public Schools Act ” because they resemble in every respect the school which they maintained prior to the repeal of the former statutes which recognized the system of separate schools over which they had absolute control.

The affidavits in opposition to the motion showed that the schools existing prior to the admission of Manitoba into the union were only private schools, subject to no control on the part of the public and receiving no public subsidies ; that no taxes were imposed by authority for this object and there were no legal means of compelling the public to contribute to the support of these private schools.

The affidavits produced on each side in no way contradict each other and they give a correct idea of the situation of the schools existing in the territory which now forms the province of Manitoba. Their effect is that it is clearly proved that the schools then existing, though not established by any law, were in fact and in practice separate schools (denominational schools). It is this state of affairs which has been sanctioned by section 22, sub-section 1, of the Constitutional Act of Manitoba by enacting that nothing in the laws which shall be passed by the legislature shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege conferred at the union by law or practice on any particular class of persons in the province, in relation to separate schools (denominational schools).

This provision is the source of the power exercised by the legislature of Manitoba by virtue of the act 34 Vic. ch. 12 confirming and approving of the system of separate schools previously in existence. We have seen from the principal provisions of the statute above cited that the control exercised by protestants and catholics over their respective schools were preserved to them by the law and by the subsequent enactments until the passing of the acts 53 Vic. ch. 38.

In the session of 1890 the legislature passed two acts on the subject of education ; The first, ch. 37, abolished the board of education formerly existing as well as the office of superintendent of education and created a department of education formed

of the executive or of a committee taken from its members nominated by the governor in council and of a board of advisers composed of seven members of whom four were to be nominated by the department of education, two by the teachers of the province and one by the council of the university. Among their other duties the board of advisers had power to choose and prescribe text books and books of reference for the use of schools and school libraries, to define the qualifications of teachers and inspectors of schools; to name the persons who should prepare examination papers; to prescribe the form of religious exercises which should be used in the schools.

The other act is "The Public School Act," ch. 38, the constitutionality of which is attacked. It revokes all statutes in force concerning education and declares, by sec. 3, that all school districts, protestant and catholic, and also the elections and nominations to every office, the contracts and assessments heretofore made with respect to catholic and protestant schools and in existence at the time of its coming into force should be subject to the provisions of the present act. Sec. 4 continues in office the trustees existing at the time of its coming into force as if they had been appointed under the provisions of the act. Sec. 5: All public schools shall be free, and all children from 5 to 16 years of age in rural municipalities, and from 6 to 16 years of age in cities shall have the right to attend them. Sec. 6: The religious exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of advisers. The time for these exercises is fixed and if parents don't wish their children to take part in them the latter shall be dismissed before these exercises begin. By sec. 7, the use of religious exercises is at the option of the school trustees for the district and upon receipt of authority in writing from the said trustees the teachers will be obliged to hold these religious exercises. The public schools will not be sectarian and no religious exercises will be permitted except in the manner above prescribed.

The act provided for the establishment of school districts in the rural municipalities and in the cities and towns, for the election of school trustees and the imposition of taxes for school purposes.

Sec. 92 declares "that the municipal council of every city, town or village shall levy and collect upon all taxable property within the limits of the municipality, in the manner prescribed in the act, and in the municipal and assessment act, such sums as shall be required by the trustees for school purposes." Sec. 108 contains, on the subject of the legislative grant for schools, the following provision: (a.) "Every school which shall not be conducted in conformity with the provisions of this act or of any other act then in force, or in conformity with the regulations of the department of education or the board of advisers, will not be considered a public school according to law and will receive no portion of the legislative grant." Sec. 143 directs that "teachers shall not use any other school books than those authorized by the board of advisers and no part of the legislative grant will be paid to schools using unauthorized books." By sec. 179: "In cases where, before the coming into force of this act, catholic school districts have been established such as are mentioned in the preceding section, that is, covering the same territory as a protestant district, such catholic school district, from the time of this act coming in force, shall cease to exist and all the property of such district, with its liabilities, shall belong to the public school district."

These provisions taken together have produced a complete change in the system of education; the statute has swept away not only the clauses of the former law establishing separate schools but has even forbidden the use of the terms "catholic and protestant denominations." Sec. 179 in cases where catholic school district covers the same territory as a protestant district, goes the length of confiscating the property of the catholic district and handing it over to the protestant district designated by the name of public school.

By this analysis of the principal provisions of the act 53 Vic. ch. 38, it will seen that the legislature of Manitoba, having first established in conformity with the power given to it by its constitution a system of separate schools, has completely

abolished the system and organized another directly opposed to it by which it sweeps away the right to separate schools such as had existed up to that time, substituting for it another, founded after the non-sectarian principle excluding religious instruction from the schools and allowing the school trustees to choose the books relating to religion and morality which shall be used in the schools.

The system thus established is altogether opposed to the religious ideas of catholics and to the doctrines of the Roman catholic church and takes away from them the right recognized by the Manitoba Act to have separate schools.

Is not this legislation beyond the power of the legislature? Is it not directly opposed to sec. 22 of the Manitoba Act and therefore *ultra vires*?

Section 93 of the British North America Act, which gives to the provincial legislatures authority to legislate on the subject of education, contains the following restriction: "Nothing in such laws shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege conferred by law before the union upon any particular class of persons in the province with respect to separate schools (denominational)".

This provision was inserted in the first sub-section of section 22 of the Manitoba Act with the single alteration of the addition of the words "or practice" after the words "by law," so that this section now reads as follows:—"Nothing in such laws shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege conferred before the union by law or practice upon any particular class of persons in the province with respect to separate schools (denominational schools)."

The solution of this question, then, rests altogether upon the interpretation to be given to the words "or by practice" introduced into section 22 and which are not found in section 93 of the British North America Act. Evidently the addition of these words was not made without design, and their signification should be ascertained by the application of the rules governing the interpretation of statutes as laid down in the books.

One of the first rules is, that when the terms of a statute are susceptible of only one meaning the court cannot inquire into the intention of the legislature according to its own ideas of what it was intended to enact. *Maxwell on Statutes*. P. 6 *Re York v. Midland Railway Company*, 1 E and B 858.

When the language is precise and unambiguous, but at the same time not susceptible of a reasonable interpretation and consequently the act cannot be enforced, the court has no right to give the words, on mere conjecture, a meaning which does not belong to them. *Maxwell on Statutes* p. 23. This rule is only applicable to the case where the language is precise and susceptible of only one meaning.

The words "or practice" inserted in section 22 of the Manitoba Act have not in fact a technical meaning, although in ordinary language they have a clear and unambiguous meaning. It is argued, however, that they signify that Roman catholics, although compelled to contribute to the support of public schools, may still maintain separate schools as private schools. Such a construction is very narrow and one entirely opposed to the terms of section 22. It is argued also, that they assure to them exemption from the obligation to attend the public school, but in my opinion the most liberal and sensible interpretation beyond doubt is that separate schools being, as a matter of fact, in existence at the time of the union, these words were introduced into the Manitoba Act to give them a legal existence and to prevent the local legislature from legislating to their detriment.

If the words "by practice" were susceptible of different interpretations the old rule of interpretation could be applied which declares that what might be said to be contained in the letter of the statute is not within the bounds of the act if it does not conform to the intention of the legislature (*Maxwell* p. 24) *Bacon's Abr. Statute* (1) E. It is then the intention of the legislature, which should be looked for in order to gain a correct idea of the meaning of the words "by practice." At p. 27, *Maxwell* says further: "To arrive at the real meaning, it is always necessary to take a broad general view of the act, so as to get an exact conception of its aim, scope and object. It is necessary, according to Lord Coke, to consider: 1. What was the law before

the act was passed; 2. What was the mischief or defect for which the law had not provided; 3. What remedy parliament has appointed; and 4. The reason of the remedy." This rule was enunciated in Heydon's case, 3 Rep. 7, decided in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and has been followed ever since.

It is often necessary, in order to ascertain the real meaning of the words used in a statute, to go back to the history of the subject matter and examine the particular circumstances which induced the legislature to adopt the provision.

In the case of the *River Wear Commissioners v. Adamson* (3 App. cases) Lord Blackburn says at page 756:—

"I shall state as precisely as I can what I understand from the decided cases, to be the principles on which the courts of law act in construing instruments in writing, and a statute is an instrument in writing. In all cases the object is to see what is the intention expressed by the words used. But from the interpretation of language, it is impossible to know what that intention is without inquiring farther, and seeing what the circumstances were with reference to which the words were used, and what was the object appearing from the circumstances, which the person using them had in view, for the meaning of words varies according to the circumstances with respect to which they were used."

"In the interpretation of statute," says Maxwell, at p. 30, citing *Graham v. Bishop of Exeter*, Rep. by Moore 462, "the interpreter, in order to understand the subject matter, and the scope and object of the enactment, must, in Coke's words, ascertain what was the mischief or defect for which the law had not provided, that is, he must call to his aid all those external or historical facts which are necessary for this purpose, and which led to the enactment, and for these he may consult contemporary or other authentic works in writings."

In *Attorney General v. Sillam*, 2 H. & C., Lord Bramwell expressed the same view when he said at p. 529: "It may be a legitimate mode of determining the meaning of a doubtful document to place those who have to expound it in the situation of those who made it, and so, perhaps history may be referred to to show what facts existed bringing about a statute, and what matters influenced men's minds when it was made."

Similar language was used by L. J. Turner in *Hawkins v. Gathercole* (6 De. G., M. & G. 1). He says at pp. 20 and 21: "In construing the acts of parliament, the words which are used are not alone to be regarded. Regard must also be had to the intent and meaning of the legislature. The rule upon the subject is well expressed in the cases of *Stradling v. Morgan*; *Plawd*, 204; and also in *Eyston v. Studd*; *Plawd*, 467. In determining the question before us, we have therefore to consider not merely the words of the act of parliament, but the intent of the legislature to be collected from the cause and necessity of the act being made from a comparison of its several parts, and from foreign (meaning extraneous) circumstances, so far as they can justly be considered to throw light upon the subject."

In *Holme v. Guy* (5 Ch. D. 905), Jessel, M. R., says: "The court is not oblivious of the history of law and legislation. Although the court is not at liberty to construe an act of parliament by the motives which influenced the legislature, yet when the history of law and legislation tells the court what the object of the legislature was, the court is to see whether the terms of the section are such as fairly to carry out that object and no other, and to read the section with a view to finding out what it means, and with a view of extending it to something that was not intended."

To establish the real meaning of the words "or by practice" these authorities justify us in examining the circumstances under which, and the object for which, these words were introduced into the act.

The 93rd section of the British North America Act gives to the legislature of each province the exclusive power to make laws concerning education, subject, however, to certain restrictions, the first of which is that nothing in those laws shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege which any class of persons has by law. Sub-section 1 of the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act adds to this prohibition that

of prejudicing the rights conferred *by practice* on any class of persons as well as those conferred by law.

What was the reason of the introduction of this restriction into sec. 93, and with what intention was it extended to rights and privileges which rested only upon practice in Manitoba at the time of the passing of the act 33 Vic., ch. 3?

When the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were united each had a complete system of public schools established by law. In Ontario and Quebec the law recognized, in favour of minorities of a different creed from that of the majority, the right to have separate schools. In establishing these schools the minorities were relieved from contributing to the support of the public schools and were entitled to a proportionate share of the legislative grant.

In Upper Canada (Ont.) the question of separate schools had formed the subject of active and fierce struggles between protestants and catholics, but it was eventually set at rest by the School Act of 1863, which re-established peace and harmony in the province.

In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there was a different state of affairs; although, as a matter of fact, the catholics there had their own schools under the law relating to common or parish schools, yet these schools were not recognized as separate schools, and the catholics had no right or privilege by law in that respect.

The authors of confederation, in order to avoid a renewal of the disturbance which had existed over this matter in the old province of Canada between catholics and protestants, while recognizing in the provinces the sole right to legislate with respect to education, wisely adopted provisions for the protection of the rights and privileges of minorities by prohibiting all legislation which would work injury to the rights and privileges existing with respect to education.

This restriction was to be applied to every new province subsequently coming into the union as well as to those which originally formed part of it.

A question concerning the extent of this restriction was raised in New Brunswick. The law in force on this subject at the date of the confederation was the Parish Schools Act of 1858. In 1871 the legislature passed an act in respect to common schools to which the catholics made strong objections. Petitions were sent to the legislature and to the parliament of Canada to prevent it coming into force. Eventually the matter was brought before the supreme court of New Brunswick, and that court, in a very elaborate judgment delivered by Sir W. J. Ritchie, then chief justice of the supreme court of New Brunswick, decided that the catholics of New Brunswick had not by law, at the time of confederation, any right or privilege with respect to separate schools. In the course of his observations the hon. chief justice thus expresses himself: "Where is there anything that can, with propriety, be termed a legal right? Surely the legislature must have intended to deal with legal rights and privileges. How is it to be defined? How enforced?" And further on: "If the Roman catholics had no legal rights, as a class, to claim any control over, or to insist that the doctrines of their church should be taught in all or any schools under the Parish Schools Act, how can it be said (though as a matter of fact such doctrines may have been taught in a number of such schools) that, as a class of persons they have been prejudicially affected in any legal right or privilege with respect to 'denominational schools,' construing these words in their ordinary meaning, because under the Common Schools Act of 1871 it is provided that the schools shall be non-sectarian?"

This decision was afterwards affirmed by the privy council. It is easy to see, by the reasons given in support of this decision and by the importance attached to the expression "legal rights," that if the rights which the catholics had *by practice* had been specially mentioned, as well as those existing by law, the decision would have been different.

Mr. Ewart, counsel for the appellant, having remarked that the words "by practice" were introduced into the Manitoba Act to avoid the difficulties which had arisen in New Brunswick, the attorney-general, counsel for respondent, stated that the School Act of New Brunswick was passed in 1871, a year after the Manitoba Act

was passed, but he should have added that the proposed law had been for some time before the legislature and the public, and had been made the subject of very vigorous debates. The hon. Geo. E. King had introduced this measure for the first time in 1869 and a second time on 24th February, 1870, when it was referred to a committee of the whole house and discussed on 17th, 22nd and 31st March and 1st April. The act did not come into force until a year after it was passed.

The Manitoba Act, passed by the parliament of Canada, became law on 12th May, 1870, more than one month after the Schools Act of New Brunswick was discussed, and more than a year after the first introduction of that act into the legislature.

Would it be at all extraordinary if the discussion which had taken place upon this subject at various times, had been published, publicly commented upon and had come to the knowledge of the members of the government of Canada and of the house of commons?

It is certain that the disturbance produced by this bill invaded the commons, and it was, no doubt, for the purpose of preventing a renewal of such disturbance that the words "by practice" were added in the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act.

The existence of separate schools in the territory of Manitoba before the organization of the province, was well known, as well as the fact that no law existed to protect catholic minorities or those of protestants who might wish to preserve their separate schools. These facts, it may be presumed, were known to the legislators. As there was, then, no law in existence with respect to separate schools, nor any other kind of schools, the first sub-section of section 93 of the British North America Act, or its introduction into the Manitoba Act, would have been of no avail. The catholics of that province would have found themselves in a worse position more than that in New Brunswick, for there, at all events, as was stated in the judgment in Renaud's case, the catholics, though without rights established by law, could, however, have had their doctrines taught in the existing schools.

The framers of the Manitoba Act seem to have been impressed by this state of affairs and it was, no doubt, to remedy it that they inserted in sec. 22 the words "by practice" which are not found in sec. 93, for the purpose of afterwards securing to catholic or protestant minorities the right to separate schools which they then enjoyed by practice. The legislature of Manitoba so thoroughly appreciated the intention of the federal parliament in introducing the words "by practice" into the Manitoba Act that by its first statute with respect to schools, it established a complete system of separate schools, catholic and protestant, which has existed for nineteen years. Its interpretation of the words "by practice" is in accordance with the spirit of the legislation and the rules of interpretation.

If clause 22 had only contained the terms of sub-section 1 of sec. 93 it would not have protected the rights of the minorities, because the terms "rights and privileges *by law*" would not have been applicable to the state of affairs existing in Manitoba where separate schools had no legal existence though they had been established for a long time *by practice and usage*.

The addition of the terms "by practice" was essential to meet the case which it was desired to provide for.

If it is a fact that these words have no technical meaning it is none the less a fact that under the circumstances in which they were used they have a clear and precise meaning and exactly cover the idea which it was intended to express of a matter which, though having no sanction *by law* yet existed in fact *by usage*, and the *custom* of the country. It is expressed in ordinary language and should be construed by its ordinary and popular meaning. The terms "by law" and "by practice" evidently signify different things and the addition of the words "by practice" makes it clear that the legislature intended to extend the restriction so as to make it applicable to the peculiar condition of the province. These words have not been placed there inadvertently and without purpose. The position of the separate schools existing in fact was made known to the framers of the act at all events by the delegates sent to regulate the terms of admission of the province into confederation.



The question, no doubt, was thoroughly discussed and it was for the purpose of finally settling it that the words "by practice" were added in sec. 22 in order to prohibit all legislation to their prejudice.

It would be absurd to say that the privilege guaranteed to catholics by the words "by practice" could be satisfied by allowing them to have separate schools in the shape of private schools carried on at their own expense. As such privilege exists at common law no legislation would be required to secure it and the expression "by practice" would then be entirely abortive and without meaning. While the federal parliament knew of the existence in the territory of separate schools, and that there was no law authorizing them and was willing to secure to them a legal existence after the union, it also knew that the provisions of the British North America Act alone were not sufficient for that object. It is, no doubt, for this reason that sec. 93 was modified by the addition of the words "by practice."

This, then, is a provision which, so far from having no meaning, has been wisely inserted to supply an important omission which would have existed at the organization of the province.

We may here then apply the rule which directs that when the language of an act is susceptible of two meanings, one of which would be absurd and the other reasonable and salutary in its effect, the latter should be adopted as being in accord with the intention of the legislature.

In the case of the *Queen v. Monk* (2 Q. B. D. 555). Brett, L. J., says: "When a statute is capable of two constructions one of which will work a manifest injustice, and the other will work no injustice, you are to assume that the legislature intended that which would work no injustice." Lord Blackburn expresses the same opinion in the case of *Roths v. Kirkcally Waterworks Commissioners*, 7 appeal cases, 702, when he says; "I quite agree that no court is entitled to depart from the intention of the legislature as appearing from the words of the act, because it is thought unreasonable, but when two constructions are open, the court may adopt the more reasonable of the two."

It is easy to see which of these two constructions is the more just and reasonable. If the construction put upon the words "by practice" was not sufficient to give them a right to maintain their separate schools, catholics would be taxed for schools which they could not attend and of which protestants would have the sole benefit, while, on the contrary, by giving the words "by practice" their true construction, catholic schools will be recognized by law. These words "by practice" have, beyond doubt, been introduced into the Manitoba Act to secure to those who desired it the right to maintain their separate schools and to give them the sanction of law.

These reasons seem to me sufficient to prove that the act in question constitutes a clear contravention of the provisions of sec. 22, sub-section 1 of the Manitoba Act which forbids all legislation calculated to prejudicially affect separate schools.

There is another rule of construction which directs that in order to correctly interpret a statute it should be considered as a whole and its various provisions compared one with another so as to ascertain its true spirit. The Manitoba Act does not deal with the subject of separate schools in sec. 22 only; there are, indeed, a number of other provisions on this subject taken in part from sec. 92 of the British North America Act, the object of which evidently is to protect the exercise of the right to separate schools by the first section.

Sub-section 2 allows an appeal to the governor general in council from every act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any of the rights or privileges of the protestant or Roman catholic minorities of her majesty's subjects, relative to education.

Sub-section 3: In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the governor general in council requisite for the execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the governor general in council upon any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority, then, and in every such case, and so far only as the circumstances of each case

shall require, the parliament of Canada shall have power to pass remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, as well as of any decision of the governor general in council under the authority of this same section.

Sub-section 1, in speaking of separate schools, provides that no prejudices shall be worked to a right or privilege existing by law or *practice* on the subject of these schools, the second gives a right of appeal from every act or decision of the legislature or any other provincial authority calculated to affect the rights or privileges of catholic or protestant minorities on the subject of education. If these minorities have any rights or privileges on the subject of education they are, beyond doubt, those which relate to their separate schools. It is certain, then, that they have rights and privileges on this subject since the law gives a right of appeal to protect them against every injury which operates to their prejudice. Why should an appeal have been given to them if they have no right with respect to separate schools? Is it not, on the contrary, because they were already in possession of this right, by practice, that parliament has given it the sanction of law by this provision in order to protect them against every injury by the legislature or any other provincial authority?

The construction given to the words "by practice" is, therefore, found to be confirmed by the other provisions of section 22 so as to leave no doubt as to their meaning.

I am therefore of opinion that the act 53 Vic., ch. 38 (Man.) with respect to public schools is *ultra vires* and that the two by-laws passed by authority of that act are illegal and ought to be set aside and the appeal allowed with costs.

TASCHEREAU J.

(Translated)

The appellant by the proceedings taken in this case attacks the constitutionality of the Public School Act passed by the legislature of the province of Manitoba in 1890. The proceedings taken before the provincial courts and the manner in which the question has been submitted to us have already been referred to at length by my learned colleagues who have just given their opinion, and it would be a waste of time to repeat them. The question of law itself is narrowed down to a small compass, for the respondent and the attorney general of the province in their factum and in their argument before this court, as well as the learned judges of the court below, concede that the catholics of the province are not, and could not be, deprived, by the act in question, of the right which they always had to have separate schools and could not be obliged to send their children to the public schools. It is purely on the provisions of the statute which impose upon the catholics a tax for the support of the public schools that there is any controversy.

Section 22 of the Act of 1870, constituting the province of Manitoba, reads as follows in the French version, which it must not be forgotten is the law as well as the English version :—

"In the province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions: nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons may have by law or practice (*ou par la coutume*).” These are precisely the words used in the 93rd section of the British North America Act, with the simple addition of the words "or practice" (*ou par la coutume*).

It must therefore be the *rights* and *privileges* that the catholics of that part of the country enjoyed by *custom* at the time of the union in reference to the denominational schools (for there were none *by law* on the subject-matter) which cannot be interfered with by the legislature, the power of the legislature in the matter of education being subject to the above restriction. This could not be controverted, and the learned attorney general of the province has become a party to the appeal

in this case only to contend that the statute, passed by the legislature, although enacting that the appellant (and with him all the catholics of the province) is bound to contribute his share of the tax imposed for the support of the public schools, does not in any wise prejudice *any right or privilege* which they enjoyed *by custom*. It is necessary, therefore, to first ascertain what evidence there is in the case in reference to such custom or practice in that part of the North-West Territories prior to the union. His grace the archbishop of St. Boniface in an affidavit filed in the proceedings by the appellant described it as follows:—

“Prior to the passage of the act of the dominion of Canada, passed in the 33rd years of the reign of her majesty queen Victoria, chapter 3, known as the ‘Manitoba Act,’ and prior to the order in council issued in pursuance thereof, there existed in the territory now constituting the province of Manitoba a number of effective schools for children. These schools were denominational schools, some of them regulated and controlled by the Roman catholic church, and others by various protestant denominations.

“The means necessary for the support of the Roman catholic schools were supplied to some extent by school fees paid by some of the parents of the children who attended the schools, and the rest was paid out of the funds of the church, contributed by its members.

“During the period referred to, Roman catholics had no interest in or control over the schools of the protestant denominations, and the members of the protestant denominations had no interest in or control over the schools of the Roman catholics. There were no public schools in the sense of state schools. The members of the Roman catholic church supported the schools of their own church for the benefit of the Roman catholic children, and were not under obligation to, and did not contribute to the support of any other school.

“In the matter of education, therefore, during the period referred to, Roman catholics were, as a matter of custom by practice, separate from the rest of the community, and their schools were all conducted according to the distinctive views and beliefs of Roman catholics as herein set forth.

“Roman catholic schools have always formed an integral part of the work of the Roman catholic church. That church has always considered the education of the children of Roman catholic parents as coming peculiarly within its jurisdiction. The school, in the view of the Roman catholics, is in a large measure the ‘children’s church,’ and wholly incomplete and largely abortive if religious exercises be excluded from it. The church has always insisted upon its children receiving their education in schools conducted under the supervision of the church, and upon being trained in the doctrines and faith of the church. In education, the Roman catholic church attaches very great importance to the spiritual culture of the child, and regards all education unaccompanied by instruction in its religious aspect as possibly detrimental and not beneficial to children. With this regard the church requires that all teachers of children shall not only be members of the church, but shall be thoroughly imbued with its principles and faith; shall recognize its spiritual authority and conform to its directions. It also requires that such books be used in the schools, with regard to certain subjects as shall combine religious instructions with those subjects, and this applies peculiarly to all history and philosophy.”

His grace further swears that:

“The church regards the schools provided for by ‘The Public School Act,’ and being chapter 38 of the statutes passed in the reign of her majesty queen Victoria, in the 53rd year of her reign, as unfit for the purpose of educating their children, and the children of Roman catholic parents will not attend such schools. Rather than countenance such schools, Roman catholics will revert to the system of operation previous to the Manitoba Act, and will establish, support and maintain schools in accordance with their principles and faith as aforementioned.

“Protestants are satisfied with the system of education provided for by the said act, ‘Public School Act,’ and are perfectly willing to send their children to the schools established and provided for by the said act. Such schools are in fact

similar in all respects to the schools maintained by the protestants under the legislation in force immediately prior to the passing of the said act. The main and fundamental difference between protestants and catholics with reference to education, is, that while many protestants would like education to be of a more distinctly religious character than that provided for by the said act, yet they are content with that which is so provided and have no conscientious scruples against such a system, but catholics on the other hand insist and have always insisted upon education being thoroughly permeated with religious aspects. That causes and effects in science, history, philosophy and ought else should be constantly attributed to the Deity and not taught merely as causes and effects.

"The effect of 'The Public School Act' will be to establish public schools in every part of Manitoba where the population is sufficient for the purpose of a school and to supply in this manner education to children free of charge to them or their parents further than their share in common with other members of the community of the amounts levied under and by virtue of the provisions contained in the act.

"In case Roman catholics revert to the system in operation previous to the Manitoba Act, they will be brought in direct competition with the said public schools; owing to the fact that the public schools will be maintained at public expense, and the Roman catholic schools by school fees and private subscriptions, the latter will labour under serious disadvantage. They will be unable to afford inducements and benefits to children to attend such schools equal to those afforded by public schools, although they would be perfectly able to compete with any or all schools unaided by law enforced support."

John Sutherland and Alexander Polson, in the two affidavits produced by the respondent filed in answer to the petition of the appellant, also described how matters stood in the province in reference to schools prior to the union as follows:—

"That schools which existed prior to the province of Manitoba entering confederation were purely private schools, and were not in any way subject to public control nor did they in any way receive public support.

"No school taxes were collected by any authority prior to the province of Manitoba entering confederation, and there were no means by which any person could be forced by law to support any of the said private schools. I think the only public revenue of any kind then collected was the customs duty, usually 4 per cent."

The only possible conclusion of fact to be drawn from these affidavits, which form the only evidence of record on this point, is that prior to the union, the catholics residing in that territory by custom, enjoyed not only the privilege of having their schools, but also, negatively and as a correlative and an essential part of such privilege, that of not being obliged to contribute to the support of any other system of education. The fact of not being assessable for the support of other schools than their own, was the privilege which they had. The privilege alone of having their private schools would have been illusory—in fact it could not be said to be a *privilege*; the right to have private schools is a common law right. To retain a custom or practice which would have enabled them to support their own schools as well as the schools of others, would have been a singular privilege. In fact, the privilege then ought more properly to be said to belong to the class of persons whose schools would have been supported by the catholics. This, it seems to me, is in effect what the respondent says he is willing to concede now to the catholic minority in the province:—

"The statute of 1890, says the respondent, obliges, it is true, the catholics to contribute to the support of public schools, but it does not compel them to send their children to these schools, and does not prevent them either from establishing separate schools, and therefore does not prejudice any of the rights or privileges enjoyed by them by custom prior to the union, and the statute then, is *intra vires*." Such an argument is, in my opinion, entirely erroneous. As a matter of fact I would not believe that it was seriously relied on, were it not that the provincial court has adopted it. It virtually amounts to this: to allow the majority, which is non-catholic, to say to the catholic minority "you have the privilege of having your

schools, you can retain it, provided you help to support ours; you cannot send your children to our schools, but we do not ask that you should, all we want you to do is to pay for the education of our children."

I have looked in vain through the record to come to the conclusion that this was *the custom or practice* prior to the union. The contrary, to my mind, is clearly proved. Can it be possible to imagine the practical existence of such a system as the one that the respondent would like to establish in Manitoba, and at the same time say that the right to have separate schools exists, a right which could not be denied under section 22 of the act constituting the province of Manitoba? It is evident that the legislature by this section, foreseeing that necessarily in the near future, one or the other of the two classes, protestants or catholics, would preponderate by its numbers in the projected province, provided for either case. At that time they were about equally divided, for if we refer to the legislation which was enacted by the new province on this subject matter, in 1871, we find that it was provided that the board of education should have an equal number of protestants and Roman catholics, with a superintendent for each class, also dividing equally between the two classes the government subsidy. It was when this was the actual state of affairs that parliament provided by section 22 for either of these eventualities. By the first sub-section which I have given at length, parliament secures to the minority, either protestant or catholic, as the case may be, the rights which they had at the time by custom (or practice) and by sub-section 2 gives a right of appeal to the governor general in council in respect to any legislation which might be made in relation to their rights on this matter. If it had happened that the protestants had been in the minority they certainly could not have been forced to contribute to the support of catholic schools. They would immediately have claimed the right to have their schools, as their co-religionists have in the province of Quebec, *the right or privilege* in its entirety and without prejudice, that is with the exemption of being taxed for the catholic schools. The catholics of Manitoba who are to-day in the minority claim but the same right and the free exercise of such right. I am of the opinion that their claim is well founded. They have the same right to establish their system of schools as their co-religionists have in the province of Ontario, or on the same principle.

It is with this object in view and this object alone, at least I cannot suppose any other, that the special provision in reference to denominational schools, reproduced from the British North America Act, was inserted in the act constituting the province of Manitoba, adding the words or "by custom," or "by practice," words which had become necessary, as I have already stated, to complete the idea of the legislature and to provide for its due execution, it being a well known fact that at that time there existed no law in the territory on the subject matter, and that all was regulated by custom and by practice only.

The corporation of the city of Winnipeg (respondent) and the attorney-general whilst in the abstract they are willing to recognize to the minority the right to have separate schools, yet they want to interfere with the free exercise of such right. The whole of the government grant to education is by the statute in question appropriated to the public schools or free schools; nothing is granted to the minority, sec. 108. Nevertheless this grant is taken out of the public revenue to which the minority has contributed its pro-rata proportion, and this fact is the sole basis of his grace the archbishop of St. Boniface's complaint in the 11th paragraph of his affidavit, but upon which an erroneous interpretation has been put by some. His grace does not fear for the catholic schools the competition of the public schools, if the legislature will only place them on the same footing before the law. What his grace does assert is that if it is intended to support the public schools at the cost of the state and leave the catholic schools to be supported by voluntary contributions, the latter will find themselves in a most disadvantageous position. I do not think it is necessary to add anything to demonstrate the truth of his assertion. But, not only does the statute in question, I repeat, give to the public schools the whole of the government grant but also imposes upon catholics direct taxation for their sup-

port. Nay, more, a tax is imposed for the support of the public schools not only on all private property belonging to catholics, but even on school houses and other property destined by catholics for the education of catholic children. The statute goes so far by sec. 174 as to order the confiscation in certain cases for the benefit of the public or free schools, of educational establishments belonging to the catholic minority.

I am of opinion that such legislation causes a prejudice to the *rights* and *privileges* belonging to this minority prior to the union and therefore is *ultra vires*.

The respondent in answer to the appellant's petition makes use also of the following ground of argument. "It is possible, he says, that this legislation does cause a prejudice to the rights of the minority, but nevertheless it is within the powers of the legislature of the province of Manitoba; because, for example, he continues, a municipal tax or other tax may indirectly more or less deprive catholics of the necessary funds to support their schools, yet you must submit." This reasoning cannot prevail, for it is based on something that does not exist. By section 22, of the federal act of 1870, the provincial legislature is specially prohibited from causing any prejudice to the rights of the minority, when dealing with the subject matter of education. Then again in the case of a municipal tax, the minority is on a perfect footing of equality with the majority and receives its proportionate share of what is produced by the tax; whilst in the present case the appellant contends that he is prejudicially affected by being obliged to pay for others and to contribute for the support of schools from which he receives no benefit. This is what in reality he complains of. You concede in theory his right to a system of schools but you place obstacles in the way of the exercise of the right. If the state levies, for example, \$20,000, or any other amount on this minority for the support of the public schools, this virtually, it seems to me, deprives catholics of so much of their means for the support of their own schools. Now, to place obstacles to the exercise of a right, to interfere with it or obstruct it, is, in itself, evident, clearly to cause a prejudice to that right. And this is what the legislature of Manitoba could not do under the unequivocal terms of the one statute which confers upon it the power to enact laws respecting education.

I am of opinion to allow the appeal.

## REPORT

(47)

OF THE COMMISSIONERS appointed to consider the advisability of extending the Trent Valley Canal, and to what extent.

To the Right Honourable Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, G.C.B.,  
Minister of Railways and Canals for the Dominion of Canada.

The commissioners appointed to "consider the question of further extending the line of water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario, and to determine whether any other local works are necessary and whether it is advisable that an extension of the main work should be undertaken and if so to what extent," beg leave to report:—

The main work referred to is what is commonly known as the "Trent Valley Canal," being a projected waterway from Matchedash Bay, Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, to Trenton, on the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario.

The work already completed, as set forth in the report of the chief engineer of canals, have rendered navigable the following portions of the main route, viz.:—Balsam Lake to the village of Lakefield; the town of Peterborough to Heely's Falls on the Trent River, leaving necessary to be done, according to the same report, to render the whole route navigable the following sections, viz.:—a canal from Matchedash Bay to Lake Couchiching, a distance of  $13\frac{21}{100}$  miles, requiring fourteen locks, a canal from Lake Simcoe to Balsam Lake,  $17\frac{74}{100}$  miles, requiring eleven locks, a canal from the village of Lakefield to the town of Peterborough,  $9\frac{91}{100}$  miles, requiring thirteen locks, a canal and improvement in the present navigation between Heely's Falls and Hoard's Creek,  $10\frac{85}{100}$  miles, requiring twenty-three locks, improvement in the present navigation between Hoard's Creek and Frankford, and a canal between Frankford and Trenton,  $7\frac{29}{100}$  miles, requiring ten locks.

In endeavouring to obtain all available information on the subject under consideration, the commissioners went over the whole route, travelling by steamer from Peterborough to Heely's Falls and from Lakefield to Fenelon Falls and Lindsay, and they also took evidence at the following places:—Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Collingwood, Midland, Barrie, Orillia, Lindsay, Peterborough, Trenton and Deseronto, and at several points on the line of the Erie Canal. Due notice of the sittings held at the places on the route of the proposed canal was given, in order that an opportunity of expressing opinion on the subject might be afforded to any one disposed or inclined to do so.

The commissioners thought it desirable to frame a set of questions of a general character, which they caused to be forwarded to the members of the House of Commons and of the Legislature of Ontario, and to the publishers of the newspapers in the province of Ontario, and to the clerks of the cities and towns in that province. To these very few replies have been received. These questions and the answers thereto, together with the other information obtained, are forwarded herewith.

In regard to the practicability of the proposed route in reference to its water supply, the commissioners are of opinion that this has been established beyond question, both by the report of the engineer and by the evidence received.

The attention of the commissioners has been called to the width of the locks at present completed. There are twelve of these, 134 feet long by 33 feet wide. For modern locks this width is very great in proportion to the length. They are of the same size as those on the Rideau Canal, the latter, however, were built to accommodate side wheel vessels, which at this day it is not necessary to use. The com-

missioners suggest that a width of twenty-three feet would be sufficient. It is proposed according to the report of the engineer, that the prism of the canal should be fifty feet in width at its bottom. That would be insufficient to admit of vessels passing each other, should they be of the extreme width of the present locks, but it would admit of such passage by vessels of the reduced width, and, further, four barges of this reduced width would just about fill the St. Lawrence Canal locks, when enlarged, and it is obvious that a considerable saving in construction by the suggested reduction in width would be effected. The attention of the commissioners has also been called to the expensive class or character of the works upon the locks lately constructed at Burleigh, Lovesick, Buckhorn and Fenelon Falls. They think that a considerable saving in that respect might be made in the building of the remaining locks, without materially affecting their substantial character, and they suggest that locks of a class of work somewhat similar to those at Bobcaygeon, Young's Point and Peterborough, would be sufficient for the purposes of this canal. The commissioners desire to call attention to what is known as the "lift lock," which is now in practical use in England, France and Belgium, and to which rather full reference is made in the exhibits herewith. They suggest that it might be judicious to make a resurvey of the section between Heely's Falls and Hoard's Creek, and probably other sections of the route with a view to the possible use of the "lift lock." It will be observed, as pointed out above, that the distances between these points is  $10\frac{8.5}{10}$  miles, requiring twenty-three locks. Under such circumstances the use of the "lift lock" would seem to be desirable in the direction of economy in the cost of construction and in the time required for lockage. The commissioners simply call attention to the point without themselves having formed any decided opinion upon it.

As will be observed in the evidence taken at Collingwood it is suggested that the route from Lake Simcoe to Nottawasaga Bay would be a more satisfactory and judicious one than that now contemplated between Lake Couchiching and Matchedash Bay, and it may be thought desirable, should that section be built, that a survey of the suggested line be made, in order to determine the respective merits of the two routes.

In considering the bearing of the canal upon the development of the trade and natural resources of the country through which it will pass, it should be noted that the conditions are peculiar, inasmuch as it would act as a connecting link in a chain of lakes and streams, which, for the most part, lie transversely to the line of canal, and that it would therefore afford access to an extent of country and coast line much greater than usual in a canal of its length.

The commissioners, upon the evidence and information which they have been able to obtain, and which accompany this report, are of opinion that an extension of the main work should be undertaken by the completion, as soon as convenient and practicable, of the work necessary to give continuous navigation from Balsam Lake to the Bay of Quinté. This would embrace the sections between Lakefield and Peterborough and between Heely's Falls and Trenton. In the opinion of the commissioners a waterway would thereby be made which would not only greatly increase the value of the works already constructed but would assist and develop the industries along its route, and open up the resources of the country through which it would pass, to such an extent as to amply compensate for the expenditure necessary to be incurred although the work itself would not be expected to produce direct revenue.

This conclusion is arrived at by a careful consideration of the evidence adduced before the commission by which the commissioners feel they must be guided, such evidence to their minds greatly preponderating in favour of the extension of this important work in the manner indicated.

C. A. WELLER,  
FRANK TURNER,  
JOHN KENNEDY.

MONTREAL, 17th December, 1890.



# REPORT

[49]

Of a Committee of the Privy Council, appointed to investigate and report upon the cases of irregularity in the Civil Service as developed in the Public Accounts Committee, etc.

REPORT of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st October, 1891.

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration the annexed report of the sub-committee appointed to investigate and report upon the cases of irregularity in the civil service as developed in the public accounts committee, and to further report upon any similar cases in the public service.

The committee, concurring in the said report and the several recommendations therein set forth, submit the same for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk of the Privy Council.*

The sub-committee of the privy council, appointed to investigate and report upon the cases of irregularity in the civil service as developed in the public accounts committee, and to further report upon any similar cases in the public service, beg leave to present the following as their findings and recommendations in respect thereof.

And first as regards the department of the interior, your committee find from a careful perusal of the evidence and documents hereto attached:—

1. That the Civil Service Act of 1868 prohibited the payment, for extra services, of any sums of money to permanent clerks other than their regular salaries.

2. That from a period dating at least as far back as 1875 a practice began to grow up in the department under which occasional payments for extra work were made to permanent clerks in violation of this clause of the Civil Service Act.

3. That during the years 1882-1889 inclusive, this occasional practice became frequent, and under it several permanent clerks received extra payments, either in the name of outsiders or fictitious persons, or through temporary clerks, for work performed wholly or partly by themselves.

4. That the following, among other reasons, are given by the officials for not preventing this practice:—

(a.) The sudden and abnormal pressure of work consequent upon the land boom in the North-West, the rebellion of 1885 and the investigation and settlement of claims for land and scrip to the half-breeds and others.

(b.) The disinclination of the department to add to the permanent staff a large number of persons whose services it was thought would be required for only a limited period, and the desire to meet the requirements of temporary extra work by employment of the permanent service over hours.

(c.) The consideration that for much of this work, the permanent officials, who were accustomed to the routine of the department and conversant with the files, documents and books, could do the work more expeditiously and efficiently than new and inexperienced persons.

5. That the whole sum thus irregularly paid to permanent officials for extra work, amounted, as far as can be ascertained, to \$9,017 from the year 1875 to date.

6. That in the investigation before the public accounts committee no attempt was made to show, nor does it appear to your committee, that during this time full service was not rendered to the government for the payments made. In every case the work appears to have been honestly and efficiently performed, either by the person receiving the pay, or jointly by that person and the permanent clerk with whom he worked during the extra hours.

7. That from the investigations made in the committee of public accounts and by your committee it appears that the following permanent clerks received the sums set opposite their names respectively, for extra work, either through the use of outside or fictitious names, or in conjunction with temporary clerks.

(See Schedule A, annexed.)

8. That the following officials of the department, though not themselves receiving extra pay, authorized or certified to extra work for which these irregular payments were made.

(See Schedule B, annexed.)

9. That the cases of irregularity detailed in the two preceding paragraphs may be divided into three classes:—

(a.) Those who performed all the work and used the names of temporary clerks or of outside or fictitious persons to cover the irregularity of payment.

(b.) Those who did the work conjointly with extra clerks and received a share of the payments made to the extra clerks.

(c.) Those who authorized or certified to the transaction, either with or without a knowledge of its irregular nature, but who received no money consideration therefor.

10. That one case—that of the deputy minister—differs from any of the foregoing in that, in addition to his knowledge and sanction of irregular payments, he himself ordered a cheque to be made out to an extra clerk with the understanding and direction that \$100 of the same be paid to himself to recoup him for a payment to an outside party—Mr. Anderson—for work performed by him.

11. That the practice of giving extra work to permanent clerks in the department, in conjunction with temporary men, was not known to the present minister and was forbidden in August, 1890, and that since that date, with the exception of some map copying, and folding in the surveyor's department and a payment of \$123.50 for work done by Edward Connelly, of a special kind and which had been partly performed while he was an extra clerk, no payments for extra work have been made to permanent employees.

12. That as a result of the investigation the following officials have been suspended from the date set opposite their names:—

K. J. Henry.....	July 10, 1891
H. H. Turner.....	July 10, 1891
F. Nelson ...	July 14, 1891
L. C. Pereira.....	July 16, 1891

And the resignation of the deputy minister was tendered on July 11, 1891.

Your committee therefore recommend:—

1. That inasmuch as there can be no doubt that all parties implicated in these transactions knew that they were contrary to, and violations of the Civil Service Act, and as no reasons of economy or supposed efficiency can be allowed to prevail against the plain words of the statute, it is necessary, notwithstanding the fact that no loss is shewn to have resulted, that the offenders should be punished.

2. That in accordance with this view it is recommended that all those permanent clerks who, since 1880, have taken extra pay for services performed out of office hours, and those who authorized or certified to such payments, be fined one month's salary, which shall be deducted from their present salary in the proportion of one half thereof from the amount falling due in each of the next following two months. That as to K. J. Henry, H. H. Turner and L. C. Pereira, the committee recommend that parliament be asked to vote for their benefit the difference between the amount of their respective fines and the amount of salary lost pending suspension.

In the case of Mr. Nelson, it appears that he (Nelson) in 1886, applied to the deputy minister for a bonus of \$500 as a remuneration for work done after office hours, in keeping up his regular office duties which were at that time pressing; that the deputy minister declined to recommend the bonus, but hinted at a recommendation for promotion; and intimated that the work he had done would be mentioned in support of the same; that Mr. Nelson then arranged with McCabe, a temporary clerk, to use his name for getting a portion of what he thought he was entitled to for working over time, and in McCabe's name drew \$73 on an account certified by himself; that he received also a present of \$20 from one Palmer, a temporary clerk, who was paid on Nelson's certificate.

The committee recommend that he be reduced to the minimum of his present class, and suffer the consequences of his suspension to the date of this report.

With reference to Mr. Burgess, the committee beg to recommend that he be reduced to the rank of chief clerk, with a present salary of \$2,400, to be increased to \$2,800 at next session, subject to the sanction of parliament.

With respect to the names of officials in the other departments, which have been referred to the committee, they beg to recommend:—

1. That Mr. Perley's suspension be final.
2. That the evidence taken in the cases of Dionne, Talbot, Larose and Charlebois be referred to the minister of justice with instructions to prosecute them for conspiracy to defraud the government.
3. That such proceedings as the minister of justice considers best be at once taken against Têtu, to recover the public moneys illegally taken by him and to punish him for his violation of law.

GEO. E. FOSTER.  
JOHN HAGGART.  
E. DEWDNEY.

## SCHEDULE A.

## EXTRA Payments to Permanent Clerks, from 1881 to 1891.

Name.	Total Amount received.	Remarks.
	\$ cts.	
W. M. Goodeve.....	60 00	
J. A. Pinard.....	299 00	Average, \$100 per annum.
L. C. Pereira.....	807 15	do about \$100 per annum.
H. Kinloch.....	170 48	do do 55 do
C. H. Beddoe.....	730 00	do do 100 do
N. Tétu.....	62 00	
C. C. Rogers.....	226 80	
N. O. Coté.....	1,080 00	do do 360 do
Geo. Bell.....	112 00	
Frank Nelson.....	138 50	
J. S. Brough.....	22 00	
W. S. Gliddon.....	20 00	
H. F. Hume.....	65 00	
J. L'Etoile.....	50 00	
H. B. D. Bruce.....	329 75	Work on index; commenced when he was a temporary clerk.
H. H. Turner.....	2,444 56	Seven years average pay from Civil Government, \$762.50; average extra pay, \$349; total, \$1,111.50.
F. C. Capreol.....	407 15	
F. Loyer.....	462 00	
E. Be'leau.....	60 00	
J. A. Coté.....	80 00	
H. H. Rowat.....	392 40	
J. S. Eagleson.....	95 00	
S. J. Willoughby.....	90 00	
C. W. Badgley.....	77 00	
B. L. York.....	80 00	
Edward Connelly.....	153 50	
L. T. Lacasse.....	29 75	
T. W. F. Sowter.....	71 50	
C. J. Steers.....	40 00	
A. Swinburn .....	148 80	
J. Dunnet.....	60 00	
Peter Robertson.....	28 00	
K. J. Henry.....	75 00	
	9,017 34	

## SCHEDULE B.

## DEPARTMENT of the Interior.

Permanent Staff.	Names of those who received extra pay.	How paid, through extra clerks or outside names.	Authorized by.	Certified by	Remarks.
A. M. Burgess.. John R. Hall... W. M. Goodeve.	W. M. Goodeve	Outside name.	L. Russell. ....	L. Russell. ....	Russell superannuated. Douglas dead.
J. A. Pinard... John Johnston... K. J. Henry....	J. A. Pinard.. K. J. Henry....	do ..	Deputy Minister do and L. Russell.	P. B. Douglas and A. Chisholm. L. Russell....	Remembers not how it was paid.
Wm. Mills. .... L. C. Pereira... G. U. Ryley.... H. Kinlock. . .	L. C. Pereira.. H. Kinlock...	Outside name. do ..	Deputy Minister J. R. Hall.....	Ardouin, Rothwell, Chisholm and self. Douglas, Rothwell, Ardouin and Mrs. Lee.	Ardouin now in Militia Dept.
C. H. Beddoe..	C. H. Beddoe.	do ..	Deputy Minister	J. R. Hall, P. B. Douglas and A. Chisholm.	
T. G. Rothwell.. F. S. Checkley.. N. Têtu..... C. C. Rogers... Brown Wallis.. A. Chisholm... N. O. Coté..... P. G. Keyes... George Bell... Frank Nelson...	N. Têtu..... C. C. Rogers..	do .. do ..	L. Russell..... Deputy Minister	L. Russell..... N. O. Coté.....	
A. Chisholm... N. O. Coté..... P. G. Keyes... George Bell... Frank Nelson...	N. O. Coté...	Extra clerk..	L. Russell. ....	K. J. Henry.....	
J. S. Brough... F. H. Cowper Cox.	J. S. Brough.. Geo. Bell..... F. Nelson.....	do .. do ..	Deputy Minister A. M. Burgess and J. R. Hall.	do .. Kinlock and Nelson.	
J. S. Brough... F. H. Cowper Cox.	J. S. Brough..	do ..	J. R. Hall.....	J. S. Brough.....	Absent on leave.
W. S. Gliddon.. G. A. Sparks... H. E. Hume... Henry Sherwood J. L'Étoile.... E. Genest..... G. W. Paterson. D. Dunn.....	W. S. Gliddon H. E. Hume.. J. L'Étoile....	Extra clerk... do .. do ..	Deputy Minister do .. do ..	W. M. Goodeve.... Deputy Minister... K. J. Henry.....	
D. Dunn..... H. B. D. Bruce.	H. B. D. Bruce	Outside name.	J. R. Hall. ....	W. M. Goodeve....	Work begun when Bruce was extr clerk.
H. H. Turner... F. C. Capreol... O. H. Lambert.. F. Loyer..... E. Belleau... Mrs. W. P. Lee. J. A. Coté.... W. Hatch..... H. H. Rowatt..	H. H. Turner.. F. C. Capreol. F. Loyer..... E. Belleau... J. A. Coté.... H. H. Rowatt..	do .. do .. do .. Extra clerk... do .. do .. do .. do .. Outside name.	Late Minister... J. R. Hall..... Deputy Minister do .. do .. do .. do ..	Messrs. Howe, Roth- well, Bell, Douglas and Goodeve. Messrs. Kinlock and Rothwell. G. U. Ryley..... K. J. Henry..... do .. do .. Messrs. Douglas and Rothwell.	Howe dead.

DEPARTMENT of the Interior—*Concluded.*

Permanent Staff.	Names of those who received extra pay.	How paid, through extra clerks or outside names.	Authorized by.	Certified by.	Remarks.
P. V. Low ... F. W. C. Cummings. Peter Robertson.	Peter Robertson.	Outside name.	L. Russell.....	L. Russell.....	
A. F. Grant..... J. S. Eagleson..	J. S. Eagleson	Extra clerk...	Deputy Minister	Messrs. Henry and Bell.	
Jos. P. Dunne.. S. J. Willoughby	S. J. Willoughby.	do ..	do ..	K. J. Henry .....	
C. W. Badgley.. B. L. York.....	C. W. Badgley B. L. York...	do .. do ..	do .. do ..	do .. do ..	
R. H. Campbell. Mrs. J. Ricard.. G. Lemieux.... F. C. Macdonald E. Connolly....	E. Connolly...	Outside name.	do ..	Deputy Minister....	
Miss M. May... Mrs. M. F. Bell. F. E. Stuart... Miss L. Coleman P. M. Duffy... Miss B. Barber.. Miss M. Shaw... R. G. Bourns... G. D. Pope..... John Curley....					

## TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY BRANCH.

Edouard Deville W. F. King..... A. H. Witcher. P. B. Symes.... A. Grignard.... M. Brady..... R. Rauscher.... L. T. Lacasse... B. Billings..... T. W. E. Sowter.	L. T. Lacasse. T. W. E. Sowter. C. J. Steers...	Extra clerk... do .. do ..	J. R. Hall..... L. Russell..... J. R. Hall . . .	T. G. Rothwell..... E. Deville..... T. G. Rothwell.....	
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## MESSENGERS.

A. Swinburn.... James Dunnet.. A. Pegg..... R. Dunlop.....	A. Swinburn.. James Dunnet	Outside name. do ..	Deputy Minister do ..	W. M. Goodeve.... F. C. Capreol. . .	
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[56]

## GENERAL ORDER (No. 86) OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

Rules 51 and 52 are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

In controverted election appeals the party appellant shall obtain from the registrar, upon payment of the usual charges therefor, a certified copy of the record, or of so much thereof as a judge may direct to be printed, and shall have forty (40) copies of the said certified copy printed in the same form as hereinbefore provided for the case in ordinary appeals, and immediately after the completion of the printing shall deliver to the registrar thirty (30) of such printed copies, twenty-five (25) thereof for the use of the court and its officers and five (5) thereof for the use of the respondent and to be handed by the registrar to the respondent or his solicitor or booked agent upon application made therefor.

For printing in election appeals the same fees shall be allowed on taxation as for printing the case in ordinary appeals.

W. J. RITCHIE, *C. J.*  
S. H. STRONG, *J.*  
T. FOURNIER, *J.*  
H. E. TASCHEREAU, *J.*  
C. S. PATTERSON, *J.*

OTTAWA, 25th September, 1891.

## RETURN

(58)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 7th March, 1892;—For a statement of the number of petitions for Prohibition presented to the House of Commons during the session of 1891.

- (1.) Total number of petitions presented.
- (2.) Total number of signatures to these petitions.
- (3.) Number of (1) petitions; (2) signatures :
  - (a) Presbyterian Church ;
  - (b) Methodist Church ;
  - (c) Baptist Church (separate figures for Free Baptists) ;
  - (d) Episcopal Church or Church of England ;
  - (e) Salvation Army.

(4.) Number of (1) petitions; (2) signatures from each province and each territory; name and figures for each province and each territory separately.

(5.) Number of separate petitions from churches, courts and temperance societies, or any other bodies, signed by officials, giving name of church, court, temperance society, etc., sending such petitions, with number of signatures.

N.B.—There were several petitions signed only by one or two persons in behalf of temperance conventions and societies.

JNO. GEO. BOURINOT,  
*Clerk of the House of Commons.*

RETURN showing the total number of petitions received from each province, and total number of signatures to such Petitions from each province, also sum totals of petitions and signatures for the Dominion (including societies), praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Province.	Total Number of Petitions from such Province.	Total Number of Signatures from such Province.	Total Number of Societies sent in as representing Dominion.
Ontario .....	1,576	191,737	*11
Quebec .....	197	17,158	
New Brunswick .....	262	26,559	
Nova Scotia .....	336	43,738	
Prince Edward Island .....	113	13,101	
Manitoba .....	88	7,395	
British Columbia .....	26	2,533	
North-West Territories .....	28	3,587	
Grand totals .....	2,626	304,808	

\* The above 11 petitions were signed by the presidents and secretaries of such societies only.



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*Memoranda of work in connection with the Return on Prohibition.*

One hundred and twenty-five pages, foolscap, of compiled matter, secured from classification of names, &c., according to the order of the House, and actual count of the signatures.

Some of the petitions containing over 3,750 signatures and exceeding 75 feet in length.

# RETURN

(61c.)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 13th April, 1892, for a return containing a statement of expenditure out of income made for permanent improvements, extensions, additions and betterments, exclusive of works of ordinary maintenance and renewals, on account of the Intercolonial Railway, from 30th June, 1881, to 1st July, 1891. The return to show such expenditure in summary form for each branch of service as nearly as can be conveniently ascertained from the accounts.

By order.

J. C. PATTERSON,  
*Secretary of State.*

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER,  
Ottawa, 11th May, 1892.

The Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

SIR,—I send herewith a statement of expenditure out of revenue for additions or betterments on the Intercolonial Railway, between the 1st July, 1881, and 1st July, 1891.

This is in connection with a return for the House of Commons.

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

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,  
*Chief Engineer and General Manager.*

STATEMENT of Expenditure out of Revenue for additions or betterments on the Intercolonial Railway, between 1st July, 1881, and 1st July, 1891.

Class of Work.	Particulars.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Ballasting .....	Additional ballasting .....	160,284 00
Buildings and platforms .....	New buildings or additions and improvements to old .....	183,999 68
Bridges .....	Difference in cost between iron and wood, difference in cost between standard and original floors, strengthening old bridges .....	234,495 48
Fencing .....	Difference in cost between wood and wire fences, and new fences where none existed .....	201,417 60
Land and land damages .....	Additional land for stations, snow fences, &c. ....	30,802 20
Rails and fastenings .....	Difference in cost between 56lb and 67lb rail, including nutlocks and tie plates .....	462,439 00
Sidings .....	New sidings and extension of old sidings, grading, &c. ....	246,537 00
Ties .....	New ties to change spacing from 2½ feet to 2 feet .....	163,191 64
Signals .....	New additional signals and improvement to old ones .....	37,098 00
Miscellaneous .....	Additional track scales, hoisting crane, dredging plant, hand cars, coal waggons, &c. ....	86,404 15
Raising bridges and snow sheds ..	Raising bridges and snow sheds to comply with the law ..	16,500 00
Locomotives ..	30 new locomotives, average cost \$10,000, if replaced by same kind cost would be \$7,000; 30 at \$3,000 .....	90,000 00
do .....	4 new locomotives, increasing the stock .....	43,750 00
Improvements to locomotives .....	Improvements to 44 locomotives .....	40,000 00
do to passenger cars ..	do to 90 passenger cars .....	45,000 00
Improvements to express, baggage, postal and smoking cars ..	do to 14 express, and baggage, postal and smoking cars .....	7,000 00
Improvements to freight cars .....	do to 2,600 freight cars .....	137,700 00
do to snow-ploughs ..	do to 8 snow ploughs and 4 wing ploughs ..	12,000 00
Air brakes .....	Putting the Westinghouse automatic air brake on the passenger trains .....	30,600 00
New tools and improvements in workshops .....	New tools and improvements in work shops ..	20,000 00
Improvements in water supply ..	Improvements in the water supply for locomotives .....	92,183 10
	Total .....	2,531,601 85

# RETURN

(65)

SHOWING the amount of money expended, and the year of expenditure, in each electoral district since Confederation, under the following headings: 1. Public buildings. 2. Harbours and rivers. 3. Roads and bridges.

By order.

J. C. PATTERSON,  
*Secretary of State.*

SYNOPSIS of Expenditure on Public Buildings, Harbours and Rivers and Roads and Bridges, in the several provinces, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1890.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Year.	Public Buildings.		Harbours and Breakwaters.		Improvement of Rivers.		Roads and Bridges.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1868	92,718	73	8,573	05			5,075	34		
1869	109,727	14	1,510	45			15,260	97		
1870	59,060	56		75 00			99,557	06		
1871	82,643	65	10,701	35	4,983	19	85,016	92		
1872	121,203	42	168,033	99		825 10	198,165	94		
1873	204,671	54	211,187	37	7,260	11	203,828	80		
1874	294,874	67	162,636	75	6,557	95	328,897	13		
1875	412,384	76	243,285	21	10,993	02	154,627	58		
1876	594,145	64	273,802	42	23,782	98	97,373	88		
1877	401,618	63	236,600	89	9,601	92	23,728	73		
1878	256,971	54	38,488	48	9,499	69	3,211	18		
1879	149,453	84	48,408	67	9,970	37	426	24		
1880	75,799	49	30,288	51	12,071	75	702	23		
1881	128,619	85	55,292	79	3,545	08	1,643	69		
1882	168,610	71	118,303	07	6,521	62	2,632	89		
1883	282,327	17	242,116	75	19,931	25	917	79		
1884	467,714	64	478,929	85	21,107	76	26,772	47		
1885	325,213	59	349,551	45	60,018	34	13,894	52		
1886	384,409	57	208,762	98	37,618	66	20,356	80		
1887	441,490	72	116,086	81	33,039	86	12,791	92		
1888	462,043	51	203,314	84	36,024	78	15,731	47		
1889	520,015	21	299,760	12	64,838	01	20,166	95		
1890	406,235	09	342,730	73	50,123	31	32,054	95		
Total	6,441,953	67	3,848,436	53	428,914	74	1,362,935	45	12,082,240	39

## SYNOPSIS of Expenditure in the several provinces, &amp;c.—Continued.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Year.	Public Buildings.	Harbours and Breakwaters.	Improvement of Rivers.	Roads and Bridges.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868	5,731 65	77 50		28,436 83	
1869		11 90		5,157 66	
1870	75 00	3,959 63		2,127 27	
1871	238,293 01	13,275 74		16,287 82	
1872	317,343 52	3,276 28	792 20	8,707 70	
1873	76,827 09	11,972 76	14,620 00	18,102 06	
1874	99,197 30	18,623 12	39,559 78	12,531 73	
1875	165,108 65	12,093 33	73,706 46	4,050 44	
1876	163,402 91	55,719 60	29,090 21	318 10	
1877	130,995 17	10,104 40	17,728 86		
1878	62,639 47	20,346 97	16,351 12	607 37	
1879	24,240 09	35,638 74	12,014 80	154 98	
1880	77,375 93	17,323 93	18,653 07	899 09	
1881	121,859 95	43,144 52	29,297 32	2,190 77	
1882	213,873 88	72,937 40	41,658 85	6,129 35	
1883	140,613 50	124,924 67	56,638 81	3,149 04	
1884	310,673 66	151,558 53	75,995 10	4,409 67	
1885	278,679 64	156,599 68	78,680 24	5,112 61	
1886	225,333 21	93,837 69	57,007 44	6,240 51	
1887	190,090 54	104,980 50	71,510 95	12,281 88	
1888	186,753 70	1,012,478 51	75,107 85	2,301 28	
1889	259,800 35	81,503 86	87,735 87	5,394 12	
1890	94,047 84	109,705 55	2,923,660 72	72 00	
Total	3,382,956 06	2,154,091 81	3,719,809 65	144,662 28	9,401,519 80

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1868					
1869					
1870					
1871					
1872					
1873					
1874	69,000 00				
1875	3 00	10,896 30	4,825 79		
1876	3,574 87	35,952 80	1,500 00		
1877	307 75	25,121 33	11,257 34		
1878		42,776 99	9,349 76		
1879		21,511 91	9,164 07		
1880		27,141 37			
1881	1,800 00	32,375 06	607 22		
1882	68 06	33,470 96			
1883	963 32	32,392 86	5,927 74		
1884	2,053 03	28,581 88			
1885	22,273 75	72,049 18			
1886	66,915 99	56,995 40			
1887	42,500 73	13,103 34			
1888	12,342 71	16,115 58			
1889	1,521 67	13,518 19			
1890	1,496 64	13,463 86			
Total	225,321 52	475,467 01	42,631 92		743,420 45

SYNOPSIS of Expenditure in the several provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Year.	Public Buildings.	Harbours and Breakwaters.	Improvement of Rivers.	Roads and Bridges.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868					
1869		2,920 00			
1870					
1871	7,786 67				
1872	87,075 12	12,158 39			
1873	11,434 15	104,286 39			
1874	7,014 75	129,495 38			
1875	9,684 73	126,550 10	2,500 00		
1876	21,233 64	160,814 73			
1877	10,038 07	94,142 73			
1878	662 71	44,654 83	6,546 70		
1879	77 31	81,998 28			
1880	3,648 16	23,437 13	1,333 77		
1881	3,604 87	52,728 08	3,323 79		
1882	1,849 82	69,505 60	56,256 86		
1883	16,702 24	104,916 87	14,191 10		
1884	27,105 43	92,308 60	14,096 58		
1885	67,794 75	58,844 65	3,040 38		
1886	101,895 23	39,782 41	3,210 92		
1887	64,821 76	63,518 74	10,280 54		
1888	17,002 17	158,902 88	3,177 79		
1889	20,762 86	98,825 92	6,343 32		
1890	32,982 28	56,675 92	2,549 71		
Total	513,176 72	1,576,267 68	136,759 74		2,226,204 14

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

1868				2,368 34	
1869					
1870					
1871	75,797 88	1,788 98			
1872	45,058 39	7,368 99	1,368 60		
1873	32,067 76	33,355 62	6,270 43		
1874	75,317 82	69,346 39	21,010 38		
1875	81,530 79	61,311 49	17,744 02		
1876	49,103 37	97,863 28	21,483 34		
1877	24,440 53	86,300 04	7,142 69		
1878	98,649 17	101,630 06	16,668 88		
1879	186,785 58	34,511 64	28,734 06		
1880	266,261 11	17,184 67	22,465 12		
1881	194,143 51	13,572 95	11,189 86		
1882	119,516 09	29,410 46	7,985 91		
1883	72,625 60	70,037 23	5,641 11		
1884	113,076 97	83,210 84	17,554 66		
1885	96,116 12	44,347 08	22,228 58		
1886	95,507 42	37,252 30	12,623 81		
1887	59,696 44	77,197 48	10,476 58		
1888	24,630 21	32,918 56	7,660 11		
1889	14,742 26	41,906 25	17,763 14		
1890	11,839 21	69,165 06	13,522 01		
Total	1,736,906 23	985,679 37	269,533 29	2,368 34	2,994,487 23

## SYNOPSIS of Expenditure in the several provinces, &amp;c.—Continued.

## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Year.	Public Buildings.	Harbours and Breakwaters.	Improvement of Rivers.	Roads and Bridges.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868					
1869				4,213 13	
1870				52,565 60	
1871				68,948 61	
1872	308 00			126,920 31	
1873	6,852 15		1,350 00	42,594 15	
1874	6,775 88		3,684 90	66,027 51	
1875	63,255 87		200 00	3,530 37	
1876	100,689 69			1,504 85	
1877	44,849 02				
1878					
1879	78 50		5,500 00		
1880	5,963 63		2,499 63		
1881	17,776 33		19 00		
1882	53,723 70		4,111 43		
1883	51,787 49		13,612 07		
1884	64,838 37		14,127 91		
1885	113,052 21		19,797 57		
1886	129,432 48		11,915 69	10,204 40	
1887	105,039 63		12,445 97		
1888	78,304 25		6,161 17		
1889	73,783 28		15,562 43		
1890	58,814 53		13,976 04		
Total	975,415 01		121,963 81	376,508 93	1,473,887 75

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

1868					
1869					
1870					
1871					
1872					
1873					
1874					
1875	29,320 91				
1876	33,966 94				
1877	15,000 00				
1878					
1879					
1880					
1881					
1882	164,847 55		714 48		
1883	68,665 67		5,823 23		
1884	179,837 46		14,000 00	1,769 53	
1885	106,585 94		6,567 00		
1886	102,195 21		6,515 92	150 00	
1887	157,695 77		15,181 61	3,805 93	
1888	166,640 28		11,282 37	22,965 75	
1889	140,727 68			1,782 64	
1890	152,171 25			49,833 28	
Total	1,317,654 66		60,084 61	80,307 13	1,458,046 40

SYNOPSIS of Expenditure in the several provinces, &c — *Concluded.*

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Year.	Public Buildings.	Harbours and Breakwaters.	Improvement of Rivers.	Roads and Bridges.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868					
1869					
1870					
1871					
1872		603 67			
1873	6,638 37	12,964 88	3,299 73		
1874	38,456 17	8,036 23	839 25		
1875	24,862 70	16,868 17	5,739 08		
1876	92,846 62	17,731 52	1,621 63		
1877	47,218 11	566 62			
1878	23,005 47	5,021 64	89 75		
1879		920 35	710 07		
1880	128 00	9,777 64	10,431 00		
1881	15,232 77	1,233 61	8,916 12		
1882	12,085 77	10,770 44	854 90		
1883	26,523 30	7,349 08	3,021 74		
1884	33,967 22	462,630 81	12,310 96		
1885	34,291 70	57,544 94	12,306 17		
1886	14,382 82	375,552 20	9,140 72		
1887	35,978 31	217,201 10	21,598 77		
1888	21,486 39	117,195 32	18,444 37		
1889	15,389 21	40,532 93	33,114 57		
1890	50,922 01	38,096 80	38,859 65		
<b>Total</b>	<b>493,414 94</b>	<b>1,400,597 65</b>	<b>181,298 48</b>		<b>2,075,311 07</b>



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## RETURN

(66a)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 23rd March, 1892, for copies of all correspondence, reports, etc., which may have taken place between the Government of Canada and Sir Douglas Fox, or any other engineer, since the 1st day of September, 1891, having reference to building a tunnel from Prince Edward Island to the mainland across the Straits of Northumberland.

By order.

J. C. PATTERSON,  
*Secretary of State.*

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OTTAWA, 26th April, 1892.

The Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose order of the house of commons of the 23rd ultimo, for correspondence, &c., between the government of Canada and Sir Douglas Fox, or any other engineer, since 1st September, 1891, having reference to building a tunnel from Prince Edward Island to the mainland across the straits of Northumberland, and I have to say, with reference thereto, that so far as this department is concerned there has been no such correspondence.

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

C. W. TREADWELL, *Secretary.*

# RETURN

(68)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated the 14th March, 1892, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada or any member thereof, and the British Government, or between the Government of Canada and any person or persons relating to the admission of live cattle from the United States; also for copies of all Orders in Council relating to the same.

By order.

J. C. PATTERSON,

*Secretary of State.*

To the Right Honourable Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C., G.C.B.,  
Premier, Ottawa, Ont.

We, the undersigned, respectfully beg leave to submit:—

That a company is now organized under the name of the Canadian International Stock Yards and Abattoir Company (Limited), with a capital of \$1,000,000, whose main object is the establishment of a large export trade from Canada in dressed meats. The principal place of business of the company to be located in Three Rivers, Quebec, on account of the various advantages offered by that city. All matters pertaining to this enterprise are now definitely settled between the company and the authorities of Three Rivers.

But the carrying out of such a large enterprise requires a supply of cattle altogether beyond any present home production, and, consequently, necessitates the procuring of supplies in sufficient quantity from other sources. This difficulty has induced the company to lay before your government a special petition, in the granting of which the city of Three Rivers, the province of Quebec and the Dominion at large are greatly interested.

Hence, we ask that the government of Canada shall allow the admission, in bond, of American cattle, free of duty, to be slaughtered and shipped in bond from Three Rivers under direct Canadian control and inspection.

In order to preserve the good sanitary standing enjoyed by Canadian cattle abroad, and particularly on the English market, the Dominion government passed an order in council, dated 23rd April, 1880, prohibiting the export of American cattle from any Canadian port; but, on the other hand, providing for the conveyance of such cattle through Canadian territory by rail. These cattle stop for feeding purposes at Lyn, Ontario, in the very midst of the cattle grazing district in that province, thence *via* Montreal through a certain portion of the Eastern Townships to American ports. In a word, the principle of the admission of American cattle in bond is approved of and admitted.

The present company, by their mode of transportation with their special cars (called vestibule cars), on board of which cattle are fed and watered without any stoppage whatever, are in a position to bring the same American cattle direct from any of the western points in the United States to Three Rivers, which conveyance system places the latter city and the Dominion on a better sanitary footing than those existing at Lyn, in the spirit of the order in council above mentioned.

The sanitary measures cannot at all be interfered with by the granting of the permission now applied for, but we contend respectfully that they would be the better preserved.

Since the importation of American swine in bond is allowed in this country without any known detriment, we respectfully maintain that, with equal advantage, American cattle can be slaughtered in bond at Three Rivers.

Therefore, whatever may be the sanitary point of view under which the present request is considered, the intending enterprise offers all guarantee and is decidedly a great improvement on the existing system.

How far would the new system interfere with the good sanitary reputation of Canadian cattle in England? We maintain respectfully that the granting of the above mentioned request would protect and enhance that very reputation. It is not and cannot be denied that dressed meat from the United States is exported to England, and this trade is carried on without any control by the British authorities, the English market being on that point altogether at the mercy of the sanitary measures, whether good or not, carried out by the American authorities. On the other hand, by the organization of abattoirs in Three Rivers, under the immediate and severe control of our own government, the English market would have the best obtainable guarantee as to the soundness and healthiness of the dressed meat from the American cattle slaughtered in the latter place. It will be seen, therefore, that this would be decidedly an improvement on the present system as far as England is concerned, since the people of the old country would have that protection of which they are deprived to-day.

Now, if the result of an enterprise of such magnitude as the abattoirs of the company will be, are considered, it will soon be seen that the benefits to be derived by this country will be of the greatest moment; in fact, this institution will do for Canada what the abattoirs of Chicago have done for the United States. Whatever may be the branch of trade taken into account, it will receive from it an enormous impetus.

The Canadian railways will obtain a large increase in their traffic throughout the year, on the most remunerative terms.

It will create a most considerable increase in the number and tonnage of vessels supplying cold storage accommodation, which does not exist now and which can only be got at the cost of a heavy outlay.

It will cause the erection of new and important industries, such as large canneries, tanneries, soap factories, button factories, artificial guano, &c., &c.; in fact, the beneficial results to the railway and shipping interests are incalculable.

But, above all, the agricultural interests will immensely benefit by it. The cold storage accommodation necessitated for the dressed meat trade of the company will also be used for other agricultural products, the exportation of which is restricted to-day, owing to lack of facilities in that respect. Thus the Canadian farmer will always have at hand, without having to wait for the winter season, all the facilities required to export continually eggs, poultry, butter, fish, fruit, &c., on account of the cold storage accommodation, thereby procuring to such producers better prices than can be obtained under existing circumstances. To a considerable extent the company will give a reliable and important help to the creditable and patriotic endeavours displayed by your government in looking for new outlets for Canadian farming products, particularly. It will afford a ready market for all our small cattle (which cannot be exported alive), by reason of their canning and meat extract industries, thus helping the consumption of our hay, &c., which are comparatively valueless to-day.

Now, it may be properly said here that the large expenditure required to supply the necessary steamers with cold storage is so great that, without the granting of the present request, it would not be advisable for capitalists to invest largely, relying exclusively upon the present home production.

For the above important reasons, we sincerely and most respectfully hope that the present request will be favourably considered.

For the citizens of Three Rivers,

T. E. NORMAND, *Mayor*.

To the Right Honourable Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C., G.C.B.,  
Premier of the Dominion of Canada, Ottawa.

Should the within prayer be granted, your petitioners respectfully represent that, as a duly organized corporation with ample capital, they are prepared to erect and operate at Three Rivers, province of Quebec, national stock yards and an abattoir for the preparation and sale of dressed meats for both domestic consumption and export, on an extensive scale, with such co-relative industries as may be directly connected with above, tending to best promote the development and economy of the whole undertaking.

Ready cash markets for the great agricultural and live stock interests of the Dominion would thus be largely extended, and the farmers of Canada materially assisted and stimulated in the care and increase of their flocks and herds.

At present, however, the native supply in the provinces, though capable of rapid increase under favourable auspices, is quite limited.

No enterprise of magnitude can be safely undertaken or hope to be commercially successful, without being able at times to avail itself of all such sources of supply as are open to competitors in other markets. In the case of the proposed undertaking at Three Rivers, sales and contracts would have to be made months in advance for foreign markets, with prompt deliveries guaranteed, inland and ocean cold storage freights can only be secured under heavy forfeits, valuable connections at home and abroad must be protected, and the regular labour of a large force of skilled workmen and expensive plant must be provided for.

Hence, to be without facilities ensuring ample supplies at all times, might often seriously endanger the enterprise proposed.

Therefore, to enable your petitioners to successfully accomplish this undertaking on a broad and comprehensive basis, they respectfully solicit your favourable authority to permit the free importation into Canada (in special cars and without unloading, except at destination) of live stock from the United States or elsewhere, for the slaughtering and handling of same at Three Rivers, for exportation as dressed meat and other direct products from live stock—in bond—under such custom and sanitary regulations as may be required by the Canadian government.

And we have the honour to remain very respectfully,

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL STOCK YARD

AND ABATTOIR CO., Limited,

By the President.

CHARLES C. DODGE.

BENJ. F. HOLMES.

J. W. BANG, JR.,

AND ASSOCIATES.

OTTAWA, 28th April, 1891.

The Honourable JOHN CARLING, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SIR,—To avoid any misunderstanding concerning the petition of the International Stock Yards and Abattoir Co. (Limited), now before the Dominion government, I beg leave to state that the company do not ask, neither do they expect, that the government will grant the importation of live stock free, except for slaughtering at Three Rivers, for export in bond as dressed meat, and therefore the sentence used in the petition, "for both domestic consumption and export," as affecting the free entry of live stock, should apply only to the exportation of such products.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL

STOCK YARD AND ABATTOIR CO., Lt.,

By

BENJ. F. HOLMES,

Vice-President.

OTTAWA, 30th April, 1891.

To the Honourable JOHN CARLING, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SIR,—Agreeable to your request, I have the honour to submit a brief outline of the character of the business proposed to be established at Three Rivers, province of Quebec, by the Canadian International Stock Yards and Abattoir Company (Limited).

The industry comprehends the slaughtering, dressing, preserving and curing of horned cattle, sheep, swine and calves.

REQUIREMENTS.

1st. The yards and barns for receiving, storing, caring for and feeding the live stock, preparatory to its being slaughtered.

2nd. Abattoirs specially arranged for the killing and dressing of cattle, sheep and swine, of about the following capacity per day :—

Cattle (calves included).....	700 to 1,200 head.
Sheep.....	1,000 2,000 “
Swine .....	1,000 2,000 “

with chilling rooms and cold air stores to receive such portions of the above product intended for the market, to be consumed in its fresh state.

3rd. Canning factory, for the purpose of canning such portions of the beef and mutton, for which the market is limited in its fresh state, except when canned. To this, poultry may be added.

4th. Meat, extract and beef sausage (utilizing the residue of meat and meat trimmings), for which there is an active demand.

5th. Glue, neatsfoot oil, gelatine manufactured out of the feet, and the horns being prepared for buttons and combs.

6th. Tanning and dressing hides and skins, preparing the hair for plastering and upholstering; swine bristles for brushes.

7th. Oelo, oil, lard and tallow, from the best portions of the fat.

8th. Soap from the refuse grease, drippings and entrails.

9th. Fertilizers from the offal, bone and blood.

10th. Manufacturing tin cans for canned meats, lard, poultry, extracts, &c.

11th. Cooperage and box factory for casing tinned goods and barrels for oils and cured meats.

The company's facilities for the distribution and sale of the products, from its establishment, in the United Kingdom and on the continent, are secured and perfected by a connection with the strongest and best equipped cold air stores company in Europe; which company (whose headquarters are in London) have created and established and are now successfully conducting, to the great profit and advantage of the Australian farmers and herdsmen, the dressed meat trade between the colony and England. Similar results, if not even greater, will be secured to the Dominion farmers and herdsmen, as the distance of communication is very much shorter.

Steamships will be fitted up with cold air chambers, making regular stated trips for the carrying of the company's dressed meat and meat products, thus offering ample facilities for transporting dressed poultry, butter, eggs and fruit, opening up to that industry a channel to a market that is unlimited, and of which the farmers of the Dominion have been largely deprived for want of such accommodation; trade arrangements with this end in view have already been arranged.

Constant and steady employment will be given to hundreds of skilled and unskilled workmen (including women, boys and girls) in the various branches and departments of the company's business.

Your particular attention is respectfully drawn to the fact that the grouping of these various departments under one management makes available for commercial purposes every part of the animal, so that nothing goes to waste, returning to the

producer the full benefit, besides furnishing employment to a great number of people, whose opportunities to better their condition are lost to them, where such industries do not exist.

We have the honour to be, sir, yours respectfully,  
**BENJ. F. HOLMES, Vice-President.**  
 (For Company.)

OTTAWA, 25th April, 1891.

MY DEAR MR. CARLING,—I have been requested to hand you the enclosed telegrams, by which the signers, senators, members of parliament, and others, declare that they endorse what the deputation said to Sir John, to you and to myself the other day (Friday) about the American cattle. Please bring this matter before council as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

**HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.**

(Telegram from Hon. Messrs. Lacoste and Tassé, Montreal, to Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works.)

OTTAWA, 27th April, 1891.

We have examined the request of the Three Rivers Abattoir Company and we hope it will be granted. This would be, according to us, greatly in the public interest.

(Telegram from Messrs. N. L. Duplessis, M.P.P., O. Carignan, M.P., F. L. Desaulniers, M.P., Dr. P. Grenier, M.P.P., and Hon. Mr. Montplaisir, Senator, Three Rivers, to Mr. T. E. Normand, Russell House, Ottawa.)

24th April, 1891.

We authorize you to append our names to the factum *re* the abattoirs. Do all you can and more, to succeed.

(Telegram from Messrs. P. N. Martel, Arthur Olivier, Thomas Bournival, and N. L. Denoncourt, all of Three Rivers, to Mr. T. E. Normand, M.P.P., Mayor of Three Rivers, Russell House, Ottawa.)

23rd April, 1891.

The citizens heartily second deputation concerning abattoirs, hope for success and anxiously expect the result of your proceedings.

(Telegram from Mr. T. E. Normand, Montreal, to Sir Hector L. Langevin, Ottawa.)

27th April, 1891.

Returning to Ottawa this morning; kindly postpone consideration of abattoirs matters in council till to-morrow, if possible.

(Translation.)

THREE RIVERS, 19th May, 1891.

To the Honourable Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Prime Minister, Ottawa.

SIR,—I hope you will forgive my taking the liberty of writing to you, for a bishop must also be a good citizen and watch carefully what may contribute to the comfort and prosperity of his country. Such is the case with the question of the "establishment of abattoirs," which the press has been discussing recently. I may tell you that, after having carefully studied the question, I feel convinced that it is very important, not only for the province of Quebec but for the whole Dominion, on account of the encouragement it will give to cattle raising, especially horned

cattle, which is already one of the principal sources of wealth of Canada. The immense grazing grounds of the North-West, which I personally know, because I have lived there for a number of years, would find the most advantageous market for the innumerable flocks they are able to feed. Such will be the case for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, where the rich pastures produce a kind of meat superior to that of the hot climates of the United States.

The St. Lawrence and our railroads also offer unquestionable advantages for the transportation on the European markets of the cattle slaughtered in the abattoirs, which will, in my opinion, be considerably developed and placed, probably in a near future, in a position to compete with the immense abattoirs of Chicago, which command the United States and even the European market, because Canadian abattoirs will be favoured with natural advantages which the American abattoirs will never have—seaports nearest the European market, and the shortest line, by about 30 per cent., between the grazing grounds which will supply the abattoirs and the market where the cattle is to be sold.

If we add to that the different industries to which the abattoirs will give rise for the utilizing of hides, horns, blood, &c., the result will be a source of great wealth, which will afford employment to a large number of hands, and consequently check emigration of our people to the United States, and guard us against American influence, politically and commercially speaking.

As to the influence created thereby in the province of Quebec, I may assure you that the great majority of the people earnestly wish for the enterprise and that they will bless the government who will procure the establishment of abattoirs. On the other hand, I believe they will be greatly dissatisfied if the scheme did not meet with favour. Besides, the sacrifice asked for from your government to allow the passage in transit of American cattle, under the survey of its veterinary surgeons, to slaughter them on Canadian territory, is already granted to American cattle to be slaughtered on American territory, I really do not see any good reasons to refuse the same advantage to our country. I therefore have not been surprised when I heard that, together with the majority of your colleagues, you were in favour of the scheme, and offer my hearty congratulations therefor. In that, you agree with the principles of limited reciprocity which you intend to establish between the two countries, and I believe that that concession will be well received at Washington.

I hope you will pardon me for writing so lengthily and on a subject with which I am not familiar, but I wanted to show my appreciation of the stand you have taken on a question of so great an importance and which will have so very important results for our province.

† L. F., *Bishop of Three Rivers.*

OTTAWA, 11th May, 1891.

Honourable JOHN CARLING,  
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the scheme proposed by "The National Live Stock Yards and Abattoir Company" as proposed in their communication under cover of Mr. B. F. Holmes' letter, 28th April, ultimo.

Two points have to be considered in this connection.

First.—Will the honourable the minister of agriculture of the United Kingdom consent to their proposition, without interfering in any way with the privileges at present enjoyed by the Canadian exporter of live stock?

Secondly.—Will it be so controlled by customs regulations as to prevent any part of such dead meat from being placed on Canadian markets, so as to prevent the ruin of home markets for the home products of live stock?

If the imperial consent is obtained there is no reason why such stringent regulations, governing the transit and slaughter of animals from Chicago or elsewhere in bond, might not be made, so as to make it absolutely safe from a sanitary point of view for the stock of the country.

And if the meat or other products, other than fertilizers and hides, are not permitted to be sold in Canada to the detriment of our farmers, the scheme is one that commends itself, and one that would benefit our carrying companies, besides affording a market for large numbers of live stock which are not of such quality as to warrant their exportation alive.

To carry it out a special staff would be required on the trains and at the abattoir, and every precaution taken to carry out the bonded system thoroughly.

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

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., V.S.; Edin., D.V.S.

Chief Inspector.

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 4th June, 1891.*

On a report dated 1st June, 1891, from the minister of agriculture, stating that it has been represented to him on behalf of the Canadian International Stock Yard Abattoir Company (Limited), capital \$1,000,000, that facilities should be afforded to enable that company to import in bond, from the United States, neat cattle, sheep and swine, for the purpose of slaughter at the company's abattoirs, at Three Rivers, province of Quebec, the products to be exported in bond.

The minister further states that the company propose to transport the animals imported for their use in special cars, of the kind called vestibule cars, admitting a free passage from one to another on the train, the feeding and watering of the animals en route to be done on the cars without any stopping or unloading whatever, from the point of crossing the United States frontier, to the point of destination within the stock yards of the company, at Three Rivers.

The minister on a consideration of the representations of the company is of opinion that the importation of the animals desired could be safely made, having in view the question of health of animals in Canada, and their preservation from danger of infectious diseases under an adaptation of the present regulations established by order in council in virtue of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act (49 Vic., cap. 69, Revised Statutes of Canada), for the transit of cattle through Canada, from one United States port to another, such regulations to provide in addition to a provision for the transport of the cattle in vestibule cars, as proposed by the applicants, as follows:—

(a.) That a veterinary inspection shall be made of each animal before it is admitted into Canada in transitu, permission for which shall only be given on certificate of a clean bill of health from a veterinary inspector acting under the direction of the minister of agriculture.

(b.) That each train carrying animals from the frontier to the stock yards at Three Rivers shall be accompanied by a guardian appointed by the minister of agriculture.

(c.) That each car or truck employed for such transit shall be specially and exclusively devoted to that service.

(d.) That no Canadian animal shall be carried by the same train in company with nor in proximity to, the animals carried in transit.

(e.) That no car nor truck, employed in the transit of such animals shall, in any circumstance, be used to carry any Canadian animal.

(f.) That due precaution shall be taken to retain in each car or truck, carrying such animals, any droppings or other matter incident to such transit, such matter to be disposed of within the stock yards of the company at Three Rivers, to the satisfaction of a veterinary inspector acting under the direction of the minister of agriculture.

(g.) That no carcass of any animal happening to die in transit shall be unloaded until after arrival within the stock yards at Three Rivers. Such carcass shall there be disposed of to the satisfaction of a veterinary inspector acting under the direction of the minister of agriculture.



The stock yards and all the buildings of the said company, at Three Rivers, shall be entirely surrounded by a high, close-board fence, such fence to be also surrounded with a further open fence of barbed wire and cedar posts, or other approved material so as to leave an open space of not less than 15 feet in width around the whole enclosure, of such character as to prevent any outside animal from touching the board fence forming cordon around the company's premises. Both fences shall be at all times maintained in a state of repair and efficiency to the satisfaction of an inspector acting under the direction of the minister of agriculture.

Each veterinary inspector or other officer employed by the minister of agriculture to carry out this order shall be vested with all the powers conferred by sections 34 and 35 of the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act."

The stock yards, buildings and outer enclosure around the premises of the said company, at Three Rivers, to be declared an "infected place," under and in virtue of the provisions contained in the sections from 17 to 25 inclusive of the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act," and subject to all the penalties provided by such act.

No animal, Canadian or other, shall be taken into such "infected place" (with the exception of horses employed in necessary teaming, subject to approval of a veterinary inspector, directed by the minister of agriculture) and afterwards taken therefrom alive, under the penalties provided by the Animal Contagious Diseases Act."

Each animal, when taken within the enclosure of such "infected place," in bond from the United States, shall come under the provisions of sections 93 and 245 of the "Customs Act" (49 Vic., cap. 32, Revised Statutes of Canada).

The minister further recommends that all expenses incurred in carrying out the regulations when in force, including the payment of salaries and allowances to officers of the departments of agriculture and customs, or to any other officers of the government, in the performance of the duties which may be imposed under the regulations when in force, be borne by the company.

The customs regulations, in virtue of the provisions contained in the Customs Act referred to, for the custody of each animal, and for disposing of or shipping the carcasses or other products of each animal slaughtered, in bond, shall be made and directed by the minister of customs.

The minister of customs will further cause to be placed in charge such officer or officers as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this order in so far as relates to the requirements of the Customs Act.

The present regulations relating to the importation, slaughtering and curing of swine, in bond, established by cap. 9 of the "Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada," to be applicable to the premises of the said company.

The minister states, further, in reference to the understanding existing between the department of agriculture and the veterinary department of the imperial privy council, that, in his opinion, the arrangement proposed would come within the meaning of such understanding, such being to the effect that so long as the Dominion enjoys immunity from being placed on what is commonly called the "scheduled list" in the United Kingdom, in virtue of which Canadian cattle are allowed to be freely exported to the United Kingdom, and to proceed to any part thereof without any hindrance, no cattle shall be allowed to be imported from the United States, where the disease of pleuro-pneumonia is known to exist, except that from particular parts of that country, pedigree animals, for breeding purposes only, may be allowed to enter, after a quarantine of ninety days, under the specific regulations agreed, and also except that animals from the United States shall be allowed to pass in transit, in bond, from west to east, under the specific regulations agreed.

The minister further observes that the proposed transportation of animals from the United States frontier to Three Rivers is the same in principle as the transit of United States animals through Canada, which has been in practice for a period of over ten years without any evil resulting therefrom to the health of animals in Canada, or, it is believed, any serious danger, under the effective regulations established. And it is to be pointed out that the proposal of the "Canadian International

Stock Yards Abattoir Company" affords even greater protection, in the specially constructed vestibule cars in which it is proposed to transport the animals imported in bond.

The several communications from the imperial government which have been from time to time referred to the minister have conveyed a clear impression that the Canadian government must take the entire responsibility of maintaining such provisions as are necessary to keep this country free from the classes of animal diseases which are scheduled, and, further, that no importation of animals, with the exceptions named, shall be allowed from countries in which such diseases are known to prevail.

In the existing relations between the imperial and the Canadian government the proposals of the "Canadian International Stock Yard Abattoir Company" come clearly under the responsibility of the latter, within the definition stated in the next preceding paragraph.

The minister therefore submits that the application made on behalf of the "Canadian International Stock Yard Abattoir Company" to import animals in bond from the United States for slaughter and export of all products therefrom, under the above regulations, in virtue of "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act," and under all the powers conferred thereby by order of your excellency in council, should be favourably considered; and, further, he is of opinion that, although there seem to be no valid objections to the proposals made by the company, it is inexpedient to make any order on the subject until the views of the imperial privy council thereon shall have been ascertained.

The committee concurring in the above advise that your excellency be moved to forward a copy of this minute to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk of the Privy Council.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, 8th June, 1891.

The Hon. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., &c., London.

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,—I telegraphed to you on the 3rd instant, in answer to your cable message, that Dalziel's statement relative to the importation of cattle at Three Rivers, was unfounded. That no order was passed, and that particulars would be mailed.

At that time, however, I had made a report on the subject, which was before council, and passed on the following day.

I said to you in my telegram that I would mail further particulars. I therefore think it well to send to you a copy of my report, which I think will be furnished to you in the form of a minute of council. You will see that the proposals contained in it, on the application of the Abattoir Company, have been adopted, subject to the approval of the imperial government, which approval, I take it, will be almost a matter of course, in view of their communications to the governor general, as to their desire to leave to the Canadian government the responsibility of acting in matters of this nature.

I think it well to send you also a copy of the printed correspondence relating to the application which was laid before council, prior to the passing of the minute above referred to.

You will see that the consent proposed to be granted is actually less than that now allowed to all the railway companies to carry cattle in transit through Canada, and it is proposed to see very strictly to the carrying out of the regulations proposed.

Perhaps it might be as well that you should see Lord Knutsford on the subject, as considerable importance is attached to the question.

Believe me, &c.,

JOHN CARLING.

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING STREET, 8th July, 1891.

H. E. the Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 135, of the 8th ult, forwarding a copy of an approved minute of the privy council respecting the Canadian International Stock Yards Abattoir Company, limited.

In reply, I have to transmit to you for communication to your ministers copies of correspondence with the board of agriculture on this subject.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

*Colonial Office to Board of Agriculture.*

DOWNING STREET, 26th June, 1891.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

SIR,—I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you for the consideration of the president of the board of agriculture, a copy of a despatch from the governor general of Canada, with its enclosure, respecting the application of the "Canadian International Stock Yards Abattoir Company (Limited)," for permission to import into Canada in bond from the United States neat cattle, sheep and swine for the purpose of slaughter, the products to be exported in bond.

Lord Knutsford would be glad to receive any observations upon this proposal which the president of the board of agriculture may desire to offer, in view of the possible effect upon the free export of cattle from Canada to the United Kingdom as now permitted.

I am, &c.,

J. BRAMSTON.

*Board of Agriculture to the Colonial Office.*

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

3 ST. JAMES' SQUARE, LONDON, S.W., 7th July, 1891.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR,—I have submitted to the board of agriculture your letter of the 26th ult., transmitting copy of a despatch from the governor general of Canada with its enclosures, respecting the application of the Canadian International Stock Yard Abattoir Company (Limited) for permission to import into Canada in bond from the United States neat cattle, sheep and swine for the purpose of slaughter, the products to be exported in bond.

I am desired to state for the information of Lord Knutsford, that under the present circumstances the board of agriculture would not consider it necessary to make any alteration with reference to the cattle trade between Canada and this country, if the proposed concessions were granted, but at the same time the board consider it desirable that it should be pointed out to the Canadian government that the risk of the introduction of swine fever into Canada would be considerable, and further that in the event of the introduction of foot and mouth disease into the United States, which is not impossible considering the trade which America carries on with the European continent, Canada would incur a decided risk of an invasion of that disease also.

I am directed to point out that in the event of the request of the company being granted, it would be impossible for the board of agriculture to allow the importation into Great Britain of swine from Canada, except for slaughter.

I am, &c.,

RICHARD DAWSON, *Assistant Secretary.*

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SOUTHERN AND PACIFIC REFRIGERATOR CAR CO.,  
CHICAGO, 1st August, 1891.

The Honourable JOHN CARLING, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—It has been my intention to have made a personal call at Ottawa, and outline to you more definitely than heretofore the plans and purposes of our Three Rivers industry, but owing to the delay in getting a report of definite and final action of the imperial government of the order in council which your government had kindly but confidentially granted, and also in perfecting all our financial plans, I have not yet been able to avail myself of the very great pleasure, as anticipated.

I am advised by wire to-day, by the president of our company, General Dodge, that the matter has been approved, which is very gratifying and deserves, as it has, our most earnest thanks, to you personally, and all the ministers, whose favour brought about the successful conclusion.

It is desirable and proper for me to say that no publicity will be made until such time as may be deemed advisable, after my conference with you, which I now think may be had at an early date, and especially until after we have had an opportunity to advise you personally of all our connection and financial ability to carry forward successfully, in a creditable way to your government, the great industry, which we will assume to say now, will not be disappointing.

I have many letters from Mr. Gallup (the gentleman, you will remember, who represents the London connection). Mr. Gallup speaks in a very hopeful manner, and has apparently lost none of his enthusiasm as to the outcome.

I desire to say, confidentially, that our company has purchased the Union Abattoir Co., Canada Meat Packing Co., and Montreal Stock Yards, of Montreal, and that I am just consummating (in this city) arrangements for the quick construction of the vestibule cars, and that we hope to have all the details arranged for commencing operations very soon. Ground was broken at Three Rivers yesterday, and the work of construction will proceed vigorously, in accordance with the regulations made by your government.

I expect to remain in the city for several days, and should you desire to communicate with me, a letter addressed in the care of the Grand Pacific hotel, will reach me.

I am, my dear sir, with great respect.

Yours truly,

BENJ. F. HOLMES.

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THE GREAT NORTH-WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA.

TORONTO, 26th August, 1891.

Hon. J. CARLING, Minister of Agriculture.

Representing the distillers, we view with alarm the proposal to slaughter American cattle in Canada for export, and trust the government will not pass any such order. Our representative, now in Ottawa, will join deputation of cattle men to-morrow and hope see you. Mr. Lash represents us.

GOODERHAM & WORTS.

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MONTREAL, 27th August, 1891.

The Hon. JOHN CARLING, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Touching the subject matter of the Canadian International Stock Yards and Abattoir Company (Limited), whose petitions and several communications, to all of which particular reference is respectfully requested, as setting forth the objects of the company, and for which certain privileges with reference to the importation of American live stock are desired, and the further fact that information has reached us of the probable favourable action of the government, we

desire to add some further information of a confidential nature, the knowledge of which may be of advantage to yourself and colleagues, before the final passage of the order in council.

This company has purchased the Union Abattoirs, The Canada Meat Packing Company, The Montreal Stock Yards, Horse Exchange and Driving Park, all of which are situated in the city of Montreal, which latter acquisition to the proposed plant at Three Rivers will have a cash value of about two million dollars (\$2,000,000), and will double the company's working capacity as set forth in our letter to you, dated Ottawa, April 30th, 1891. In addition to the value of the plant, the company will have at least seven hundred thousand dollars (\$700,000) of cash working capital. Provisions for increasing our capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 having become necessary by these Montreal purchases, we have therefore increased it.

The charter of our company being under United States corporation laws, and not applicable to the needs and requirements of Canadian business, we have directed our attorneys, Messrs. Lacoste, Bissailon, Brousseau & Lajoie, to take immediate steps to secure a charter in accordance with Canadian laws, and from these gentlemen information touching the legal aspects of the company can be had.

In addition to representations hitherto made by us, we would add that the policy of the company will be to confine all of its Canadian live stock slaughtering to the city of Montreal and its own properties there, using the Three Rivers plant for the slaughtering and export of American live stock products, thus keeping these two industries distinct and separate. We might say, in this connection and in order to allay any uneasiness amongst the farmers and herdsmen of the Dominion, that this enterprise is distinctly a Canadian enterprise, and that it will furnish a cash market for all the cattle, sheep and swine which may be produced or offered for sale, and we would here state that this offer is made upon the minimum bases of Chicago markets. It being understood that while this fixes no price at which the company will purchase its supplies—that being regulated by the law of supply and demand—yet it does fix a minimum, below which it will not go. In conclusion, many well known and reputable Canadian capitalists are interested in the company, and all of its business will be controlled and directed here, and the industry and collateral branches will give employment to hundreds of people.

Yours very truly,

BENJ. F. HOLMES.

(Telegram.)

Hon. JOHN CARLING, Ottawa.

WALKERVILLE, ONT., 28th August, 1891.

After very careful consideration we are convinced that the slaughtering of American cattle in Canada would be seriously detrimental to the interest of Canadian feeders and shippers, and consequently also to the farmers, and we are unable to perceive any contra advantages of importance; would respectfully urge that the opinions of those who have already large investments in the Canadian cattle trade should have great weight with the government.

We sincerely hope that if the argument already made has not been convincing, the proposed permission will at all events not be granted until they have had ample opportunity to present their views after concerted deliberation.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS.

VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 Victoria St.,

LONDON, S.W., 31st August, 1891.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.

DEAR SIR CHARLES,—Mr. Gooderham and I have called this morning to see you in reference to the slaughtering of American cattle in bond at Three Rivers. We

have received the enclosed cable which represents the views of our friends generally in Ontario. Mr. Gooderham thinks it practically impossible to prevent contagion, and that a very little thing may, in view of the present agitation in England against the importation of live cattle, serve to decide the British government to put a stop to it, which, as you know, would be a very serious blow to us.

We sail on the 5th, leaving Longwood, Torquay, Devon, on the 4th prox.—and Mr. Gooderham would be glad to cable his friends your views before sailing.

Yours faithfully,

F. BLACKSTOCK.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPH.

(*Handed in at Toronto, re-directed from Torquay 9.*)

To BLACKSTOCK, Hotel Metropole.

Received here 9.29 a.m., 31st August, 1891.

Government about passing order in council permitting American cattle to be slaughtered in Canada, and products shipped from Three Rivers by steamer to England. Great agitation here about this; think better see Tupper and get him cable Canadian government opposing measure. Canadian government think they can provide sufficiently stringent regulations, which it is said were submitted to, and approved of by English government. Everyone here thinks no regulations can be made stringent enough, or, if made, be properly enforced.

THREE RIVERS BOARD OF TRADE, THREE RIVERS, 31st August, 1891.

Honourable JOHN CARLING, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour, by the direction of our board, to forward you copy of resolution relating to the question of admitting cattle from the United States into Canada for slaughtering purpose, and to refer to the communication it had with your department on the same subject in March, 1890.

In asking the favour of considering attentively the expression of opinion of our commercial association upon a question of such vital importance not only to our city but to a large section of the Dominion, we do not intend to refute simply exaggerated statements of opponents, but to establish facts which no one but prejudiced persons have interest to distort and bring disfigured before a rather too benevolent public.

Confident that our case is properly appreciated by the government.

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

GEORGE BALCER, Sec. Three Rivers B. of T.

THREE RIVERS BOARD OF TRADE.

At a special meeting of the Three Rivers board of trade, held this 31st day of August, 1891, at three o'clock, p.m., Mr. H. N. Boire, vice-president, in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“Resolved, That whereas the federal government through the honourable the prime minister, having expressed its willingness to allow American cattle to be brought into this country in bond, to be slaughtered under certain conditions;

“Whereas objection to this permission has been raised and strong pressure exercised in certain quarters to dissuade the government from granting it, on the ground that in so doing the stock raising industry of the country and the cattle trade would be endangered and Canadian cattle exposed to be scheduled by the imperial government;

“Whereas it is a well known fact that at the present moment and for the last ten or twelve years, American cattle are daily carried in large numbers through Canadian territory for shipment *via* American sea-ports, without this permission having created any opposition from any quarter and without any objection being raised on the ground of the danger of Canadian cattle being contaminated;

"Whereas the imperial government, equally interested in this question, in the face of the above mentioned facts, does not hesitate in declaring that it can see no objection to the further extension of the permission, provided the new enterprise is carried out with care and the handling of the cattle be done under proper control and regulations;

"The Three Rivers board of trade is of opinion that the opposition thus raised by certain parties is without the slightest foundation, as it is impossible to discover any difference between allowing American cattle to be brought through Canada in transit and the slaughtering of such cattle in this country.

"That the International Abattoir Co. offers better accommodation than any hitherto employed for isolating and handling the cattle while in transit, and is ready to submit to the strictest quarantine regulations so long as such precaution is considered necessary in the case of American cattle.

"That by granting the privilege of transporting cattle to Three Rivers *for slaughtering purposes only*, no new precedent is created, for such privilege already exists in regard to United States pork, hogs being allowed to come into Canada from the United States to be slaughtered in bond for export.

"That everything considered, such permission can only be of a temporary nature, to continue in force merely until the supply of Canadian cattle shall be sufficient to provide for both the shipping of live stock and the abattoirs. The produce of the Canadian North-West will soon be able to provide for the largest portion of this demand and the impetus given by the new enterprise in creating a market in our principal centres will certainly encourage the farmers to give their earnest attention to stock raising, particularly in this section of the country where hay is plentiful and where the raising of cattle could be facilitated by the admission, free of duty, of American corn for fattening purposes.

"That in view of the fact that so many of our people are emigrating to the United States in search of employment, the establishing of new enterprises is of the most vital importance, particularly to the province of Quebec, as it would enable our population to hold their own by giving employment to the working classes and stimulating the better cultivation of our farms.

"That in thus facilitating trade and industry in Canada it may not be out of place to view the question from an international point, as we hereby would show our American cousins our willingness to meet them half way for a future "entente." That in refusing to grant the desired permission prejudices may be nursed, the consequence of which would lead to reprisals whereby our Canadian cattle might be prevented entering the United States territory during the winter season in transit for United States seaports.

"That in view of the conflicting statements purposely advanced by a few interested parties, the government should steadily pursue its policy of favouring the creation of large industrial enterprises and thus benefit the great agricultural interest of Canada by encouraging our people to remain, properly remunerated by the cultivation of their farms, and not forced to emigrate.

"That the Three Rivers board of trade expresses its confidence in the government finding proper means to grant our demand without causing the slightest injury to existing interests.

"That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the honourable the prime minister of Canada, the honourable minister of agriculture, to Sir Hector Langevin, M.P., representing the city of Three Rivers and to the Honourable Senator J. J. Ross.

"GEORGE BALZER.

"Certified copy.

"Three Rivers, Que., 31st August, 1891."

# RETURN

[70]

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS dated the 30th March, 1892, for a return of all correspondence, telegrams or other documents between the Government of Canada and the Imperial Government or the Government of Newfoundland, or between any member or representative of either of such Governments respecting the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion of Canada, including all correspondence or telegrams to and from the High Commissioner on the subject; and all reports to and minutes of Council thereon; also all copies of any terms or offers which may have been submitted to the Government of Newfoundland or any member thereof, with respect to the admission of that Island into the Dominion.

By order.

J. C. PATTERSON,  
*Secretary of State.*

## SCHEDULE.

### UNION NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA.

1. Governor Newfoundland, 24th March, 1888. Delegation *re* Union will not leave until close of session.
2. Governor Newfoundland, 6th April, 1888. Union delegation will start about 10th June.
3. Governor General's Secretary, 5th May, 1888. Transmits correspondence *re* Union.
4. Governor Newfoundland, telegram, 29th May. Delegation will leave by steamer on 4th July for Canada.
5. Governor Blake, 18th July. Delegation will start 12th September.
6. Governor Newfoundland, 10th September, 1888, telegram. Departure of delegation postponed.
7. Governor Newfoundland, 11th September, 1888. Departure of delegation postponed.
8. Governor General, 6th March, 1888. Suggesting deputation be sent to Ottawa.
9. Administrator, Quebec, 6th June, 1888. Mentions September as being most suitable month.

1.

*Governor Blake to Lord Lansdowne.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND, 24th March, 1888.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform your lordship that I have laid your telegram and despatch before my government. No definite action has yet been decided upon, but having regard to the necessity for the presence during the session of the Newfoundland legislature of the gentlemen who would probably form the delegation from this colony, I think it not unlikely that important local measures before this legislature will prevent the despatch of a delegation until after the close of the session in May.



I shall address your lordship on the subject as soon as the matter has been finally decided upon by my government.

I have, &c.,

HENRY A. BLAKE, *Governor.*

2.

*The Governor of Newfoundland to Lord Lansdowne.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND, 6th April, 1888.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform your lordship that I propose to send a delegation from this colony to confer with your lordship's government upon the question of the federal union of this colony with the dominion of Canada.

I am advised that the delegation cannot start until about the 10th June.

I have, &c., &c.,

HENRY A. BLAKE,  
*Governor.*

3.

*Lord Lansdowne to Governor of Newfoundland.*

OTTAWA, 6th March, 1888.

My ministers think that the question of the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion might be conveniently discussed at the present time with the approval of your government, and that no difficulty would be experienced in arranging terms. Could you send a deputation to Ottawa with power to negotiate? We consider such deputation should represent the opposition as well as the ministerial party. As the Canadian session has begun and may be short, I would suggest the expediency of the deputation sailing by the steamer of 15th instant.

LANSDOWNE.

7th March, 1888.

TO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

I have laid your telegram before my ministers.

GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

23rd March, 1888.

TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

Can your excellency inform what the probable duration of the Canadian session will be and whether the question of confederation could be dealt with during the recess by your government? My government requests early reply.

H. A. BLAKE.

OTTAWA, 23rd March, 1888.

To Governor of Newfoundland.

Your telegram of this day's date. Canadian session will probably end early in May. Address might be carried in Canadian parliament before prorogation, if terms can be agreed upon before the end of April.

Imperial privy council could issue order in council during recess in case Newfoundland had taken action similar to that of Canadian parliament. See section 146, British North America Act.

LANSDOWNE.

*Governor of Newfoundland to Lord Lansdowne.*

4th April, 1888.

Serious differences of opinion exist on the subject of confederation, and my government is divided as to the time at which the delegation should be sent. As a compromise, I have suggested that in case the session of the Canadian parliament can be prolonged so as to permit of terms agreed upon by a delegation leaving here about June 1st being ratified this session, the delegation shall go about that date.

Can your excellency's government arrange this? An early reply will much oblige me.

H. A. BLAKE.

5th April, 1888.

To Lord LANSDOWNE.

An answer by telegram to my message of yesterday is of much importance to my ministry. Your reply should arrive to-day, if possible, as the continuance of the present ministers in office is involved.

GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

*The Marquis of Lansdowne to the Governor of Newfoundland.*

OTTAWA, 5th April, 1888.

There is no prospect of the session being prolonged until June.

LANSDOWNE.

OTTAWA, 30th May, 1888.

The Administrator's Secretary.

SIR,—The right honourable the president of the council directs me to request you to submit to his excellency the administrator, the following answer to the cypher telegram from the governor of Newfoundland:

"Weather here will be extremely hot and ministers generally visit seaside in July and August. June would be preferable, but September would be still more pleasant."

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

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

4.

*Governor of Newfoundland to the Administrator.*

29th May, 1888.

The delegates propose leaving here by Allan steamer of July 4th. I trust this date will meet the convenience of your government.

H. A. BLAKE.

5.

*Governor of Newfoundland to Lord Stanley.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND, 18th July, 1888.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord STANLEY OF PRESTON, &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform your excellency that the delegation propose to leave St. Johns on the 12th September to confer with the government of Canada on the subject of confederation.

I have, &c.,

H. A. BLAKE, *Governor.*

6.

*Governor of Newfoundland to Governor General.*

10th September, 1888.

Departure of delegation has been postponed by my government for the present. By next mail I shall send you written information.

## 7.

*Governor of Newfoundland to Lord Stanley.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND, 11th September, 1888.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform your excellency that it has been conveyed to me by the members named as a delegation to discuss with your government the terms on which the confederation of this colony with the dominion of Canada might be effected, that they would not be prepared to proceed to Ottawa on the date mentioned, viz., 12th instant. The departure of the delegation has therefore been postponed.

I have, &c.,

HENRY A. BLAKE, *Governor.*

## 8.

*Lord Lansdowne to Sir Henry Holland.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, 6th March, 1888.

The Right Honourable SIR HENRY HOLLAND, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of a telegram which I have this day addressed to the lieutenant governor of Newfoundland intimating to him that in the opinion of my government the time had come when the question of the admission of Newfoundland to the federal union might be conveniently discussed, and suggesting that with this object the government should send to Ottawa immediately a deputation empowered to commence negotiations for the arrangement of the terms of admission.

I have to add in explanation of the step thus taken that the events of the last few months have had the effect of again directing attention to the inconveniences of the consequences which arise from the separation of Canada and Newfoundland whenever the commercial interests of both countries are involved in negotiations with a foreign power, and that informal communications have lately taken place in reference to this subject between members of my government and some of the leading public men of the Island, and notably the Honourable J. S. Winter, attorney general, who was deputed to watch the interests of Newfoundland during the progress of the conference which has been recently brought to a conclusion at Washington. The result of these communications has been to lead my government to believe that proposals for the incorporation of Newfoundland in the federal union—a contingency which is, as you are aware, provided for under section 146 of the British North America Act—would be favourably regarded by both political parties in that colony.

I shall make it my business to keep you informed of any further action which may take place in reference to this matter.

I have, &c.,

LANSDOWNE.

## 9.

*The Administrator to Lord Knutsford.*

QUEBEC, 6th June, 1888.

The Right Honourable the Lord KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G., &c.

MY LORD.—With reference to previous correspondence relative to the suggested entrance of Newfoundland into the Canadian confederation, I have the honour to inform you that on the 29th ultimo I received a cypher message from the governor of that island stating that the Newfoundland delegates proposed leaving for Canada by the Allan steamer of the 4th of July, which date would, it was hoped, suit the convenience of my ministers.

I replied to this telegram on the 30th ultimo, to the effect that the weather at the date indicated would be extremely hot, and that during the months of July and August ministers generally visited the seaside. I also suggested that June would be preferable, but that September would be much more suitable in every respect.

I have, &c.,

J. ROSS, *Administrator.*

# RETURN

(71)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 10th March, 1892, for copies of all correspondence, memorials, departmental orders, and orders in council, respecting the North-Western, Northern and Eastern Boundaries of the Province of Quebec, received or passed during the last five years, and not already laid before this House, together with all reports of surveys or explorations ordered thereon by the Government of Canada during the same period.

By order.

J. C. PATTERSON,  
*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 2nd May, 1892.

L. A. CATELLIER, Esq., Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, in compliance with an address from the house of commons, dated the 10th March last, no. 11, of this year, "copies of all correspondence, memorials, departmental orders, and orders in council, respecting the north-western, northern and eastern boundaries of the province of Quebec, received or passed during the last five years and not already laid before this house, together with all reports of surveys or explorations ordered thereon by the government of Canada during the same period," in so far as this department is concerned.

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

A. M. BURGESS.

PRIVY COUNCIL, OTTAWA, 19th April, 1892.

L. A. CATELLIER, Esq., Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—In answer to an order of the house of commons, dated the 10th March, 1892, asking for copies of all correspondence, memorials, departmental orders and orders in council, respecting the north-western, northern and eastern boundaries of the province of Quebec, received or passed during the last five years, I have the honour to enclose copies of such papers as are on file in the privy council office, as per schedule herewith.

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

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk of the Privy Council.*

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## PART I.

*Covering copies of reports, &c., and correspondence with His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, the Hon. Mr. Mercier and others, respecting its North-Western, Northern and Eastern Boundaries.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC, 20th December, 1886.

To the Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—With respect to my previous despatch, acknowledged by your letter of the 26th July last, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the second report of the special committee appointed by the legislative assembly of this province to consider “the question of the northern and north-western limits of the province of Quebec, and the necessary measures to be taken in order that such limits do include the territories to which it is entitled, by establishing and defining such rights.”

I trust you will be good enough to annex this report to the petition forwarded by the legislative assembly to his excellency the governor general in the month of July last, on the same subject.

I have, &c.,

L. R. MASSON, *Lieutenant Governor.*

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, QUEBEC, 14th June, 1886.

*SECOND REPORT of the Select Committee appointed “to consider the question of the northern and north-western limits of the province of Quebec” and the necessary measures to be taken in order that such limits do include the territories to which it is entitled by establishing and defining such rights.*

Your committee respectfully submit to your honourable house the following report:—

With the view of finding out and defining these limits, it has carefully studied all the acts of the imperial parliament concerning the same and especially the act of 1774, intituled the “Quebec Act,” the act of 1790, 31 George III, cap. 31, and the “British North America Act of 1867.”

The British North America Act of 1867, 30-31 Victoria, cap. 3, to which we owe our present political existence, assigns the following limits to the different provinces, respectively:—

Sec. 5. “Canada shall be divided into four provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.”

Sec. 6. “The parts of the province of Canada (as it exists at the passing of this act) which formerly constituted respectively the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada shall be deemed to be severed, and shall form two separate provinces. The part which formerly constituted the province of Upper Canada shall constitute the province of Ontario, and the part which formerly constituted the province of Lower Canada shall constitute the province of Quebec.”

The statute which precedes the British North America Act of 1867, and which is referred to in the above mentioned section, is the Union Act of 1840, 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 35.

The first section thereof merely states that after the proclamation to be issued within fifteen months following the passing of the act, the two provinces respectively called Upper and Lower Canada will form and constitute but one and the same province under the name of “Province of Canada.”

Now, the organization of these two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada has been decreed by the act of 1791, 31 George III, cap. 31, intituled: “An Act to



repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled: 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said province.'

The same statute adds: "And whereas, by reason of the distance of the said provinces from this country and of the change to be made by this act in the government thereof, it may be necessary that there should be some interval of time between the notification of this act to the said provinces respectively, and the day of its commencement within the said provinces respectively—be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, with the advice of his privy council, to fix and declare, or to authorize the governor or lieutenant governor of the province of Quebec, or the person administering the government there, to fix and declare the day of the commencement of this act within the said provinces respectively, provided that such day shall not be later than the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one."

The proclamation provided for and sanctioned by the act quoted above, was consequently issued in November, 1791, in the following terms:—

#### PROCLAMATION OF NOVEMBER, 1791,

Declaring when the Constitutional Act shall have effect in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

ALURED CLARKE :

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.

To all our loving subjects to whom these presents may concern: —

GREETING,—

Whereas, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, by our order in council, dated in the month of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, to order that our province of Quebec should be divided into two distinct provinces, to be called the province of Upper and the province of Lower Canada, by separating the said two provinces according to the following line of division, viz. : To commence at a stone boundary on the north bank of the lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Pointe-au-Bodet, in the limit between the township of Lancaster and the seigneurie of New Longueuil, running along the said limit in the direction of north thirty-four degrees west to the westernmost angle of the said seigneurie of New Longueuil, thence along the north-west boundary of the seigneurie of Vaudreuil, running north twenty-five degrees east until it strikes the Ottawa river, to ascend the said river into the lake Temiscamingue, and from the head of the said lake by a line drawn due north until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada.

This proclamation clearly determines the boundary line between the two provinces, which it even prolongs as far as Hudson's bay, but it contains no clear indication of the northern limits of the said provinces. It is therefore necessary to go back to the act of 1774, called the Quebec Act, which extends their northern limits to the southern boundary of the territory granted to the Merchant Adventurers of England, trading at Hudson's bay.

This act reads as follows:—

#### " THE QUEBEC ACT OF 1774.

" An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the province of Quebec in North America.

" Whereas his majesty, by his royal proclamation bearing date the seventh day of October, in the third year of his reign, thought fit to declare the provisions which

had been made with respect to certain countries, territories and islands in America, ceded to his majesty by the definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris on the tenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three. And whereas by the arrangements made by the said royal proclamation, a very large extent of country within which there were several colonies and settlements of the subjects of France, who claimed to remain therein under the faith of the said treaty, was left without any provision being made for the administration of civil government therein, and certain parts of the territory of Canada, where sedentary fisheries had been established and carried on by the subjects of France, inhabitants of the said province of Canada, under grants and concessions from the government thereof, were annexed to the government of Newfoundland, and thereby subjected to regulations inconsistent with the nature of such fisheries: May it therefore please your most excellent majesty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons, in the present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same:

"That all the territories, islands and countries in North America belonging to the crown of Great Britain, bounded on the south by a line from the bay of Chaleurs along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea to a point in forty-five degrees of northern latitude, on the eastern bank of the river Connecticut, keeping the same latitude directly west through lake Champlain, until, in the same latitude, it meets the river St. Lawrence, from thence up the eastern bank of the said river to the lake Ontario; thence through the lake Ontario and the river commonly called Niagara; and thence along by the eastern and south-eastern bank of lake Erie, following the said bank until the same shall be intersected by the northern boundary granted by the charter of the province of Pennsylvania, in case the same shall be so intersected; and from thence along the said northern and western boundaries of the said province, until the said western boundary strike the Ohio; but in case the said bank of the said lake shall not be found to be so intersected, then following the said bank until it shall arrive at that point of the said bank which shall be nearest to the north-western angle of the said province of Pennsylvania; and thence by a right line to the said north-western angle of the said province; and thence along the western boundary of the said province until it strikes the river Ohio, and along the bank of the said river westward to the banks of the Mississippi, and northward to the southern boundary of the territory granted to the Merchants Adventurers of England trading to Hudson's bay; and also all such territories, islands and countries which have since the tenth of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, been made part of the government of Newfoundland, be, and they are hereby, during his majesty's pleasure, annexed to, and made part and parcel of the province of Quebec, as created and established by the said royal proclamation of the seventh of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three."

This description in the statute of 1774 is corroborated by all the diplomatic documents and more particularly by the instructions addressed to the governors. Thus in the commissions addressed to Sir Guy Carleton on the 27th December, 1774, and in those addressed to the same governor bearing date the 22nd April, 1777, the northern limit of the province of Quebec is declared to be the southern boundary of the territory ceded to the Merchants Adventurers of England trading at Hudson's bay. In all the other commissions addressed later on to the different governors, and especially to the Right Honourable Charles Paulett Thompson on the 6th September, 1839, it is declared that the line separating the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada extends towards the north until it reaches the shores of Hudson's bay.

Does it follow that the northern limits of the province of Quebec should include all the territory situate in the same latitude as the said shores and that the concessions to the Hudson's Bay Company have never extended further to the east and to the south than these shores? That is what one might infer from the judgment which the privy council was called upon to give concerning the boundary line

between Manitoba and Ontario: since, by adhering to the proclamation of Sir Alured Clarke, dated in 1791, and authorized by the statute of the year 1791, George III, cap. 31, their lordships declared that, as the dividing line between the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada extended to Hudson's bay, the same should apply to the western line, and the latter should extend as far as Hudson's bay. If, therefore, the judgment of the privy council be accepted in its entirety, our province would be bounded on the west by the seigniories of New Longueuil and Vaudreuil as far as the river Ottawa, by the river Ottawa as far as lake Témiscamingue, thence by a line drawn due north as far as Hudson's bay, on the north and west by the said bay, Hudson's straits and Labrador, on the east by the said Labrador and the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Indeed it is quite obvious that if the province of Ontario does not stay its course to the north at the height of land or water-shed between the St. Lawrence and Hudson's bay, and this under the laws referring to the old province of Quebec now divided in two, we have the right to go beyond the same line, whilst the province of Ontario is admitted to extend as far as James' bay, it would be both anomalous and unfair to insist in bounding this province half way, since the division line between the two provinces is the line which should determine its western limits.

In fact, for two centuries the imperial parliament, the legislatures, various governments and the press have been engaged in the most serious and important discussions on this topic, and yet never have the northern limits of the present province of Quebec been clearly defined, because the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company itself which bounded the same has never been properly described by the imperial statutes.

The statute of 1821, which should have cleared up the question, concedes to the Hudson's Bay Company the Indian territories not then belonging either to the company or to the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the boundary question being still undecided and unknown. Thus it will be noticed that the difficulty arises from the absence of any official document declaring the Hudson's bay charter valid as regards the disputed territories north of the height of land or water-shed.

It is true this difficulty no longer exists, since the rights of the company are extinct and the federal government, holding possession of the territory, would be free to dispose of the same as it might deem consistent with the rights of the interested parties.

But it is more advisable for the province to abide by the imperial statutes cited above, and which throw sufficient light on our rights to force their recognition on the authorities who have to decide upon them.

The eastern boundary of the old province of Quebec, that is to say the boundary adjoining Labrador, was settled first by the proclamation of the 7th October, 1763, which contains the following paragraph:—

“The government of Quebec, bounded on the Labrador coast by the river St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river, through the lake St. John to the south end of the lake Nepissin, from whence the said line, crossing the river St. Lawrence and the lake Champlain in forty-five degrees of north latitude passes along the islands which divide the rivers that empty into the said river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea and also along the north coast of baie des Chaleurs and the coast of the gulf of St. Lawrence to cape Rosieres and from thence crossing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence by the west end of the island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid river St. John.”

By the statute of 1774, intituled “An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the province of Quebec in North America,” the province of Quebec included all the Labrador territory above mentioned, as well as the Magdalen and Anticosti islands.

The act of the British parliament passed in 1809, intituled: “An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in the Island of Newfoundland and the islands adjacent, and for re-annexing part of the coast of Labrador and the islands on the said coast to the Government of Newfoundland,” contains the following clause:—

"XIV. And whereas his majesty, by his proclamation of the seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty three, was pleased to declare that he had put the coast of Labrador from the river St. John to Hudson's straits, with the islands of Anticosti and Madeleine, and all other smaller islands lying on the said coast, under the care and inspection of the government of Newfoundland; and whereas by an act passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled: 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and all such territories and islands and countries, as since the tenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, had been made part of the government of Newfoundland,' were, during his majesty's pleasure, annexed to and made part of the province of Quebec, as created by the said proclamation. And whereas, in pursuance of an act passed in the thirty-first year of his present majesty's reign, intituled: 'An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled: 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America and to make further provision for the government of the said province,' the said province of Quebec was divided into two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, this latter including the parts of the coast of Labrador and the said islands so formerly annexed to the Government of Newfoundland. And whereas it is expedient that the said coast of Labrador and the adjacent islands (except the island of Madeleine) should be re-annexed to the government of Newfoundland: Be it therefore enacted, that such parts of the coast of Labrador, from the river St. John to Hudson's straits and the said island of Anticosti and all other smaller islands so annexed to the government of Newfoundland by the said proclamation of the seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three (except the said island of Madeleine) shall be separated from the said government of Lower Canada and be again re-annexed to the Government of Newfoundland, anything in the said Act passed in the 31st year of his present majesty's reign, or any other act, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Finally, the last statute which settles the question of the Labrador boundaries, intituled: "An Act to provide for the extinction of feudal and seigniorial rights and burdens on lands held *à titre de fief* and *à titre de cens* in the province of Lower Canada and for the gradual conversion of those tenures into the tenure of free and common soccage and for other purposes relating to the said province" (6 Geo. IV, cap. 59), was passed in 1825, the following clause is found therein:

IX. And whereas under and by virtue of a certain act passed in the forty-ninth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Third, intituled: "An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in the Island of Newfoundland and in the islands adjacent and for re-annexing part of Labrador and the islands lying on the said coast to the government of Newfoundland" and of the act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled: "An Act for the better administration of justice in Newfoundland and for other purposes, the coast of Labrador, from the River St. John to Hudson's Straits and the island of Anticosti, and the islands adjacent to the said coast, except the island of Madeleine," are annexed to and form part of the government of Newfoundland and it is expedient that certain parts of the said coast of Labrador should be re-annexed to and form part of the province of Lower Canada; Be it therefore enacted, that so much of the said coast that lies to the westward of a line to be drawn due north and south from the bay or harbour of Anse Sablon inclusive, as far as the fifty-second degree of north latitude, with the island of Anticosti and all other islands adjacent to such part as last aforesaid of the coast of Labrador, shall be and the same are hereby re-annexed to and made a part of the said province of Lower Canada, and shall henceforward be subject to the laws of the same province, and to none other.

The first of these documents places the eastern limit of the province of Quebec at the river St. John, and the northern limit between the 47th and 49th parallel.

By the statute of 1809, Labrador is declared to include all that part of the coast of Labrador, from the river St. John to Hudson's straits, but there is no mention of the limit of the province.

It will be observed that the said statute declares that such is the boundary of Labrador, according to the proclamation of 1763, although that conclusion is drawn by mere inference, as nothing so formal is to be found in the text of that proclamation.

The statute of 1825 declares that the Labrador coast begins at l'Anse au Blanc Sablon from thence following a line due north to the 52nd degree of latitude. Now the 52nd degree of latitude strikes James' bay at a very short distance on this side of the East Main river. This boundary would then be the northern boundary of the province.

It is all the more reasonable to arrive at this conclusion as it is absolutely consistent with the titles of the occupancy of the French previous to the cession of the country to England, in opposition to the pretensions and claims of the Hudson's Bay Company and with the judgment of the privy council cited above, which places the north-eastern limit of the province of Ontario at the mouth of the Albany river close to the 52nd parallel.

But an easier settlement of the boundaries may be arrived at and the difficulties which invariably arise from an astronomical line might be obviated without affecting any interests involved by substituting the right bank of the East Main river, and our western, northern and eastern boundaries might be defined as follows:—All the territory included westward by prolonging the actual boundary line between Ontario and Quebec until it strikes the south shore of James' bay following the shore line of the same bay as far as the mouth of the East Main river, towards the north by the right bank of the said river, from its mouth to its source, from that point, still going towards the north, by a line striking the most northern waters of the great river Esquimaux, Ashuanipi or Hamilton and thence along the left bank of the same river to its entrance into the bay du Rigolet (Hamilton inlet) towards the east and the north-east, by the meridian of the most easterly point of the sources of the river St. Paul or Petit Esquimaux, and along the same river, towards the east, as far as the 52nd degree of north latitude, and following that parallel until it strikes the meridian of l'Anse au Blanc Sablon, the present admitted boundary of the province of Quebec.

This would not to any great extent affect the territorial area to which we are entitled, and of which we claim the definitive and indisputable possession, whilst it would greatly lessen the cost of settling the limits and the expenses of administration of that territory.

Consequently your committee are of the opinion that the western, northern and eastern limits of the province are and must be admitted, defined and determined as follows:—

All the territory included westward by the actual extension of the present frontier line between Ontario and Quebec until it strikes the south bank of James' Bay, following the shore line of the same bay as far as the mouth of the East Main river: towards the north by the right shore of the said river from its mouth to its source, from the point, still going towards the north, by a line striking the most northern waters of the great river Esquimaux, Ashuanipi or Hamilton, and along the left bank of the same river to its entrance into the bay du Rigolet (Hamilton inlet), towards the east and the north east, by the meridian of the most eastern point of the sources of the river St. Paul, or Petit Esquimaux and along the same river towards the east as far as the 52nd degree of north latitude and following that parallel until it strikes the meridian of l'Anse au Blanc Sablon, the present admitted boundary of the province of Quebec.

Wherefore, your committee recommends that this house do pass resolutions with a view of requesting the federal government to adopt or cause to be adopted such measures as will be deemed expedient to settle and determine in a definitive manner as belonging to and forming part of the province of Quebec, all the territory included within the limits above mentioned.

Humbly submitted,

DR. DUHAMEL, *Chairman.*

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Blanchet, the report of the select committee appointed to take into consideration the question of the north and north-western limits of the province of Quebec, and the steps necessary to be taken in order that such limits do include the territories to which it is entitled, is adopted.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Blanchet:

Resolved:—That the north-western and eastern boundaries of the province of Quebec have never yet been determined throughout their whole extent in a clear, distinct and precise manner.

That this uncertainty, especially as respects the northern portion of the frontier and with the absence of a boundary that is recognized and established beyond all doubt, is of a nature to create, in the future, serious embarrassment to the government of this province.

Whereas it is important in the interests of the province to put an end to a state of things which is prejudicial alike to the development of the important resources of that part of the country, and to the administration of justice, the progress of colonization, the maintenance of order and peace, and to the security and guarantee of the rights of our citizens respecting private property in that region;

Resolved:—That in the opinion of this house, the western, northern and eastern frontiers of the province of Quebec are and should be fixed and determined as follows:—

All the country included, towards the west, by the prolongation of the present boundary line between Ontario and Quebec until it touches the southern shore of James' bay, thence by the shore of the same bay to the mouth of the river East Main, towards the north along the right bank of the said river from its mouth to its source, thence still towards the north by a line striking the most northern limits of the Great Esquimaux, Ashuanipi or Hamilton river, and following the left bank of that river into Rigolet bay, Hamilton inlet, towards the east and the north-east by the meridian of the most eastern point of the sources of the St. Paul or little Esquimaux river, and along that river towards the east to the 52nd degree of north latitude and following that parallel to the meridian of l'Anse au Blanc Sablon, the present recognized frontier of the province of Quebec.

That an humble address be presented to his excellency the governor general of the Dominion based on the present resolutions, praying him to adopt or to cause to be adopted the measures necessary to establish and determine in a definitive manner the western, northern and eastern frontiers of the province of Quebec, as set forth in these resolutions.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Blanchet, these resolutions are referred to a select committee, composed of the Honourable Messrs. Lynch, Taillon, Beaubien, Mercier, Marchand, and of Messrs. Duhamel, Gagnon, Asselin, Faucher de St. Maurice, St. Hilaire and Boyer, to prepare and report the draft of an address to his excellency the governor general praying him to adopt or to cause to be adopted, the steps necessary to establish and determine in a definitive manner the western, northern and eastern frontiers of the province of Quebec, as set forth in the said resolutions.

The Hon. Mr. Blanchet reported from the said committee that they had adopted an address, and the same was read for the first time as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it please your excellency,

The loyal subjects of her majesty, of the legislative assembly for the province of Quebec, in legislature assembled, deem it their duty humbly to represent:—

That in the opinion of this house, the western, northern and eastern frontiers of the province of Quebec are and should be established and determined as follows:—

All the country included towards the west, by the prolongation of the present boundary line between Ontario and Quebec until it touches the southern shore of

James' bay, thence by the shore line of James' bay to the mouth of the river East Main towards the north, along the right bank of the said river, from its mouth to its source, thence still towards the north by a line striking the most northern limits of the Great Esquimaux, Ashuanipi or Hamilton river, and following the left bank of that river into Rigolet bay, Hamilton inlet, towards the east and the north east by the meridian of the most eastern point of the sources of the St. Paul or Little Esquimaux river, and along that river towards the east to the 52nd degree of north latitude and following that parallel to the meridian of l'Anse au Blanc Sablon, the present recognized frontiers of the province of Quebec.

That, therefore, the legislative assembly of the province of Quebec now approach your excellency to pray your excellency to be pleased to submit to her majesty's privy council for Canada the following humble petition to wit:—

That the said honourable privy council adopt or cause to be adopted the measures necessary to establish and determine in a definitive manner the western, northern and eastern frontiers of the said province of Quebec, as hereinabove set forth.

The said address being read a second time is adopted :

Ordered, That the said address be engrossed.

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his honour the lieutenant governor informing his honour that this house has voted an address to his excellency the governor general respecting the petition of the legislative assembly to establish and determine in a definitive manner the said western, northern and eastern frontiers of the said province of Quebec, and praying that his honour will be pleased to transmit the same to his excellency the governor general.

Ordered, that the said address be presented to his honour the lieutenant governor by such members of this house as are of the honourable the executive council of this province, and that they at the same time place in his hands the address to his excellency the governor general,

Certified.

L. DELORME, *Clerk Legislative Assembly.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC, 19th November, 1887.

To the Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—Allow me to represent, through you, to his excellency the governor general, that it is of the utmost importance for my government that the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the province of Quebec be fixed and determined.

I beg to call your attention in this matter to the despatches of my predecessor, dated respectively the 13th July, 1886, and 20th December of the same year.

I have, etc.,

A. R. ANGERS, *Lt. Governor.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 22nd November, 1887.

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th instant, respecting the matter of the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the province of Quebec, and to inform you that it will receive due consideration.

I have, etc.,

HENRY J. MORGAN, *Under Secretary of State.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC, 9th May, 1888.

The Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—Allow me to submit, through you, to his excellency the governor general, the following statements:—

1. On the 14th June, 1886, was laid before the legislative assembly of the province of Quebec, "the second report of the select committee appointed to consider the question of the northern and north-western limits of the province of Quebec, and the necessary measures to be taken in order that such limits do include the territories to which it is entitled, by establishing and defining such rights," of which report a French and English copy are hereto attached.

2. In July, 1886, my predecessor, the Hon. Mr. Masson, transmitted to you an address from the legislative assembly to his excellency the governor general, praying him to establish and define definitely the western, northern and eastern limits of the province of Quebec, and praying that the same be submitted for his excellency's consideration.

3. On the 26th July, 1886, the under-secretary of state for the Dominion acknowledged the receipt of the said address by letter no. 7447, fyle no. 4398.

4. On the 20th December, 1886, my honourable predecessor transmitted to you the English and French copies of the said second report of the select committee of the legislative assembly, which I have already referred to, and of which you acknowledged the receipt, by despatch, on the 24th December, 1886, letter no. 10030 fyle no. 4398.

5. On the 5th August, 1887, my honourable predecessor transmitted to you a despatch calling your attention to previous despatches, dated, respectively, 5th July and 20th December, 1886, and stating that the government of the province of Quebec was interested in getting this question promptly settled.

6. On the 19th November, 1887, a further despatch was sent to you on the same subject, again calling your attention to previous despatches, and by your answer dated 22nd November, 1887, letter no. 6637, fyle no. 13610, you acknowledged the receipt of the said despatch of the 19th November, 1887.

7. Since this last date, 22nd November, 1887, no communication was received by me with reference to these despatches, and I therefore take the liberty of again calling the attention of his excellency the governor general to the matter, and to request you to favour me with an answer as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

A. R. ANGERS, *Lt. Governor.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OTTAWA, 12th May, 1888.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 9th instant, asking that the attention of his excellency the governor general be drawn to the question of the definite determining of the boundaries of the province of Quebec, and to inform you that it will receive due consideration.

I have, etc.,

G. POWELL, *Under Secretary of State.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC, July, 1886.

The Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you by this day's mail a petition from the legislative assembly of this province to his excellency the governor general, praying him to fix and determine in a definite manner the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the province of Quebec.

I will ask you to be good enough to submit this petition to the consideration of his excellency the governor general.

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

L. R. MASSON, *Lieutenant Governor.*



To *His Excellency the Right Honourable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The loyal subjects of her majesty, of the legislative assembly of the province of Quebec, in legislature assembled, deem it their duty humbly to represent that, in the opinion of this house, the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the province of Quebec are and should be established and determined as follows:—

All the country included, towards the west, by the prolongation of the present boundary line between Ontario and Quebec, until it touches the southern bank of James' bay, by the banks of the same bay to the mouth of the river East Main: towards the north along the right bank of the said river, from the mouth to its source; thence still towards the north by a line striking the most northern limits of the great Esquimaux river (Ashuanipi or Hamilton), and following the left bank of such river into Rigolet bay or Hamilton inlet, towards the east and north-east by the meridian of the most eastern point of the sources of the St. Paul or Little Esquimaux river, and along that river towards the east to the 52nd degree of north latitude and following that parallel to the meridian of l'Anse au Blanc Sablon, the present known boundary of the province of Quebec.

That, therefore, the legislative assembly of the province of Quebec now approach your excellency to pray you to be pleased to submit to her majesty's privy council for Canada the following humble petition, to wit:

That the said honourable privy council adopt, or cause to be adopted, the measures necessary to establish and determine in a definite manner the western, northern and eastern limits of the said province of Quebec, as hereinabove set forth.

J. WURTELE, *Speaker Legislative Assembly.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 26th July, 1886.

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your undated despatch, enclosing for reference to his excellency the governor general, a petition from the legislative assembly of the province of Quebec, respecting the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the said province,—and to inform you that this petition will receive due consideration.

I have, &c.

G. POWELL, *Under Secretary of State.*

QUEBEC, 5th February, 1890.

The Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to enclose to you herewith, to be laid before his excellency the governor general, an address of the legislative assembly of this province praying his excellency to be good enough to cause the necessary steps to be taken to fix and determine in a definite manner the northern boundary of the province of Quebec.

I have, &c.

A. R. ANGERS, *Lieutenant Governor.*

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster; in the Peerage of Great Britain: Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

We the loyal subjects of her majesty the legislative assembly of the province of Quebec in legislature assembled, deem it our duty, humbly, to represent:—

That in the opinion of this house the northern frontiers of the province of Quebec are and should be established and determined as follows:

“From a point on the southern shore of James' bay, intersected by a due north line produced from the head of lake Temiscamingue: thence northerly and easterly along the shores of the said bay to the mouth of the river East Main: thence ascending and following the centre of the said stream easterly to its source, a distance of about four hundred and eighty miles: thence by a line drawn easterly, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, more or less, to strike the nearest waters of Ashuanipi or Hamilton river, thence descending and following the centre of the said river until it intersects the boundaries of Newfoundland territory in Labrador: and lastly following the said last named boundaries southerly to Blanc Sablon on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence.”

That therefore the legislative assembly of the province of Quebec now approach your excellency to pray your excellency to be pleased to cause to be adopted the measures necessary to establish and determine, in a definite manner, the northern frontiers of the province of Quebec as hereinbefore set forth.

*Speaker.*

Legislative Assembly, Quebec, 3rd February, 1890.

DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA, 19th Sept., 1889.

MEMORANDUM.—The undersigned has the honour to submit for the consideration of the privy council two confidential communications from the Hon. Honore Mercier, together with plans and papers hereunto annexed, having reference to the fixing of the northern boundary of the province of Quebec.

Respectfully submitted,

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN, *Minister of Public Works.*

QUEBEC, 14th August, 1889.

The Hon. Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR HECTOR,—May I be permitted to ask you, very confidentially, to make another effort to settle the boundary question of the province of Quebec. You are aware that we are endeavouring to fix the northern boundary at the East Main river, and that Sir John has offered us to draw a line corresponding to the 42nd degree.

It seems to me that you led me to understand that you were favourable to the claim of the province of Quebec and that you had even told me to hold my opinion with respect to East Main river as the boundary.

It is an easy matter, as you are aware, I am sure, to justify our contentions. Besides appealing to motives of law and justice, there are inevitable inconveniences arising out of the adoption of Sir John's proposal. The adoption of an imaginary line would necessitate considerable surveying expenses, the amount thereof cannot be estimated, but would, in the opinion of Mr. Tache, our deputy minister of crown lands, exceed a quarter of a million dollars. Why lay upon the province and the Dominion the burden of so great an expenditure, in drawing a line which will always be uncertain, will certainly give rise to deplorable complications, and may be the cause of ruinous law suits, while nature has given us a boundary easy to determine and maintain?

Permit me to hope, my dear Sir Hector, that with the welfare of your native province in view, you will assist me in settling the matter according to the interests of the province of Quebec.

Hoping to be favoured with an early reply.

I have, etc.,

HONORÉ MERCIER.

QUEBEC, 15th August, 1889.

The Hon. Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works.

DEAR SIR HECTOR,—In the letter I wrote to you yesterday, the sixth line contains a small error, and ought to read as follows: "Offered us to draw a line corresponding to the 52nd degree," instead of 42nd.

I have, etc.,

HONORÉ MERCIER.

QUEBEC, 21st August, 1889.

The Hon. Sir Hector Langevin, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR HECTOR,—Thanks for your letter of the 19th instant received this morning, and allow me to hope that you will find your way to render your native province, in this matter, the important service I am asking.

I have, etc.,

HONORÉ MERCIER.

QUEBEC, 30th August, 1889.

The Hon. Sir Hector Langevin, Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR HECTOR,—I enclose the following documents:

1. French and English copies of the report of the committee of the house, appointed on the 14th June, 1886.
2. Copy of the map prepared by the land department showing the claims of the province of Quebec, with respect to its boundaries.
3. Copy of the order in council passed by our government, during last winter, protesting against the action of the Dominion government in defining the boundaries between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.
4. Copy of the report of the deputy minister of crown lands, Mr. Taché, dated 26th May, 1886.
5. Copy of the document of the same Mr. Taché, dated 23rd January, 1889.

I hope that you will examine them attentively, and that you will take the first available opportunity to advocate the claims of the province of Quebec and secure as a limit to our province the south shore of East Main river.

I have, &c.,

HONORÉ MERCIER.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC, 24th April, 1889.

The Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you herewith enclosed, for the consideration of his excellency the governor general, a copy of an order of my executive council respecting the boundary line between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

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

A. R. ANGERS, *Lieutenant Governor.*

OTTAWA, 29th April, 1889.

The undersigned has the honour to submit to council, copy of a despatch of his honour the lieutenant governor of the province of Quebec, dated the 24th of April, and transmitting for the consideration of his excellency the governor general copy of an order of his executive council on the subject of the boundaries between Ontario and Quebec.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. CHAPLEAU, *Sec'y of State.*

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, dated 24th April, 1889, approved by the Lieutenant Governor on the 24th April, 1889.

The committee has had under consideration the report, hereunto annexed, of the honourable the president of the council, dated 24th April, 1889, with respect to the defining of the boundaries between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and submits the same for the lieutenant governor's approval.

Certified.

GUSTAVE GRENIER, *Clerk Executive Council.*

The undersigned has the honour to report:

That it appears by the orders of the day of the house of commons, no. 53, (dated 17th April, 1889, copy of which is hereto annexed), that the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald gave notice that he would propose the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a humble address be presented to her majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the parliament of the United Kingdom, declaring and providing the following to be the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of the province of Ontario, that is to say:

So much of a line drawn to the Lake of the Woods through the waters eastward of that lake and west of Long lake which divide British North America from the territory of the United States, and thence through the Lake of the Woods to the most north-western point of that lake as runs northward from the United States boundary and from the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, a line drawn due north until it strikes the middle line of the course of the river discharging the waters of the lake called lake Seul or the Lonely lake, whether above or below its confluence with the stream flowing from the Lake of the Woods towards lake Winnipeg, and thence proceeding eastward from the point at which the before-mentioned line strikes the middle line of the course of the river last aforesaid, along the middle line of the course of the same river (whether called by the name of the English river or as to the part below the confluence by the name of the river Winnipeg) up to lake Seul or the Lonely lake, and thence along the middle line of lake Seul or Lonely lake to the head of that lake, and thence by a straight line to the nearest point of the middle line of the waters of lake St. Joseph, and thence along that middle line until it reaches the foot or outlet of that lake, and thence along the middle line of the river by which the waters of lake St. Joseph discharge themselves to the shore of the part of Hudson's bay, commonly known as James' bay, and thence south-easterly, following upon the said shore to the point where a line drawn due north from the head of lake Temiscamingue would strike it, and thence due south along the said line to the head of the said lake, and thence into the said lake to descend the Ottawa river until the latter is struck by the north-western boundary of the seigneurie of Vaudreuil; and thence along the said north-western boundary unning south twenty-five degrees west, to the westernmost angle of the seigneurie, of New Longueuil, and thence running along the limit between the township of Lancaster and the said seigneurie of New Longueuil in the direction of south, thirty-four degrees east, to a stone boundary on the north bank of the lake St. Francis, at the cove west of the Point-au-Baudet, in the said limit between the township of Lancaster and the seigneurie of New Longueuil.

That by the said notice of motion, it appears that the Dominion government intends to have the boundaries between the provinces of Quebec and Ontario from the height of land as far as James' bay, determined by the parliaments of Canada and Great Britain.

That the province of Quebec did not agree to have that portion of its boundary with Ontario settled.

That the statute of this province, 38 Victoria, c. 6, intituled: "Act concerning the division line between the provinces of Quebec and Ontario," sanctioned on the 23rd February, 1875, does not make any mention of that portion of the boundary.

That from the decision of the privy council on the claims of the province of Ontario as to certain parts of its boundaries, it results that the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are proprietors of the land situated between James' bay and the height of land and that therefore the province of Quebec having rights of property further than the height of land, the boundaries of the two provinces at that place cannot be fixed without the consent of the two provinces.

That there are serious errors in the description above given of the boundary line between the two provinces, from the Ottawa river to the bay eastward of Baudet point, on lake St. Francis, as shown in the report, hereunto annexed, of Mr. Taché, the deputy minister of crown lands, and that mention is not therein made of certain reserves in favour of the province of Quebec, on the ownership of a large number of islands in the Ottawa river, as it appears in an order in council of the Dominion government dated 21st July, 1866, copy of which is hereunto annexed.

That the government of this province hereby protest against the decision submitted by the Right Honourable Sir John Macdonald for the reasons above mentioned, and that his honour the lieutenant governor be requested to transmit copy of the present to the honourable the secretary of state.

The whole respectfully submitted,

HONORÉ MERCIER, *President of the Council.*

QUEBEC, 24th April, 1889.

True copy.—GUSTAVE GRENIER, *Clerk Executive Council.*

MEMORANDUM—*Respecting the northern boundary of the province of Quebec, addressed to the Committee of the Legislative Assembly entrusted with inquiring into the question.*

The province of Ontario, as an integral portion of this section of North America, known under the name of New France, claims an additional territory which will extend its northern boundaries as far as the southern shore of James' bay. The land thus claimed is about one hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and forty square miles in area. The space situated between the meridian of the confluence of the Mississippi river, the Ohio and the line between the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Hudson's bay (about 6,000 miles) is not included in the said area. The province of Quebec as a portion of what constituted New France, is bound to claim as a share in the estate, a similar increase of territory, basing itself on the claims and rights of the crown of France before the cession, the French having justly, as first occupants of the soil, taken possession of all those lands belonging to Canada or New France extending as far as the Arctic circle.

However, it is not on these grounds that the governments of Ontario and Quebec can base their claims, but on the facts discussed at the time the negotiations took place between France and England with respect to the position to be given, in America, to the different nationalities, at the time of the Utrecht treaty.

Thus it appears from searches made by Rev. Abbé Verreau, at the foreign office, in Paris (Extract of the negotiations of Utrecht with respect to North America Memo. of Pontchartrain, 2nd January, 1712, date of the Utrecht treaty 1713) "that the English define the boundaries of the Hudson's bay territory, by drawing a straight line from the coasts of Labrador to those of the Pacific, the French line deviated from the said line, from Enchanted cape (cap Enchanté) to the foot of lake Nemiskau, where it joined the first line. This concession is made in view of conciliation, but whatever will be the line adopted or rejected, it must be specified that the said line must begin at the end of South bay (James' bay) and pass by the lower end of Nemiskau lake, and in a westerly direction will pass eight leagues (lieues) above and at the north of lake Superior of the Sioux Indians. In the second case it shall be necessary to state that the line shall start at twelve leagues north of Enchanted cape and shall pass one league north of lake Mistassini, and thence in a westerly direction pass at six miles north of lake Superior of the Sioux Indians.

It is well to note that the lake Superior of the Sioux Indians mentioned here, cannot be the same as the great lake Superior. This vast extent of water has never been called on any map, to my knowledge, "Lake of the Sioux Indians." It is called: lake Superior, lake Tracy, Grand lake, &c. The map of New France, by Lucreux, in 1660, printed in Latin, has the inscription, "Lacus Superior," and that by Franquelin in 1688 "Lac Superieur." The reports by the Jesuits do not make any other mention. But the lake of the Sioux Indians is a very distinct lake, clearly indicated on Franquelin's map of 1688, where it is called "Lac Buade," or of the "Iaatis" or Sioux Nation. Mitchell's map of 1755 describes it in the same manner. It is the same on Lattre's map of the United States of 1784, and on Hermann Holl's map of North America.

The position of the Sioux lake corresponds to that of Lonely lake, on our present maps. If therefore a line is drawn eight leagues north of that lake, in an easterly direction, it must strike the lower part of James' bay, pass by the north of lake Nemiskau, and join a line coming from cape Grimington, a few miles north of lake Mistassini. In this manner the two lines mentioned in the preceding paragraph, although established according to imperfect geographical knowledge of the last century, meet precisely at the required point, as can be seen on the most recent and perfect maps of the present time.

These limits must have been admitted, for they are clearly indicated on Mitchell's English map of 1755, which is an authority.

The settlement of the northern boundary line of the province of Quebec, under these circumstances, should, it seems to me, meet with the approval of our legislature. Unfortunately, the execution of this plan presents some difficulties and becomes subject to certain changes imposed by the force of accomplished facts.

Thus the part of the Atlantic coast known by the name of Labrador, was ceded by England to the Newfoundland government and is under the jurisdiction of the latter since a long while. The claiming of that territory would result in serious diplomatic complications which the Dominion government will certainly not raise. But it seems to me that a compromise might be arrived at which would prove acceptable to all those interested. The claims under the old French regime, thus altered, would still include a vast extent of territory, of the utmost importance to Quebec, which in extent and value would be a good equivalent to the territory claimed by Ontario.

The claim might be framed in the following manner:—

All the land included, towards the west, by the continuation of the actual boundary line, between Ontario and Quebec, till it meets the south shore of James' bay, by the shore of the said bay as far as the mouth of East Main river, towards the north shore of the said river, from its mouth to its source, thence, still towards the north, by a line striking the most northerly waters of the Grand river of the Esquimaux, Ashuanipi or Hamilton, and by the left shore of the same river as far as its entrance to Rigolet bay (Hamilton's inlet) towards the east and north-east, by the meridian of the most westerly point of the sources of the St. Paul or Petite Esquimaux river and by the same river towards the east as far as the 52nd degree of north latitude, and following that parallel as far as the meridian of l'Anse au Blanc Sablon, which is the present boundary of the province of Quebec.

This definition of the limits means an increase in area of 116,550 miles. In my opinion, to go further, as far as Hudson strait, would be too grasping. This immense extent of northern country of about 282,800 square miles, will become later a great source of wealth, but not for a long time to come, but on account of the costs of the administration of justice it can be but a source of great expenditure, with very uncertain revenue and compensation. Besides if we examine carefully the report of the deliberations at the time of the Utrecht negotiations, it is easy to find that French settlements have never extended very far north on the eastern shore of Hudson bay, and they never reached the southern shores of the strait of the same name.

The arguments of the English commissioners on this point appear to be very strong.

On the other side the proof established by the French commissioners with respect to the priority of occupation by their countrymen in Canada of the southern and south-western shores of the said bay is so clear and convincing that it fully justifies the claims of Ontario, and establishes at the same time the rights of Quebec, on the land situated beyond the present boundaries further than the height of land that would be included by the present description. (See the report of Mr. Douglas Brymner, archivist, 1883, pages 173 to 201.)

The indications I have referred to are entered and noted on the map of the dominion of Canada, marked "A," hereunto annexed, to which I wish to call special attention, for the further understanding of the subject.

E. E. TACHÉ, *Asst. Com. Crown Lands.*

CROWN LANDS OFFICE, QUEBEC, 26th May, 1889.

To the Hon. GEO. DEHAMEL, Commr. of Crown Lands, Province of Quebec.

I have examined with care the notes you handed over to me this morning respecting the question of the northern limits of the province of Quebec, the settlement of which is still pending.

The first part of the description to the Hon. Mr. Mercier, which treats of the continuation of our present boundaries between Ontario and Quebec as far as James' Bay, seems acceptable, and the instructions therein contained should be adhered to.

The definition of the limits following the southern and eastern shores of James' Bay as far as the estuary of the Main river and up the middle of the said river as far as its source also appears just to me.

The other parts of the description strike me as being quite contrary to the interests of Quebec and in contradiction with the facts on which was based the request for the extension of the territory of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The reasons given in support of the steps taken are based on facts admitted at the time of the negotiations between France and England during the Treaty of Utrecht, that is to say, on what was admitted to be French possessions in the north of our American continent.

If the memo. I addressed to the committee of the Quebec legislative assembly entrusted with the examination of this question, is examined with care, it will be seen that the division line almost admitted by the commissioners who were to define the boundaries, passed north of the large lake Mistassini, from the west, to meet a line going in a north-easterly direction, and reaching the shores of the Atlantic ocean at the height of cape Grimington, twelve leagues north of Enchanted cape, leaving France the whole of the shores of the said ocean from that point in a southerly direction as far as the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Since the cession, the imperial authorities, having abandoned the said shore to the Newfoundland government, it became difficult to ask that our boundaries would follow that line to the Atlantic; that is the reason why I suggested its partial adoption as far as the most northerly sources of the Hamilton or des Esquimaux river, then following the said river down to its mouth in the sea, in order to afford us, at least in the bay of lake Melville to the Rigolet, an access to the Atlantic that will not conflict with the rights already acquired.

Or, if the western boundary of that portion of Labrador thus ceded to Newfoundland is drawn on a map, passing by cape Chudleigh to Hudson strait, as far as where it meets the meridian of Blanc Sablon, at the 52nd degree north latitude, it will be seen that the mouth of the Hamilton river to lake Melville is situated west of the territory under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland.

For the above reasons it seems to me that the government of the province of Quebec has the right to claim that the northern limits of the province of Quebec be settled according to the recommendations of the committee of the legislative assembly, which seem reasonable and based on facts adduced for the settlement of that question on every other point.

On the map hereto annexed, I indicate by a brown line what is meant by the description communicated to Mr. Mercier, where it differs from that adopted by the above mentioned committee.

With reference to the present boundary between Ontario and Quebec, from point Fortune on the Ottawa, it will be well, whenever action is required, to refer to the acts of the provincial legislatures, and to the maps signed by the then crown lands commissioners, establishing what islands in the Ottawa river and lake Temiscamingue belong to each of the provinces.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. TACHE, *Asst. Com. Crown Lands.*

CROWN LANDS OFFICE, QUEBEC, 23rd January, 1889.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC, 5th August, 1887.

The Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to call your attention to my despatches, dated respectively 5th July and 20th December, 1886, praying his excellency the governor general to fix and determine the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the province of Quebec.

My government is desirous of an early solution of this question.

I have, &c.,

L. F. R. MASSON, *Lieutenant Governor.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
OTTAWA, 8th August, 1887.

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, calling the attention of the government to your despatches dated respectively the 5th July and 20th December, 1886, praying his excellency the governor general to fix and determine the boundaries of the west, north and east of the province of Quebec, the government of the province being anxious for an early solution of this question.

I am, &c.,

G. POWELL, *Under Secretary of State.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC, 19th November, 1887.

To the Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—Allow me to represent through you to his excellency the governor general, that it is of the utmost importance for my government that the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the province of Quebec be fixed and determined.

I beg to call your attention, in this matter, to the despatches of my predecessor dated respectively the 13th July, 1886, and 20th December of the same year.

I have, &c.,

A. R. ANGERS, *Lieutenant Governor.*

A. GOBEIL, Esq., Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 1st December, 1887.

*Memo.*

Collect and put together, for my return, the despatches and other papers you may have, having reference to the boundaries between the province of Quebec and the province of Ontario.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,  
OTTAWA, 3rd December, 1887.

DEAR MR. GOBEIL,—With reference to yours of the 22nd instant, asking for copies of certain despatches from the lieutenant governor of Quebec on the boundary



question of his province, I would draw your attention to the fact that your department was furnished with copies of lieutenant governor's despatch of 20th December, 1886, on 11th July, 1887, and on 12th August, 1887, with a copy of lieutenant governor's despatch of 5th August, 1887.

I am having a copy of despatch of 13th July, 1886, made for you.

Should you be unable to find the despatches which were referred to your department, I will, despite the fact that I am overwhelmed with work, try and let you have them.

Yours truly,

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

MEMORANDUM of questions contained in letter of 19th December, 1889, which was addressed to Mr. Wrigley, the Commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company, by Mr. W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of the Department of the Interior:—

"Is there any canoe route from Hudson bay to the Atlantic coast, following the waters of the East Main river and Hamilton river to Hamilton inlet?"

"Do these rivers rise in the same height of land, so that in passing from one to the other no other river is crossed, either flowing into the St. Lawrence, or Ungava bay, or the Atlantic?"

"Do their main branches rise in this height of land, or does the canoe route leave one of them by a subsidiary and small branch at a long distance from the main source of that river?"

"If the latter, where is the said main source, and with what river does it head?"

"In the neighbourhood of the common head of East Main and Hamilton rivers, if there be such a head, how far distant is the watershed dividing them from St. Lawrence waters, and how far is that watershed from the St. Lawrence river?"

"How many portages are there on the route across by the East Main and Hamilton rivers, and is it a difficult canoe route?"

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, TECHNICAL BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 28th March, 1890.

The Surveyor-General, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit a letter received by me from Mr. Wrigley, whom, at your request, while I was in Winnipeg in December last, I asked for information with regard to the headwaters of East Main and Hamilton rivers, with special reference as to whether these rivers or any of their branches head together.

It will be seen from Mr. Wrigley's letter that there is a strong probability that these rivers are far distant from each other. The intervening tract may be drained by waters flowing into the river St. Lawrence.

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

W. F. KING, *Chief Inspector of Surveys.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, HUDSON BAY HOUSE, WINNIPEG, 18th March, 1890.

W. F. King, Esq., Chief Inspector of Surveys, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—As promised, I conveyed to the company's officer at Moose Factory the questions asked in your letter of 19th December last. I have now received the following reply:—

"No one at present at Moose has any knowledge of the locality in question, nor can Messrs. Broughton, Vincent and Spencer, the officers now and formerly in charge of Rupert's river and East Main districts, give me any information on the subject, their own experience not leading them to any great distance from the coast."

It is also stated that further inquiries will be made, so that I hope to be able to write to you again upon the subject.

I may add that my letter states that the general consensus of opinion of the company's officers is, that there is no canoe route between East Main and Hamilton rivers. These rivers rise in different parts and on different sides of a range of hills running north and south for several degrees.

Yours faithfully,

J. WRIGLEY, *Commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company.*

28TH MARCH, 1890.

JOSEPH WRIGLEY, Esq.,

Commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company, Winnipeg, Man.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., with many thanks for the information therein contained. It is interesting to note that, as conjectured, East Main and Hamilton rivers do not rise near each other. I shall be greatly obliged to you for any further information you can procure for me concerning these rivers, especially with regard to the distance of their head waters from the river St. Lawrence and the means of communication there.

I remain yours sincerely,

W. F. KING.

TORONTO, 9th May, 1890.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.

Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

MY DEAR SIR,—I see by the *Empire* of the 1st instant that your department is sending out surveyors and staff to survey the boundary line between Quebec and Ontario from the height of land north of lake Temiscamingue to James' bay. Is this information authentic? This is the first I have heard of the intention of the government. Should not the provinces have a representative on this commission? It appears to me that we, at all events, should be a party to the survey.

Pray let me have any information you have upon the point, and oblige.

Faithfully yours,

A. S. HARDY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, 14th May, 1890.

The Hon. A. S. HARDY,

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th, and take the earliest opportunity of stating, in reply, that the survey party sent out by this department to the James' bay district under the charge of Mr. Wm. Ogilvy, D.L.S., which is the expedition referred to in the *Empire* of the 1st instant, has purely exploratory purposes in view. Mr. Ogilvy, however, will have an opportunity while conducting the exploration of making numerous scientific observations which, I have no doubt, will ultimately be found useful in the determination of the boundary between the two provinces.

Yours very truly,

A. M. BURGESS,

*Deputy Minister of the Interior.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1892.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

DEAR MR. BURGESS,—As requested in your note of the 8th instant, I send you with this letter the tracing of Ogilvie's survey from Temiscamingue to Hudson's bay, which is required for the return asked for by Sir Hector Langevin.

Yours very truly,

E. DEVILLE.

## PART II.

*Consisting of copies of correspondence and other papers more particularly relating to the boundary between Quebec and Ontario, formerly Lower and Upper Canada.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OTTAWA, 14th March, 1889.

JOHN LOWE, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Department of Agriculture.

DEAR MR. LOWE,—In connection with the settlement of the north-western boundary of Quebec, now under consideration, Mr. Johnston, the chief draughtsman of this department, wishes to see a certain map showing the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada, as defined by act 31, George III, and he suggests to me that possibly there may be a copy of it in the archives branch of your department. Will you kindly ask Mr. Brymner to let me know whether he has a copy of this map among his records which could be loaned to us or of which Mr. Johnston could make a tracing?

Yours truly,  
JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 14th March, 1889.

A. GOBEL, Esq., Secretary Department of Public Works.

DEAR MR. GOBEL,—In connection with the settlement of the north-western boundary of Quebec now under consideration, Mr. Johnston, the chief draughtsman of this department, wishes to obtain a copy of a certain map showing the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada, as defined by act 31, George III; and he suggests to me that possibly there may be a copy of it in your department.

Will you kindly let me know whether you have such a map in your office, which could be loaned to us, or Mr. Johnston be permitted to make a tracing thereof?

Yours very truly,  
JOHN R. HALL, *Secretary.*

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT, OTTAWA, 14th March, 1889.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of yesterday I can state that, of my knowledge, there is not in the library any official map of Upper and Lower Canada as defined by the act 31 (1791), George III.

Bouchette's map of 1814 does not show the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada. I have an atlas (American) of 1810 which gives the boundary, but gives no authority.

Yours truly,  
L. P. SYLVAIN.

OTTAWA, 16th March, 1889.

J. R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Department of Interior.

DEAR MR. HALL,—I have communicated with Mr. Brymner on the subject of your letter of the 14th inst., in reference to maps in the archives branch of this department relating to the north-west boundary of the province of Quebec.

Mr. Brymner thinks that there may be such maps, but that it would be better for Mr. Johnston to come over and see them.

I may also point out that the rules of the archives office, strictly defined by order in council, will not admit of any map or document being taken away from it for the purpose of copying, but facilities will be afforded to copyists in the office.

Believe me, &c., yours truly,  
J. LOWE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA, 19th March, 1889.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Dept. Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 14th inst., asking whether this department has a map showing the boundaries between Upper and Lower Canada as defined by the act 31, George III, and, if so, that it be loaned to your department for use in the settlement of the north-west boundary of Quebec.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

A. GOBEL, *Secretary*.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, CANADA, 23rd March, 1889.

DEAR MR. JOHNSTON,—Since I saw you, I have ascertained that the official map of the boundaries prepared under Simcoe's directions by the surveyor general of Upper Canada, W. D. Smith, is in the public library, Toronto. I have arranged with Mr. Bain, the librarian, that you can get the loan of it for a short time on condition of returning it safely. Write to James Bain, jur., Esq., Public Library, Toronto. Mention my name, and ask for the Simcoe map. It is probably what you want.

Yours truly,

DOUGLAS BRYMNER.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA, 21st March, 1889.

JOHN R. HALL, Esq., Secretary Dept. of the Interior.

SIR,—Having reference to your request of the 14th instant for the loan of a map showing the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada, I beg leave to suggest that Mr. Johnston call here and examine our maps, as we are not quite sure that we have what you want.

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

A. GOBEL, *Secretary*.

March 27th, 1889.

J. JOHNSTON, Esq., Chief Draughtsman, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I am afraid that some misunderstanding has taken place in reference to Governor Simcoe's map, which was intended to set forth the new province of Upper Canada and not the boundaries. I have, however, sent it to you by this day's post and hope that it will be of some value to you. Kindly return to me as soon as you have completed your copy.

Very truly yours,

JAMES BAIN, jun.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, QUEBEC, 29th March, 1889.

SIR.—In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I beg to inform you that the only plan we have of the Ottawa river, showing how the islands are divided between Quebec and Ontario, is one dated: "Department of Crown Lands, Ottawa, 29th June, 1867," and signed "A. Campbell, Commissioner." It is entitled "Plan of the river Ottawa from the mouth of the river Matawan to Point Fortune. Reduced from the maps of the Ottawa Ship Canal Survey, deposited in the Department of Public Works, also from other documents in the Department of Crown Lands, exhibiting the line of boundary between Upper and Lower Canada, in reference to the islands in the said river; the said line of boundary being the red line referred to in the approved report of council dated 21st July, 1866. Scale of 40 chains to 1 inch." It comprises 5 sections or sheets. Section no. 1, from mouth of Matawan to foot of Deep river. Section no. 2, from foot of Deep river to Calumet falls. Section no. 3, from Calumet falls to Chats falls. Section no. 4, from Chats falls to point Fortune. Section no. 5, from mouth of Matawan to head of lake Temiscamingue, at the mouth of river Blanche.

We have now in this office a new map of this last section (from Matawan to head of Temiscamingue) drawn from actual survey performed in 1874 by Messrs. O'Dwyer & O'Hanly, boundary commissioners appointed by the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
E. E. TACHÉ, *Assistant Commissioner.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, QUEBEC, 10th April, 1889.

J. JOHNSTON, Esq., Chief Draughtsman, Ottawa.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I beg to say that you will be welcome to take copies of maps you speak of in your letter, and that we will be most happy to furnish you with all the information you may require in connection with this work.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
E. E. TACHÉ, *Assistant Commissioner.*

TORONTO, 30th March, 1889.

JOHN JOHNSON, Esq., Chief Draughtsman, Dept of Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 28th, we have a series of maps in five sections extending from point Fortune to the head of lake Temiscamingue showing by a red line boundary between Upper and Lower Canada through the Ottawa river as fixed by the Hon. Alex. Campbell as commissioner of crown lands before confederation. From Mattawa up to head of lake Temiscamingue and thence due north to height of land was surveyed jointly by Ontario and Quebec, subsequently.

I suppose there will be no objection to furnishing the Department of the Interior with copies of these, but it would take more time to copy them than we could afford in office work, and I would suggest that if you require copies and this department consents, that your department pay for them as outside work, which I could easily arrange for.

Your obedient servant,  
GEO. B. KIRKPATRICK.

PRIVY COUNCIL, OTTAWA, 23rd April, 1889.

DEAR BURGESS, -Herewith is a copy of the order in council of 21st July, 1866, boundary between Upper and Lower Canada, Ottawa river.

I find a note on the face of the order in council as follows: "Maps (4) returned to Joseph Bouchette, Esq., 13th Aug., 1866,"

Yours truly,  
JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

**CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st July, 1866.**

On the application of William Moore, per John Poupore, Esq., M.P., for the issue of letters patent for lots no. one and two, in the Little Calumet island, in the river Ottawa.

Under the terms of an order in council of 29th October, 1852, John Nohr, together with other parties, was allowed to effect a purchase on such terms and conditions as may be determined upon, and the amount to be left in deposit until such time as the line of boundary between Upper and Lower Canada shall be defined so as to assign the islands to one or the other of the sections of the province as the case may be, and patents were to issue thereupon accordingly.

The honourable the commissioner of crown lands now submits a report dated 6th July, 1866, by the deputy surveyor general of his department, from which it

appears that a line has been projected by the deputy surveyor general on certain plans of survey drawn by Walter Shanly, Esq., civil engineer, said line to serve as a separation between Upper and Lower Canada, defining the islands lying respectively on the north or south sides of the said line drawn in red on said plans of the Ottawa river.

The committee recommend that the said line be adopted as the division line between Upper and Lower Canada.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 30th April, 1889.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Esq., *Clerk Privy Council, Ottawa.*

DEAR MR. MCGEE,—Please accept my thanks for the copy of the order in council of the 21st July, 1866, which you sent me with your note of the 23rd instant.

Yours sincerely,

A. M. BURGESS, *Deputy Minister of the Interior.*

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, 8th May, 1889.

J. JOHNSTON, Esq., *Chief Draughtsman, Depart. of the Interior, Ottawa.*

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 6th instant, the boundary maps between Ontario and Quebec, from point Fortune to Mattawa, an original so far as relates to the boundary line thereon, as they are signed by Hon. A. Campbell as commissioner of crown lands, and the red line of boundary is "the red line referred to in the approved report of council dated 21st July, 1866."

I wrote this from the title of the map itself. The maps profess to be reduced from the maps of the Ottawa Ship Canal Survey deposited in the Department of Public Works and from other documents in the Department of Crown Lands.

Yours truly,

GEO. B. KIRKPATRICK.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

QUEBEC, 17th June, 1889.

J. JOHNSON, Esq., *Chief Draughtsman, Ottawa.*

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I beg to inform you that you may come down on the 20th if it suits you; the plans will be completed by that date.

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

E. E. TACHÉ, *Assistant Commissioner.*

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, 20th May, 1889.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq., *Chief Draughtsman, Department of Interior, Ottawa.*

DEAR SIR,—The tracings of the boundary line through the Ottawa river from point Fortune up to Mattawa will be ready for you to look over on Thursday next. You know from Mattawa up to head of lake Temiscamingue and thence to height of land was surveyed by O'Hanly and O'Dwyer under joint instructions from the two provinces, so that portion has not been traced.

Yours truly,

GEO. B. KIRKPATRICK.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

TORONTO, 24th September, 1889.

J. JOHNSTON, Esq.,

*Chief Draughtsman, Dept. of Interior, Ottawa.*

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request I send you duplicate account of Mr. Foster for copies of boundary maps through the Ottawa river.

When sending the cheque, please have it sent to my care, and I will hand it to Mr. Foster, as we have to keep trace of the proceeding in our books.

Yours sincerely,

GEO. B. KIRKPATRICK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 7th Oct., 1889.

GEO. B. KIRKPATRICK, Esq.,  
Crown Lands Department, Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, to Mr. J. Johnston, chief draughtsman of this department; and in reply to enclose to you, for delivery to Mr. F. L. Foster, cheque No. 2791, in his favour, for \$45 in payment of his account against this department for making certified copies of the map of the boundary line through certain portions of the Ottawa river, as requested.

Please have the accompanying form of voucher returned here after being duly signed in duplicate by Mr. Foster and witnessed.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
LYNDWODE PEREIRA,  
Asst. Secretary.

### PART III.

*Consisting of copies of correspondence and other papers more particularly relating to the Eastern Boundary of Quebec.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 1st August, 1887.

Mr. E. E. TACHÉ,  
Asst. Commr. of Crown Lands, Quebec.

DEAR SIR,—I have just had prepared a small map of Canada from Alaska to the Atlantic; and we find some difficulty in delineating the boundaries of the colony of Newfoundland. I have not been able to procure any official information here on the subject; all that I have found is the following paragraph taken from the "Encyclopædia Britannica":—

"After the British conquest of Canada the whole of the fisheries along the southern and eastern shores of Labrador were placed under the government of Quebec, and they continued so till 1763, when the Atlantic coast was annexed to the government of Newfoundland, the boundary between the two jurisdictions being fixed at Blanc Sablon. In 1773 the eastern coast was restored to the government of Quebec, but since 1809 it has again been attached to Newfoundland. In 1824 the governor of Newfoundland was empowered to institute a court of civil jurisdiction on the coast of Labrador. The extent of the jurisdiction of the government of Newfoundland is thus defined (letters patent, 28th March, 1876): 'all the coast of Labrador from the entrance of Hudson's straits to a line to be drawn due north and south from Anse Sablon on the said coast to the fifty-second degree of north latitude, and all the islands adjacent to that part of the said coast of Labrador.'"

Will you be good enough to inform me whether you have any more precise information, or point out where I may find it?

Believe me yours truly,  
E. DEVILLE, S.G.

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING STREET, 9th April, 1889.

Gov. Gen. the Right Hon. Lord STANLEY of PRESTON, &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you for your consideration, a copy of a despatch from the governor of Newfoundland regarding the boundary line between that colony and Canada.

I shall be glad if your lordship will be good enough to furnish me with the views of your ministers on this question. The boundaries of Canada and Newfoundland on the Labrador coast appear to be defined by the act 6, George IV, cap. 59.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

*Sir T. O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., 27th February, 1889.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter from Mr. Justice Pinsent, relative to the boundaries of this colony and of Canada in Labrador. The frontier laid down by the Dominion government, which line is quite acceptable to Newfoundland, does not correspond, as your lordship will observe, with that laid down in my instructions, thus leaving a large tract between the two lines which is under no one; hence a question of jurisdiction might at any moment arise, which might lead to a mis-carriage of justice or other complications.

Under these circumstances, I would suggest that the instructions to the governor of this colony be so modified as to make the boundaries conterminous with those of the Canadian dominion.

I have, &c.,  
T. O'BRIEN, Lt. Col.

*Mr. Pinsent to Sir T. O'Brien.*

SUPREME COURT, JUDGES' CHAMBERS,  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, 15th February, 1889.

SIR,—Referring to my conversation with your excellency touching the Labrador boundary line, when you informed me that no change had been made in the commission or royal instructions, I have the honour again to suggest the desirability of a more definite description of that boundary.

The reasons are fully set out in my letter of May last to Governor Blake.

I would only add that no question or dispute arises in this matter between the dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

The former has defined its line in official maps, and with that there is no fault to be found on the part of Newfoundland. The difficulty lies in the imperfect and insufficient description of that part of Labrador annexed to this colony, causing an apparent hiatus between Newfoundland Labrador and Canadian Labrador.

There appears to be no necessity for anything more than a definition by the imperial government of the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, made so as to include the territory not claimed by the Dominion and corresponding with the limits described in the Canadian maps.

I have, &c.,  
ROBERT J. PINSENT.

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA, 10th May, 1889.

The undersigned, to whom was referred the despatch from the secretary of state for the colonies on the subject of the boundary between Canada and Newfoundland, begs leave to report:

That, as stated in the said despatch, the boundaries of the two colonies on the Labrador coast are defined by the imperial act, 6 George IV, cap. 59, section 9. By that clause it is provided as follows:—

“That so much of the said coast as lies to the westward of a line to be drawn due north and south from the bay or harbour of Anse Sablon, inclusive, as far as the fifty-second degree of north latitude with the island of Anticosti, and all other islands adjacent to such part as last aforesaid of the coast of Labrador, shall be and the same are hereby re-annexed to and made a part of the said province of Lower Canada, and shall henceforward be subject to the laws of the said province, and to none other.”



If any maps have been issued in Canada showing other boundaries than these they are inaccurate. The undersigned therefore recommends that this despatch be referred to the minister of the interior, with instructions to make full enquiries as to the issue of the said maps and to report as to the best means of correcting any such errors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
SECRETARY'S BRANCH, OTTAWA, 10th June, 1889.

DEAR MR. BURGESS,—With reference to the memorandum of Sir John Macdonald hereunder (10th May, 1889) and the despatch of the secretary of state for the colonies (9th April, 1889), I find the jurisdiction of Newfoundland in Labrador more fully defined in the "Imperial Letters Patent" (28th March, 1876) making permanent provision for the office of governor of Newfoundland and its dependencies, than it is in sec. 9 of chapter 59 of the Act 6, George IV, 1825, which bears more particularly on the eastern boundary of Lower Canada.

In these "Letter Patent" the boundary is described as follows:—

"All the coast of Labrador from the entrance of Hudson's strait to a line to be drawn due north and south from Anse Sablon on the said coast to the 52nd degree of north latitude, and all the islands adjacent to that part of the said coast of Labrador."

It will be observed that Newfoundland's jurisdiction is clearly enough defined as being on the coast between Anse Sablon bay (in the straits of Belle isle) and the entrance to Hudson's strait; but no description whatever is given of the boundary on the mainland, except between Anse Sablon and the 52nd parallel of latitude.

On the sketch map which I have prepared to accompany this memorandum, taken from the maps of British North America, by Arrowsmith, of London, and W. & A. K. Johnston, of Edinburgh, it will be seen that the custom has been to mark the boundary of Labrador, southerly, from cape Chudleigh (at the ocean entrance to Hudson's strait, along the height of land) to the undefined northern boundary of Lower Canada (now Quebec), thence easterly and south along the said northern boundary of Lower Canada to Anse Sablon. It does not appear that this line was intended by the geographers to represent the boundary of the territory in Labrador, under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, but most probably the dividing line between Labrador and what was supposed to be Hudson's Bay Company's territory. The name "Labrador" or "Peninsula of Labrador," in its full geographical application, has been generally understood to cover the whole region between the Atlantic ocean and the east coast of Hudson's bay, as evidenced by the earliest maps of the country.

On the maps of the Dominion, published from time to time by this department, the same system of drawing the Labrador line has been followed as on the British maps, but we have invariably taken the precaution to show it in a dotted line, with the words supposed or undefined applied to it.

It does not appear that it was contemplated by the imperial government that the colony of Newfoundland should possess any such large extent of territory on the mainland as is represented by the yellow tint on sketch map (herewith), the Labrador of modern maps. My impression is, that nothing more was intended than a comparatively narrow strip along the coast (coloured pink), which would include the fishing stations, missions, Hudson's Bay Company's posts, etc., and such a strip, probably, is all that is included in imperial instructions to the governor of Newfoundland, as indicated in his despatch to the colonial secretary, 27th February, 1889. He writes: "The frontier laid down by the Dominion government \* \* \* does not correspond \* \* \* with that laid down in my instructions, thus leaving a large tract between the two lines which is under no one."

The so-called neutral tract referred to here, I have no doubt, is that coloured yellow on the sketch map, and which is, beyond question, a part of the "territorial transfer" made to Canada by the imperial government in 1880.

Mr. Justice Pinsent, in his letter to the governor of Newfoundland of the 15th February, 1889, says: "The former (Canada) has defined its line in official maps. \* \* \*. The difficulty lies in the imperfect and insufficient description of that part of Labrador annexed to this colony."

It is hardly necessary to remark that Canada has not defined any line between the two colonies, either on official maps or otherwise, and, so far as I am aware, the question is now placed before the Dominion government by the colonial secretary for the first time.

At present the best maps of the interior of Labrador (as might be expected) are very inaccurate and misleading in their character, being largely made up from the crude sketches of Hudson's Bay Company's officers, supplemented by Indian reports. A map is now, however, being prepared in this department, under my own supervision, which will be ready for the printer in a few weeks, and which will contain the latest and most reliable information in relation to the geography of the Labrador region.

Respectfully submitted,

J. JOHNSTON, *Geographer.*

*Imperial Statutes relating to Labrador since the British Conquest of Canada in 1760.*

(Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris, 10th February, 1763—by which the whole of "Canada" or New France, with the exception of the islands St. Pierre and Miquelon was ceded by the French to Great Britain).

By royal proclamation, 7th October, 1763: All the coast of Labrador from the river St. John to Hudson's strait, with the islands of Anticosti and Madeline and all the other small islands lying on the said coast were placed under the care and inspection of the governor of Newfoundland.

By the act commonly known as the "Quebec Act" 14 George III, cap. 83, sec. 1, 1774: All such territories, islands and countries as had since the 7th October, 1763, been made part of the government of Newfoundland, were annexed to and made part and parcel of the province of Quebec.

By an act passed in the 49th year of the reign of George III, cap. 27, A.D. 1809, sec. 14, it is enacted that the coast of Labrador, from the river St. John to Hudson strait, with the island of Anticosti and all other small islands annexed to the government of Newfoundland by the proclamation of 7th October, 1763, (except the island of Madeline) shall be separated from Lower Canada, and be re-annexed to Newfoundland.

By an act passed in the 5th year of the reign of George IV, cap. 67, sec. 18, (1824) the governor of Newfoundland is empowered to institute a court of civil jurisdiction at any such parts or places on the coast of Labrador as have been re-annexed to Newfoundland.

By an act passed in the 6th year of the reign of George IV, cap. 59, sec. 9 (1825), it is enacted that so much of the coast of Labrador as lies westward of a line to be drawn due north and south from the bay or harbour of Anse Sablon, inclusive, as far as the 52nd degree of north latitude, with the island of Anticosti and all other islands adjacent to said coast, shall be re-annexed to Lower Canada.

"Royal Letters Patent, 28th March, 1876, defines Newfoundland's jurisdiction in Labrador from the entrance of Hudson's straits to a line to be drawn due north and south from Anse Sablon on the coast to the 52nd degree of north latitude and all the islands adjacent to that part of the said coast of Labrador."

(See Journal of the House of Assembly, Newfoundland, 1877.)

J. JOHNSTON.

12th July, 1889.

## LABRADOR.

*Jurisdiction of Newfoundland; copies from Governor Bannerman's commission (p. 613, Journal of the Assembly of Newfoundland, 1864).*

"Governor, commissioner-in-chief and vice-admiral over our island of Newfoundland and the islands adjacent, and all the coast of Labrador from the entrance of Hudson's straits to a line to be drawn due north and south from Anse Sablon, on the said coast, to the 52nd degree of north latitude, and all of the islands adjacent to that part of the said coast of Labrador; as also all forts and garrisons erected and established within the said island, etc., latitude 51° 25 north, longitude 57° 9 west, and includes 'Blanc Sablon' and the 'Woody islands.' The northern boundary is cape Chudleigh, in latitude 60° 37 north, longitude 65° west."

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING STREET, 15th August, 1889.

Governor General

The Right Honourable Lord STANLEY OF PRESTON, &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to draw your attention to my despatch, no. 86, of the 9th of April last, and I should be glad to receive, when convenient, the views of your government therein asked for, in regard to the question of the rectification of the boundaries of Canada and Newfoundland on the Labrador coast.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

*CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 27th November, 1889.*

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a despatch, dated 9th April, 1889, from the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies, transmitting a copy of a communication from the governor of Newfoundland in regard to the boundary line between that colony and Canada.

The right honourable the prime minister, to whom the despatch was referred, recommended that the despatch should be referred to the minister of the interior, with instructions to make full enquiries into the matter.

The committee have had their attention called by a subsequent despatch, dated 15th August, 1889, to the question of the rectification of the boundaries of Canada and Newfoundland on the Labrador coast.

The sub-committee, to whom the question was referred, submit a memorandum made by the geographer of the department of the interior, Mr. John Johnston, which lucidly and comprehensively states the position of affairs in regard to the boundary between the dominion of Canada and the dependencies of the colony of Newfoundland in Labrador.

The sub-committee state that it will be observed from Mr. Johnston's memorandum that the line referred to by Mr. Justice Pinsent, in his letter to the governor of Newfoundland of the 15th February last, was never intended to show the boundary of that portion of Labrador within the jurisdiction of the colony of Newfoundland, but merely to indicate in a general way what was presumed to be the boundary of the whole territory known as Labrador. The limits of the jurisdiction of Newfoundland on the Labrador coast are clearly defined by the imperial act 6, Geo. IV, cap. 59, section 9, and the imperial letters patent of the 28th March, 1876, making permanent provision for the office of governor of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

The sub-committee are of opinion that it is not likely any complication will arise as between Canada and Newfoundland which would render necessary the delimitation of this boundary by actual survey, but upon this question they suggest

that it might be well to obtain the views of the government of Newfoundland and any suggestions which that government may have to make in that relation.

The committee concur in the foregoing report, and they recommend that your excellency be moved to forward a copy hereof to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING STREET, 1st March, 1890.

Governor General The Right Honourable LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON.

MY LORD,—With reference to your excellency's despatch of the 16th of December, I have the honour to transmit to you, for communication to your excellency's government, copies of a correspondence between this department and Mr. R. J. Pinsent, assistant justice, Newfoundland, respecting the boundaries between Canada and Newfoundland on the Labrador coast.

On this question, I need hardly state that her majesty's government will be ready to give effect to any arrangement to which the two governments can mutually agree.

I have, etc.,

KNUTSFORD.

*Colonial Office to Mr. Pinsent.*

DOWNING STREET, 9th January, 1890.

R. J. PINSENT, Esq.

SIR,—With reference to the question of the adjustment of the boundaries between Canada and Newfoundland, on the Labrador coast, a matter to which you have called the attention of the governor of Newfoundland on more than one occasion, and to which you alluded in a recent interview with the secretary of state, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you for any observations which you may wish to offer thereupon, a copy of a despatch from the governor general of Canada with its enclosures on the subject.

I am also to enclose for your perusal an order in council dated the 31st July, 1880, annexing to the dominion of Canada all British territories and possessions in North America not already included in the Dominion, with the exception of the colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

I have, etc.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

*Mr. Pinsent to Colonial Office.*

19 DAWLISH ROAD, TEIGNMOUTH, DEVON, 11th January, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., with the enclosures.

I would take leave to observe upon them that it appears to me the point of difficulty remains untouched or rather unremoved by the report of the committee of the privy council of Canada and of the geographer of the department of the interior.

This, I submit, is made manifest by the fact that the delineation of the western boundary line of the strip of coast coloured pink on the map of Labrador is the merely fanciful suggestion of the geographer and finds no sanction from authority.

It appears to me that the presumptions are all in favour of the entire yellow as well as pink part being the dependency of Newfoundland, and for the following reasons: the name Labrador covered, as is admitted, in its full geographical application, the whole region between the Atlantic ocean and the east coast of Hudson bay.

In 1763 so much of that territory as extends from the river St. John to Hudson strait was attached to Newfoundland.

In 1774 this was transferred to Quebec. In 1809 it was re-annexed to Newfoundland, under chapter 27, George III.

The act of Geo. 4, cap. 59 sec. 9 again made a change and reduced the extent of Labrador territory held by Newfoundland, giving to Quebec so much of it as "lies westward of a line to be drawn due north and south from the harbour of Anse Sablon so far as the 52nd degree of north latitude."

It seems to me at this point to be clear that Quebec acquired by virtue of the statute only that part of Labrador which lies west of the point drawn from Anse Sablon to the 52nd parallel, which would be :—

(1) Either so much of the territory as lies south of a line drawn from that point to the river St. John or (2) so much, looking at certain historical and geographical facts, as lies south of the watershed marked on the map as the northern boundary of the province of Quebec.

Probably as a matter of legal construction of the language employed, the first of these positions would be favoured.

The effect of this is that Newfoundland is left by statute that which was not by the subsequent enactment taken away and given to Quebec, viz. : from that point on the river St. John where it meets the Quebec boundary north to Hudson strait.

If this last were intended to be a straight line it would be sufficiently definite, but would have the effect of leaving out an angular piece of the yellow tract from the jurisdiction of Newfoundland.

If the watershed on this boundary be again adopted it would correspond with that given in the sketch map as that generally recognised.

It would be a matter of little consequence which of these plans was adopted, that of parallels and straight line or of boundaries regulated by the watershed. The latter is that which, if not "officially defined by Canada," has been always accepted by it and represented in its maps by a dotted line marked "supposed boundary line."

It appears to be unquestionable that the statutory rights of Newfoundland are to be found in one or other of these positions, and the principal doubt or difficulty existing in the case has arisen from the terms of the commission and instructions to the governor of Newfoundland, which taken literally provide for a line that, drawn from Hudson strait to the 52nd parallel, would pass partly through the ocean, but which, if read to intend the line of coast, still leaves the question to the exercise of ingenuity similar to that expended by the geographer of the Dominion upon the "sketch map."

In my correspondence with the governors of Newfoundland I have pointed out the difficulties which are interposed in the exercise of the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the colony and the administration of justice generally, and I would in conclusion most respectfully suggest that these may be overcome by a change of instructions, based, if necessary, upon a determination of the judicial committee of the privy council or of the law authorities of the crown upon the only point which seems to be left for determination, viz., whether the principle of straight lines or of watershed is in the interior to regulate the boundaries between the Labrador of Canada and that of Newfoundland.

I have, etc.,

ROBERT J. PINSENT.

P.S.—If the colonial office could conveniently furnish me with copies of the enclosures and sketch map now returned I should be glad to have them.

*Colonial Office to Mr. Pinsent.*

DOWNING STREET, 24th January, 1890.

R. J. PINSENT, Esq.

SIR,—I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., respecting the boundary between Canada and Newfoundland, on the Labrador coast.

Lord Knutsford desires me to observe that the effect of the acts 14 Geo. 3, cap. 83, and 43 Geo. 3, cap. 138, "was to give Canadian courts jurisdiction over the whole of the dominions of the crown in North America not forming part of any of the provinces."

The act of 1809 only re-annexed to Newfoundland part of the coast of Labrador and the subsequent acts and instruments all speak of the coast only as belonging to Newfoundland.

What may be the exact extent inland of the coast appertaining to Newfoundland, may be a question, but the most liberal interpretation of the term "coast" could hardly in Lord Knutsford's opinion include all the part coloured yellow in Mr. Johnston's sketch. No adjustment of the boundary could well be made without the concurrence of the governments of Canada and Newfoundland, but if these two governments were to agree on a line to divide their respective jurisdictions, her majesty's government would be prepared to take any steps necessary to give effect to their decisions.

I am desired to enclose copies of the enclosures to my letter of the 9th inst., which you wish to retain, together with a copy of the sketch map which accompanied the governor general's despatch, no. 259, of the 16th ult.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

*Mr. Pinsent to Colonial Office.*

FITTENDEN RECTORY, STAPLEHURST, KENT, 18th February, 1890.

Sir R. G. W. HERBERT, K.C.B.

SIR,—As I have been verbally informed at the colonial office that it would be satisfactory if (for the further exposition of the question before the despatches are forwarded to the governor general of Canada and the governor of Newfoundland) I would make any comment in writing which may occur to me as important, upon your letter of the 24th of January—

I now have the honour to again address you on the subject.

I would submit in the first place that while it is perfectly true that the effect of the acts 14 Geo. 3, cap. 83, and 43 Geo. 3, cap. 138, was to give Canadian courts jurisdiction over the whole of the dominions of the crown in North America not forming part of any of the other provinces, the question: What part of the territory of Labrador belonged to Newfoundland?—still remains.

The act of 1809 annexed to Newfoundland all that part of Labrador which had been transferred from it to Quebec in 1774.

This was that which had by the royal proclamation of 1763 been vested in Newfoundland, viz.: "all the coast of Labrador from river St. John to Hudson's strait."

Now, it appears to me that the expression "all the coast", taken with the context and in view of the corresponding facts, is to be interpreted in a broader sense than its ordinary acceptance.

To restrict its sense in the manner suggested in the Canadian report would be to find that a large tract of British territory was omitted from the delimitations of all the provinces. The presumption, I think, should be the other way. Moreover, such a construction would leave the coastal jurisdiction utterly indefinite, whereas if the language is susceptible of a construction which would prevent this it ought to be given to it.

I respectfully submit that "all the coast" in this instance means the territory of Labrador included within a western boundary extending from river St. John to Hudson's straits, and represented by a straight line drawn from one point to the other or preferably by the irregular line which formed the eastern boundary of the Hudson's bay (now Canadian) territory, and that when the last transfer to Quebec took place and the Newfoundland boundary was made to commence at Anse Sablon, all that Quebec did not acquire remained to Newfoundland.

The Dominion report (in suggesting without apparent sanction of any kind the narrow strip indicated in pink) remarks that amongst other points this includes the "Hudson's Bay Company's posts;" but this is not so, for there is by way of example a post over 100 miles up Hamilton inlet, the ships bound to which pay duty to the Newfoundland government.

Again the language of the report "that (tract) coloured yellow on the sketch map and which is beyond question a part of the territorial transfer made to Canada by the imperial government in 1880" etc., is inaccurate.

The imperial transfer does not touch the question of the boundary of the possessions transferred and specially excepts "the colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies" leaving the rights of the Newfoundland government exactly where they were before.

Whatever the legal construction of all these parliamentary and executive acts may be, I am satisfied that there need be no serious difficulty in arriving by agreement with Canada at a delimitation of the now uncertain territory, for except to settle the question of jurisdiction I apprehend that territorially the matter is of little importance in regard to the barren tract colored yellow on the map, but to prevent any after question of jurisdiction upon the construction of the old statutes being raised in legal tribunals it would be most desirable that after an arrangement is made a short imperial statute should be passed to confirm it.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT J. PINSENT.

*Sir Terence O'Brien to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S, 11th April, 1890.

H. E. the Right Hon. the Lord Stanley of Preston.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform your excellency that, in consequence of the representations of the judges of the supreme court of this colony as to the limits of their jurisdiction in the Labrador territory, I referred the matter to the right hon. the secretary of state for the colonies, with a request that the boundary between Canada and Newfoundland in that locality might be definitely decided upon.

2. To this request the secretary of state replies that her majesty's government will be ready to give effect to any arrangements to which your excellency's government and mine can mutually agree. He at the same time forwards to me a copy of your despatch, no. 259 of the 16th December, 1889, in which reference is made to a certain sketch map prepared for the purpose of an illustration of his arguments by Mr. Johnston, geographer.

3. As a copy of this map has not been forwarded to me, I shall be much obliged if your excellency will cause one to be sent here, as it is impossible to fully appreciate the position taken up by your government and to make any suggestions thereon until this map is laid before my ministers, together with the other documents.

I have, &c.,

T. O'BRIEN, *Lt.-Col., Governor.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 25th June, 1890.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq., Private Secretary to the Minister of Justice of Canada, care of the High Commissioner for Canada, 9 Victoria Chambers, London S. W., England.

DEAR MR. STEWART,—Herewith I send you type-written copies of the correspondence and papers on record in this department concerning the Newfoundland boundary in Labrador.

In consequence of the difficulties which will necessarily occur in describing a boundary line in a comparatively unknown region, I also enclose, for Sir John

Thompson's information when dealing with this case, a copy of my report on the subject of the northern boundary of the province of Quebec, dated the 13th December, 1889. The boundaries of Quebec and the territory of Newfoundland in Labrador are necessarily coterminous for a considerable distance, and the two questions will therefore doubtless have to be considered at the same time.

Yours very truly,

A. M. BURGESS, *Deputy Minister of the Interior.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 1st August, 1890.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq., Private Secretary to the Minister of Justice of Canada, care High Commissioner for Canada, 9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W., England.

DEAR SIR,—You will receive herewith, for the use of Sir John Thompson, in connection with the Labrador boundary question, a half dozen copies of the new map of that region, which Mr. Burgess directed me to forward as soon as they would be available. It was expected that these maps would be ready to mail to you at an earlier date, but I could not get them out of the hands of the lithographers any sooner.

I may say, with respect to this map of Labrador, that it contains all the best geographical information I could collect; all, I think, that is known or accessible, and is, therefore, a very great improvement on any map that has preceded it. Nevertheless, as no exploration has been made of the country by properly qualified surveyors, a very large percentage of the delineations are unavoidably of a very uncertain and hypothetical character.

The copy mounted on cloth with pink and green colours, is intended for the personal use of the minister of justice, as I think it will aid him in projecting a provincial boundary between Canada and Newfoundland. The territory coloured pink (islands on the seaboard not included) contains an area of about 58,560 square miles; the territory coloured green about 20,210 square miles, and the pink and green together (bounded by the blue line A. B. which is drawn due north from the mouth of the river St. John) would be about 73,410 square miles.

In the "Colonial Office List" for 1877, p. 179, I find the continental area of Newfoundland in Labrador set down at 120,000 square miles.

On the sketch map which I prepared to accompany memorandum on this boundary (10th June, 1889) the pink colouring was merely designed to show the probable extent of the jurisdiction of Newfoundland as indicated by "imperial instructions" to the governors. Had I known at that time, as I do now, that there is a trading post near the head of Hamilton Inlet, which pays "customs" to Newfoundland, I would have included it in the pink colouring; but no such "post" is shown on the maps from which that sketch was made.

The northern frontiers claimed by the province of Quebec are coloured yellow, and are in accordance with the description authorized by the legislative assembly (3rd February, 1890) as closely as it can be followed. The East Main river, which is the best defined part of that description, is from an exploration made many years ago by one of the Hudson Bay Company's officers, and may be either fairly accurate or very erroneous—there is no saying which. Of the large tract of country between the head waters of the East Main and the Ashuanipi nothing whatever is positively known. I think, however, that when it comes to be explored the true sources of the Hamilton will be found in proximity to those of the East Main. The general course of the Ashuanipi and the Petchikupan or Hamilton river is, for the most part, taken from large sketch maps which are on record in the crown lands department, Quebec, and which have not appeared in the compilations of any previously printed map. The lower part of this river, from lake Waminipapau, is from a small map published in the "Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society," for 1888. Between the point on the 52nd parallel, intersected by the "due north line from Anse Sablon," I have drawn the boundary on a bearing of north 35 degrees west astronomically to Hamilton Inlet, a distance of about 150 miles, so as to assimilate it with the line



drawn on the Quebec boundary maps, for which no description other than an astronomical one can be given, as the country through which the line passes is practically unknown.

It will thus be seen that, in order to construct according to the natural physical features of the country a permanent boundary for Quebec on the one hand and between Quebec and Newfoundland on the other, that would be mutually satisfactory to the governments concerned, it would be necessary to have an exploratory survey made of the whole route; but provisional boundaries might be approximately defined by this map, which would serve sufficiently well until such time as the country shall have been explored by competent surveyors.

Yours very faithfully,

J. JOHNSTON, *Geographer.*

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, QUEBEC, 8th August, 1890.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq., Geographer, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter of the 5th inst., enclosing your new map of Labrador.

I have not had much time to examine it thoroughly, but from what I have seen I am certain that it will prove of great value in the study of the question of the northern and eastern boundaries of Quebec.

I observe that you have located the ambitious pretensions of Newfoundland within the strict meaning of their titles (if any). Where did you obtain the new geographical features of the eastern shore of James' bay? Of course I have read Mr. Lowe's report in which he states as his opinion (based on the Hudson Bay Company's ship captain's reports) that this shore by the admiralty maps is laid down by many miles too far to the east.

Captain Deville wrote me it was probable that an expedition would be sent this spring to clear up the doubts that have arisen on that point. But surely the results of the labours of such an expedition are not yet at hand.

Any way, the map of Labrador you have prepared is just the document wanted at present; and if you could address to this department one dozen or more, if you can spare them, they will be found extremely useful and you will thereby greatly oblige.

Yours very truly,

E. E. TACHÉ.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA, OTTAWA, 12th August, 1890.

EUGENE TACHÉ, Esq., Assistant Commissioner Crown Lands, Quebec,

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 8th instant, I have much pleasure in forwarding to you a dozen copies of the map of Labrador.

No information has been supplied for this map by the survey party sent to James' bay last spring. The whole of the bay was reduced from a chart made for the Hudson Bay Co., in 1887, by one of their sailing captains, and which may not be any more accurate or reliable than were the older charts. But in map compilations, as you are aware, we generally assume that the *latest authority should be the best*. Probably next winter, after the survey party have made up their field work, we shall know something more definite about the south part of James' bay than we do at present.

Very truly yours,

J. JOHNSTON.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, QUEBEC, 19th August, 1890.

J. JOHNSTON, Esq., Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of one dozen of the map of Labrador, and beg to return you my sincere thanks for your kind reply to my request.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
E. E. TACHÉ, *Assistant Commissioner.*

*Governor of Newfoundland to Governor General.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, ST. JOHNS, 16th December, 1890.

The Right Honourable the Lord STANLEY of PRESTON.

MY LORD,—On the 11th of April last I addressed a communication to your lordship with reference to the boundary line between the dominion of Canada and Newfoundland on the Labrador. In this communication I asked for a copy of a certain map prepared by Mr. Johnston, geographer to your government, in the illustration of his arguments, but up to the present moment I have received no reply, and therefore, supposing that the matter must have been somehow overlooked, I venture to again request that your lordship will forward this map to me, so that I may be able to lay the whole question before my ministers.

I have, &c.,

T. O'BRIEN.

No. 6.

*Lord Knutsford to Governor General.*

DOWNING STREET, 18th July, 1888.

Governor General the Right Hon. Lord STANLEY of PRESTON, G.C.B., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to your lordship herewith a copy of a despatch from the governor of Newfoundland respecting the uncertainty of the boundary between Canada and the territory belonging to Newfoundland on the Labrador coast.

This boundary was fixed by the imperial act 6, Geo. 4, cap 59, sec. 9, but the boundary inland from the coast line is not clearly defined.

This would appear to be a question which might very properly be discussed between the governments of the Dominion and Newfoundland when the delegates from the latter colony visit Canada in connection with the question of union. I have written to the governor of Newfoundland in this sense, and I request that you will communicate this proposal to your ministers.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

*Governor Blake to Lord Knutsford.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND, 26th May, 1888.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD KNUTSFORD, Colonial Office, London.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to forward a letter from Mr. Justice Pinsent on the subject of the boundary between this colony and the dominion of Canada. The matter does not appear to be of pressing importance, but having regard to the population now settled along that coast, it might be well that the extent of jurisdiction should be more clearly defined.

I have, &c.,

HENRY A. BLAKE, *Governor.*

*Mr. Justice Pinsent to Governor Blake.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, 22nd May, 1888.

His Excellency HENRY A. BLAKE, Esq., C.M.G., Governor and Commander in Chief.  
SIR,—I have the honour to bring under your excellency's notice a matter of no little importance touching the territorial limits of Labrador as a dependency of this colony.

Some years ago I submitted the point to Governor Sir John Glover, but either his illness or his removal about that time prevented his giving it much consideration.

The matter is one not without importance in its general bearing upon the rights of government, but it comes to be of practical and essential significance when questions of either civil or criminal jurisdiction arise, and they may at any time arise, particularly on the northern circuit of the supreme court where I so frequently preside.

The case in which the difficulty first became prominent was upon the trial in St. John's of an Eskimo Indian for the murder of his wife on the coast of Labrador.

The question of the jurisdiction of the supreme court was then raised on behalf of the accused, and not without much force, but the locality of the offence was so very near the coast that the court overruled the objection.

The extent of the jurisdiction of the government of Newfoundland in Labrador is thus defined by letters patent of the 28th March, 1876:—

“All the coast of Labrador, from the entrance of the Hudson's straits (cape Chidley) to a line to be drawn due north and south from Anse Sablon, on the said coast, to the 52nd degree of north latitude, and all the islands adjacent to that part of the said coast of Labrador.”

For the purpose of illustrating the matter clearly, I enclose portion of a map of the dominion of Canada, published by Canadian official authority, in which all that part of the peninsula of Labrador coloured white is, as it were, allowed to belong to this government, but if that area is compared with the description taken from the royal letters patents constituting the office of governor and commander-in-chief of the island of Newfoundland and its dependencies, it will be seen that the territorial extent of (Newfoundland) Labrador represents a vast deal more than would be ordinarily intended by the term “coast,” and, moreover, extends inland and west of the line drawn due north and south from Anse Sablon eight to nine degrees.

This Canadian topography is, I think, quite correct so far as the limits of the Dominion territory are concerned, and the remainder of the coast of Labrador would thus quite naturally belong to this government, but they are not so described and defined in the letters patent or commission of the governor of this colony, and indeed the description falls very short of covering the whole ground, and when questions of jurisdiction arise the court has to determine in every case whether the particular locality is upon the coast of Labrador or not.

The fact is, there are some settlements of importance far inland, *e.g.*, notably in Hamilton inlet, over 150 miles from the sea coast.

The geographical reasons for the division given in the Canadian map are clear enough, as the north-western portion of Labrador, or that which drains into Hudson's bay and Hudson's straits, now forms the north-east territory of the dominion of Canada, and the southern portion, draining into the gulf of St. Lawrence, is incorporated with the province of Quebec.

At the same time the Canadian authorities are not certain or precise as to their boundary lines, and they are marked, as your excellency will perceive, “supposed boundary,” and possibly the course of the North-West river, so far as it runs from the 52nd parallel, would, regarded naturally, be the more consistent and definite dividing line.

The publication by Canadian official authority of the map in question or some such other may be useful as a definition of the rights of the dominion of Canada, but it would not have the effect of conveying to Newfoundland British territory not

included in its own, and which might, from not being by imperial authority embraced in either, be a sort of "no-man's land," over which neither of the colonies could exercise government nor their courts jurisdiction.

I have therefore to submit to your excellency and to her majesty's government the desirability of so defining the territorial boundaries of that part of Labrador intended to be attached to Newfoundland as a dependency of its government, that no doubt may be left as to the jurisdiction of its courts and the authority of its officers.

I have, etc.,

ROBERT J. PINSENT.

*MEMORANDUM.—From the Office of the Governor General's Secretary, 7th August, 1888, to the Clerk of the Privy Council.*

The map mentioned in Mr. Justice Pinsent's letter was not received with this despatch, but a memorandum has been sent to the colonial office requesting that it may be forwarded.

C. L. LAWRENCE.

(*Memorandum.*)

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, OTTAWA, 4th September, 1888.

To Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

The following memorandum has been received from colonial office in reply to request for maps which should have been enclosed in despatch no. 190, 18th July.

"Only one copy of the map was received from Newfoundland. It is a small map entitled map of the dominion of Canada showing the extent and situation of its public lands, also its geographical relation to the British isles."

Published by order of the hon. the minister of the interior, 1880, by the Burland Lithographic Co., Montreal.

Please let me have, if possible, six copies of the above mentioned map.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk, P.C.*

### No. 8.

*REPORT of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 4th June, 1889.*

The committee of the privy council have had before them a despatch dated 27th May, 1889, from the lieutenant governor of the province of Ontario, transmitting an address to her most gracious majesty the queen and an address to your excellency, with respect to the submission to the parliament of the United Kingdom of a measure declaring and providing for the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of the province of Ontario to be as set forth in the said address to her majesty.

The committee recommend that your excellency be moved to forward the accompanying address to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO, 27th May, 1889.

The Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith to be laid before his excellency the governor general, an address to her most gracious majesty the queen and an address to his excellency with respect to the submission to the parliament of the United Kingdom of a measure declaring and providing the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of the province of Ontario to be as set forth in the said address to her majesty.

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

A. CAMPBELL, *Lieutenant Governor.*

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The senate and house of commons of Canada in parliament assembled having agreed to an address to her most gracious majesty the queen, in relation to the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of this province of Ontario, an address from the lieutenant governor in council to her most gracious majesty concurring in the said boundaries and in the prayer for the confirmation thereof by imperial legislation, has been agreed to and accompanies this address, and it is respectfully requested that your excellency may be pleased to transmit the said address last mentioned in such a way as your excellency may see fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the throne with the address of the senate and house of commons aforesaid.

A. CAMPBELL, *Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.*

*To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty :*

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN :

The petition of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario in Council, humbly sheweth :

That the boundaries of the province of Ontario set forth in the joint address of the senate and house of commons of Canada at the recent session of the Canadian parliament are the boundaries which have since 1878 been claimed for this province by the legislative assembly and government thereof: that the Ontario legislature has not been in session since the said address was agreed to, and is not to be again in session until next year, and that it is the common interest of the said province and the Dominion that the boundaries as set forth in the address of the senate and house of commons should be confirmed as thereby prayed, without delay:—

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that your majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the parliament of the United Kingdom declaring and providing the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of this province to be as set forth in the said address.

And your petitioner, in duty bound, will ever pray.

A. CAMPBELL, *Lieut. Governor of Ontario.*

## No. 9.

REPORT of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 4th June, 1889.

The committee of council have the honour to lay before your excellency an address passed by the senate and house of commons of Canada, praying that her majesty may be moved to submit to her parliament a measure defining and settling the boundaries of the province of Ontario—the council understand that the proposed act will receive the approbation and sanction of the government of Ontario.

The committee deem it is proper that it should be stated that the government of the province of Quebec was invited to concur in an address which would define the boundaries of both provinces. That government did not agree to this proposition, not, it would seem from any objection to the eastern boundary of Ontario, which forms, of course, the western limit of Quebec, but because it and the Dominion government were not in accord as to the northern boundary of that province. No question, however, can be raised as to the boundary between the two provinces, which has been defined by the imperial act 31, George III, cap. 31, and by the proclamation issued under such act in November, 1791, by Sir Alured Clarke, governor general of Canada at that time.

The committee recommend that your excellency be moved to forward a copy of this minute, together with the address, to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, Wednesday 1st May, 1889.

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :**

We, the senate and house of commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, have agreed to an address to her most gracious majesty the queen, in relation to the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of the province of Ontario, and respectfully request your excellency will be pleased to transmit the said address in such a way as your excellency may see fit, in order that it may be laid at the foot of the throne.

G. W. ALLAN, *Speaker of the Senate.*

J. ALD. OUMET, *Speaker of the House of Commons.*

*To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty :*

**MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN :**

We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the senate and commons of Canada in parliament assembled, humbly approach your majesty with the request that your majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the parliament of the United Kingdom declaring and providing the following to be the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of the province of Ontario, that is to say:—

Commencing at the point where the international boundary between the United States of America and Canada strikes the western shores of lake Superior, thence westerly along the said boundary to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, thence along a line drawn due north until it strikes the middle line of the course of the river discharging the waters of the lake called lake Seul or the Lonely lake, whether above or below its confluence with the stream flowing from the Lake of the Woods towards lake Winnipeg, and thence proceeding eastward from the point at which the before mentioned line strikes the middle line of the course of the river last aforesaid, along the middle of the course of the same river (whether called by the name of the English river or, as to the part below the confluence, by the name of the river Winnipeg) up to lake Seul or the Lonely lake, and thence along the middle line of lake Seul or Lonely lake to the head of that lake, and thence by a straight line to the nearest point of the middle line of the waters of lake St. Joseph, and thence along that middle line until it reaches the foot or outlet of that lake, and thence along the middle line of the river by which the waters of lake St. Joseph discharge themselves to the shore of the part of Hudson's bay, commonly known as James' bay, and thence south-easterly, following upon the said shore to a point where a line drawn due north from the head of lake Témiscamingue would strike it, and thence due south along the said line to the head of the said lake, and thence through the middle channel of the said lake into the Ottawa river, and thence descending along the middle of the main channel of the said river to the intersection by the prolongation of the western limit of the seigneurie of Rigaud, such mid-channel being as indicated on a map of the Ottawa Ship Canal Survey made by Walter Stanley, C.E., and approved by order of the governor general in council, dated the 21st July, 1886; and thence southerly, following the said westerly bound-

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dary of the seigneurie of Rigaud to the south-west angle of the said seigneurie, and then southerly along the western boundary of the augmentation of the township of Newton to the north-west angle of the seigneurie Longueuil, and thence south-easterly along the south-western boundary of said seigneurie of New Longueuil to a stone boundary on the north bank of lake St. Francis, at the cove west of point au Beaudet, such line from the Ottawa river to lake St. Francis, being as indicated on a plan of the line of boundary between Upper and Lower Canada made in accordance with the act 23 Victoria, chapter 21, and approved by order of the governor general in council, dated the 16th of March, 1861.

Senate.

G. W. ALLAN, *Speaker of the Senate.*

House of Commons.

J. ALD. OUIMET, *Speaker of the House of Commons.*

OTTAWA, Monday, 29th April, 1889.

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# RETURN

(81)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 3rd June, 1891, giving copies of Correspondence with the Imperial Government respecting the Copyright Laws of Canada, since the Return which was presented to the House of Commons at its last session.

Respectfully submitted.

By order.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

*Secretary of State.*

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*Sir John Thompson to Lord Knutsford.*

Following is the full text of Sir John Thompson's memorandum to Lord Knutsford on the copyright question:—

WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, LONDON, S.W., 14th July, 1890.

To the Right Honourable Lord Knutsford, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Downing Street.

MY LORD,—In the report which I had the honour to make to his excellency the governor general of Canada in council on the subject of copyright in Canada, dated the 3rd August, 1889, and which was approved by his excellency and transmitted to your lordship, it was asked that his excellency's government might be allowed to discuss the questions dealt with in that report at further length, and in further detail if necessary, as they involved grave questions of great consequence to Canada, not only with respect to copyright, but in relation to the powers of the parliament of the Dominion.

Having had the privilege to-day of carrying on that discussion, to some extent, with your lordship, I avail myself of the permission accorded to me at our interview, to place in writing before you some of the arguments which I am instructed by the government of Canada to advance, in amplification of my report above mentioned.

In your lordship's despatch of the 25th of March, 1890, in reply to the observation in that report, you called the attention of the government of Canada to some provisions of the Copyright Act of Canada of 1889, to which you stated that special objection was felt by the proprietors of copyright in Great Britain. One of these was the limit of time (one month) allowed for the British author or publisher to republish in Canada, after publication in Great Britain. Your lordship had been assured that in a great majority of cases it would be impracticable within the period of one month to make the necessary arrangements for republication in Canada, and expressed the hope that upon further consideration it might be recognized that the time proposed was insufficient. Upon this point, as well as to other details of the act, it is unnecessary to trouble your lordship with any argument at the present moment. The questions to be settled first, and to which I understand your lordship to wish that I shall address myself, relate to the principle of the act and to the power of the government of Canada to pass it. Any details which are felt to be unfair or inadequate, in view of all the interests involved, will, I am sure, be reconsidered by the parliament of Canada. At the same time I may observe that it is contended on the part of those who are interested in the publishing



business in Canada that the time referred to is not unreasonably short, and that the holder of copyright in the United Kingdom can easily make arrangements for simultaneous production in the two countries, so as to have republication made in Canada within the time specified in the act. The time for republication must necessarily be of short duration, because, during that period, the importation of foreign reprints of the work as well as the republication in Canada by other than the copyright holder in Great Britain is prevented, pending the exercise of the option by him as to whether he will avail himself of the Canadian copyright law or not.

On this, and on all other matters of detail, any suggestions which your lordship may think proper to make will, I am sure, receive the earnest and respectful attention of the Canadian government.

Your lordship's despatch refers his excellency's government for some particulars of the objections which have been pressed on you to a letter dated "Aldine House, Belvidere, Kent, 20th February, 1890," supposed to have been addressed to me, signed by Mr. F. R. Daldy, honorary secretary of the Copyright Association, but I have been unable to gather much information from that letter as to the objections which are entertained in England with regard to the Canadian Act of 1889. Mr. Daldy and the association which he represents are hostile to any measure by which the right of any colony to self-government on this subject may be asserted or conceded, and his letter suggests an entire abandonment of the legislation of 1889, and the adoption of further measures to carry out more strictly the existing law, which is unsatisfactory in Canada. I may mention here, in case the fact should be of any importance, that I know Mr. Daldy's letter only by the copy appended to your lordship's despatch. If Mr. Daldy has ever sent such a letter, it has never reached me.

Coming now to a statement, more in detail than could be made at our interview, of the views which prevail in Canada on this subject, I am charged by the Canadian government to express to your lordship, in the strongest terms which can be used with respect to the dissatisfaction of the Canadian government and parliament with the present state of the law of copyright as applicable to Canada, and to request most earnestly from her majesty's government that they will apply a remedy, either by giving approval to a proclamation to bring the Canadian act of 1889 into force, or by promoting legislation in the parliament of Great Britain to remove any doubt which may exist as to the power of the parliament of Canada to deal with this question fully and effectually.

Your lordship is aware that the statute of 1842 (5 and 6 Vic., c. 45) is the imperial statute by which copyright in Great Britain is extended to all the colonies and dependencies of the empire.

Any principles of common law by which authors and publishers might have claimed copyright were superseded by that act and given to any person who should publish a literary work in the United Kingdom, if he should be a subject of her majesty or a resident of any part of her majesty's dominions.

I need not remind your lordship that the operation of that act was immediately attended with great hardship and inconvenience in the North American colonies.

The legislature of the province of Canada, in the year 1843, passed a series of resolutions expressing strong remonstrance, and nearly all the other legislatures in North America followed.

The legislature of Nova Scotia, in 1845, memorialized her majesty for a modification of the act. They stated that the high price of English books, and the monopoly of London publishers, which were felt to be serious grievances in the United Kingdom, but mitigated there by the periodical sales by some of the publishers and by the wide establishment of circulating libraries, clubs and reading societies, were intensified in the colony, where the importation of English editions of new books were confined to a few copies for the use of libraries and wealthy individuals; that the trade of the colony was usually supplied by American reprints of English books, and that any law of copyright to prevent the importation of such reprints could not be enforced, and would be ineffectual even to extend sale of English copies beyond the previously existing demand.

The legislature of Nova Scotia at that time pressed upon her majesty's government not only a consideration of the general advantages of literature upon the minds of the people, but the evil tendency of the literature of a foreign and often hostile country like the United States in forming the political opinions and the tastes of the people in the provinces.

On the 27th November, 1845, Lord Stanley, her majesty's principal secretary for the colonies, replied to this memorial from Nova Scotia, intimating that the attention of her majesty's government was being directed to the state of the copyright law, in order to discover if there were any particulars in which the law might be so amended as to afford any relief to the colonies "without promising that parliament would be recommended to alter its determination to afford protection to the authors and publishers of Great Britain of their right of property in their own productions."

On the 13th March, 1846, the legislature of Nova Scotia again adopted a report, which was transmitted to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies.

The report stated that attention had been given by the committee to the despatch of Lord Stanley, dated the 27th November, 1845, and that they were convinced "that the practical effects of the Copyright Act were to deprive the people of the colonies of literature whose means rendered them unable to purchase costly books issued from English publishing houses, to diminish the revenue and to encourage smuggling, without producing any corresponding benefit to the author."

These remonstrances drew from the right honourable Mr. Gladstone, the secretary of state for the colonies, a representation to the publishing trade in England that "they must be induced to modify any exclusive view which might still prevail with regard to this important subject."

At length, on the 19th October, Sir Stafford H. Northcote, by direction of the lords of the privy council for trade, reviewing the contentions, which had been thus pressed upon the home government by the legislatures of the colonies, made the following recommendation to the colonial office :—

"Under these circumstances my lords see no course so likely to be successful as that of inviting the colonial legislatures themselves to undertake the task of framing such regulations as they may deem proper for securing at once the rights of authors and the interests of the public. My lords feel confident that they may rely upon the colonies being animated by a sense of justice which will lead them to co-operate with this country in endeavoring to protect the author from the fraudulent appropriation of the fruits of labours upon which he is often entirely dependent, while they entertain a sanguine hope that methods may thus be discovered of accomplishing this important object with the least possible inconvenience to the community.

"I am accordingly directed to request that you will suggest for Lord Grey's consideration whether it might not be desirable to obtain from parliament an act authorizing the queen in council to confirm and finally enact any colonial law or ordinance respecting copyright notwithstanding any repugnancy of any such law or ordinance to the copyright law of this country, it being provided by the proposed act of parliament that no such colonial law or ordinance should be of any force or effect until so confirmed and finally enacted by the queen in council, but that, from the confirmation and final enactment thereof, the copyright law of this country should cease to be of any force or effect within the colony in which any such colonial law or ordinance had been made in so far as it might be repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the operation of any such colonial law or ordinance. I am, etc., STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE."

The following is the reply of the colonial office to the board of trade, dated 30th October, 1846 :—

*"Colonial Office to Board of Trade.*

*"DOWNING STREET, 30th October, 1846.*

"SIR,—I have laid before Earl Grey your letter of the 19th inst., respecting the operation of the imperial law of copyright in the British North American colonies.

"His lordship directs me to acquaint you, for the information of the lords of committee of privy council for trade, that he concurs in the views expressed in your letter on this subject, and that it is, in his opinion, preferable, after the repeated remonstrances which have been received from the North American colonies on the subject of the circulation there of the literary works of this kingdom, to leave to the colonial legislatures the duty and responsibility of enacting the laws which they shall deem proper for securing the rights of authors and the interests of the public.

"Lord Grey, therefore, directs me to request that you would move the lords of committee of privy council for trade to take such measures as may be expedient for submitting to the consideration of parliament in the ensuing session a bill authorizing the queen in council to confirm, and finally to enact, any colonial law or ordinance which may be passed respecting copyright, notwithstanding the repugnancy of any such law or ordinance to the copyright law of this country, and containing also the provisions mentioned in your letter in respect to the period at which such colonial law should come into operation.

I am, etc.,

B. HAWES."

Thereupon the following circular despatch was sent by Earl Grey to all the governors of the North American colonies:—

*Earl Grey to the Governors of the North American Colonies (Circular).*

DOWNING STREET, November, 1846.

SIR,—Her majesty's government having had under their consideration the representations which have been received from the governors of some of the British North American provinces complaining of the effect in those colonies of the imperial copyright law, have decided on proposing measures to parliament in the ensuing session which, if sanctioned by the legislature, will, they hope, tend to remove the dissatisfaction which has been expressed on this subject, and place the literature of this country within the reach of the colonies on easier terms than it is at present. With this view, relying on the disposition of the colonies to protect the authors of this country from the fraudulent appropriation of the fruits of labours upon which they are often entirely dependent, her majesty's government propose to leave to the local legislatures the duty and responsibility of passing such enactment as they may deem proper for securing both the rights of authors and the interest of the public. Her majesty's government will accordingly submit to parliament a bill authorizing the queen in council to confirm and finally enact any colonial law or ordinance respecting copyright, notwithstanding any repugnancy of any such law or ordinance to the copyright law of this country; it being provided by the proposed act of parliament that no such law or ordinance shall be of any force or effect until so confirmed and finally enacted by the queen in council, but that from the confirmation and final enactment thereof, the copyright law of this country shall cease to be of any force or effect within the colony in which any such colonial law or ordinance has been made, in so far as it may be repugnant to, or inconsistent with the operation of any such colonial law or ordinance.

I have, &c.,

GREY.

After a lapse of more than forty years, I am charged with the duty of reminding your lordship that the promise contained in that despatch of Earl Grey has never been fulfilled, and respectfully to ask its fulfilment at the hands of your government. The lapse of time which has intervened has strengthened ten fold every one of the reasons which induced it to be made. At the date of that despatch responsible government had hardly been established in the North American colonies; now those colonies have had forty years' experience of self-government, and have a united parliament under a most liberal constitution, a parliament possessing great powers and responsibilities, among which is expressly mentioned the subject of copyright.

The experience which has been gained of colonial legislation has, I hope, not lessened the confidence of her majesty's government in the disposition of that parliament to deal justly with the interests which have been intrusted to its care, and to carry out the views of her majesty's government in matters of imperial policy as far as possible.

Again the inconveniences which were pressed on the consideration of her majesty's government 47 years ago by the colonial legislatures have increased, notwithstanding the partial measure of relief which was accorded three years after Earl Grey's despatch, and which permitted the importation of foreign reprints of British copyright works. The price of British publications still exceed six or seven fold that for which reprints are purchased in America. The system of circulating libraries and periodical sales, which gives to the British reader the benefit of British literature, has found no place in the colonies, while in Canada the means of reprinting British publications is now, though it was not then, entirely adequate to the wants of the reading public, if it be permitted to carry on operations with a reasonable regard for the interests of British copyright holders.

In part fulfilment of the promise of her majesty's government, made known through Earl Grey in the despatch above quoted, the imperial statute of 1847 was passed, authorizing her majesty by order in council to suspend that portion of the act of 1842, which prohibited the importation of foreign reprints of British copyright works as to any colony in which the proper legislative authority should be disposed to make due provision for securing and protecting the rights of British authors in such possession.

In the years 1846-50 her majesty in council made orders in council suspending the prohibition contained in the act of 1842 against the importation of such foreign reprints, the legislatures of the North American colonies having in the meantime provided for the collection of an impost on such foreign reprints in favour of the author or copyright holder. This partial measure, although not a fulfilment of the promise of Earl Grey, met the principal grievance felt at that time in the North American colonies, namely, the grievance of being deprived of British literature, which could practically only be supplied to the colonies by American reprints, the publishing business of the colonies being then in its infancy.

For a time the complaints of the colonies against the act of 1842 ceased in consequence of this remedial measure, but for the last 20 years and upwards the operation of the act of 1842, even with the remedial provisions of 1847, has been seriously felt and has formed the subject of almost constant complaint. In the quarter of a century which followed the act of 1842, new conditions of trade and commerce developed. The people of the North American provinces had not only become used to self-government, by the liberal policy of her majesty's government in giving them free legislative constitutions but they had become more independent of American industries. The necessity for encouraging native industries, instead of relying on those of the United States, had also become very apparent.

The following are instances of the serious inconvenience experienced by the operation of the imperial copyright laws in North America.

The reading public of what is now the dominion of Canada has been principally supplied with British literature by American reprints. The high prices of British editions have made this unavoidable. In spite of the pointed and repeated warnings to British publishers given by the colonial office for 40 years, very little has been done to change this state of things by providing cheap editions of British works. Even to this day the English editions cost from four to tenfold the price of American reprints. The result is that the business of publishing British literature for the Canadian reading public is done almost exclusively in the United States. The American publisher, unrestrained by any international copyright law or treaty, is free to reprint any British work and to supply it, not only to the reading public of the United States, but to the reading public of Canada, while the Canadian publisher is not free to reprint any such work on any terms, unless he can obtain the permission of the holder of the copyright in Great Britain. In some noted instances this has actually led to the transfer of printing establishments from Canada to the United States. In other cases, English publishing houses have set up branches in New York or other American cities with the view of reprinting for the United States and Canada the copyright works which they have issued in London.

It has been their interest to establish such branch houses in the United States because they have obtained thereby the American market, whereas in Canada, even with the permission of the holder of the copyright, they would only have the Canadian public for purchasers, and without that permission could not set the type of a single page.

In many other well known instances, American authors in the United States have availed themselves of the restrictions which fetter the publishing trade in Canada under the imperial copyright acts in a manner which is most unjust to British subjects in Canada, and presents in a striking view the arbitrary and oppressive operation of these acts. They do so in the following manner: The Imperial Copyright Act of 1842, as interpreted by legal decisions, enables any person who resides, even temporarily, in British dominions, to obtain copyright if he publishes his works in the United Kingdom, and such copyright has force throughout the empire. "Publishing" has been held not to mean printing necessarily, and residence may be of the most temporary character. The American authors above referred to, for the purpose of preventing their works being reprinted in British dominions, cross the St. Lawrence, reside for a few days within Canadian territory, send to London a few copies of their works ready to be issued there, and thereupon obtain copyright throughout the empire. They then return to their own country, where their works have been printed and copyrighted, and send into Canada those works in the shape of foreign reprints of British copyrights, and on these the Canadian government collects the impost in favour of the American publisher, who thus enjoys copyright in his own country which is not open to any British subject, and enjoys in the British dominions, a right of reprinting which no colonist can obtain. While this state of the law is being constantly made use of by American authors, the United States decline to enter into any international arrangement with Great Britain and have no interest in making any, because their people can thus use the British empire for their market without restriction, while offering no advantages in their own market in return. On the contrary, they refuse copyright to any one who is not a citizen of the United States, or who is not able to show residence, in the sense of domicile.

An American publisher, if he desires to make any arrangement with the British copyright holder for the right to reprint the work of the latter, can easily outbid the Canadian publisher, not only on account of the greater facilities he possesses for the production of the book, and not only on account of the more extended market which he has in the United States, but because he will have the Canadian market of 5,000,000 of readers at his command, inasmuch as the imperial copyright acts forbid the reprinting of copyrighted works, but permit the importation of the American reprints. In many modern instances, the British copyright holder has preferred to sell his right to an American publisher rather than to a Canadian, and has bound himself by the terms of sale to prosecute any Canadian who may reprint his work for sale in Canada, which is the operation which the American sets himself about at once.

The instances in which Canadian publishers have been able to make arrangements with copyright holders in Great Britain have been comparatively few. It is unnecessary to seek for the reason of this. It is not because Canadian publishers are unwilling to make fair terms with the British copyright holder, but because American publishers have greater facilities, and because British authors prefer to deal with publishers in the United States. It is useless to say that it may be made to their interest to deal with the Canadian publishers, or to issue colonial editions. Pressure for forty years by the people of British North America and remonstrances from the colonial office have been unavailing to change their practice in regard to a policy so entirely prudent as that of providing for the wants of the reading public of British North America.

Having stated these facts, illustrative of the inconvenience imposed on Canada by the imperial copyright acts, your lordship I hope will appreciate the urgent desire of the Canadian government that a remedy should be applied as soon as possible. If the principal supply for the reading public of Canada must, by virtue of imperial legislation, come from the United States, it follows that the business of publishing for Canada

is far more restricted than it ought to be, considering the wants of the people of that country and the means they have of supplying themselves, and it follows that encouragement is continually being given, in an increasing degree, to all those who are engaged in any of the employments which form part of bookmaking to seek a home for themselves and their families in the United States in preference to Canada? Overweighted, as we continually are, by reason of the vast competition of the United States in every branch of trade, industry and commerce, your lordship will not wonder at our being disposed to complain when, in regard to so important a matter as the furnishing of literature for our people, we are hindered by a monopoly; nominally in favour of the London publishers, but really and practically in favour of the publishers in the United States, and when we are held in that position by virtue of an imperial statute passed nearly half a century ago, when the wants and capabilities of the people of British North America were greatly different from what they are now, when the population of British North America was only a fraction of what it is now, and when the powers of its people, as regards self-government, had only begun to exist, while they are now fully developed.

I proceed now to show that the request which I am urging upon your lordship, by the direction of the Canadian Government, was pressed on her majesty's government immediately after the dominion of Canada was established, has been pressed at many times since, and has always been met in a manner which justifies the hope that compliance with our request will not now be longer delayed.

On the 15th May, 1868, the senate of Canada passed an humble address to his excellency the governor general, as follows :

“THE SENATE, 15th May, 1868.

“1. To call the attention of her majesty's government to the provisions of the imperial act 10 and 11 Victoria, c. 95, by which power is given to her majesty to approve of any act passed by the legislature of any British possession, admitting into such possession foreign reprints of British copyright works, provided that reasonable protection to the authors is, in her majesty's opinion, thereby secured to them.

“2. To impress upon her majesty's government the justice and expediency of extending the privileges granted by the above cited act, so that whenever reasonable provision and protection shall, in her majesty's opinion be secured to the authors, colonial reprints of British copyright works shall be placed on the same footing as foreign reprints in Canada, by which means British authors will be more effectually protected in their rights, and a material benefit will be conferred on the printing industry of this Dominion.

“Ordered that such members of the privy council as are members of this house do wait on his excellency the governor general with the said address. Attest.

F. TAYLOR, *Clerk of the Senate.*”

In June, 1868, Mr. Rose, then Canadian minister of finance, being in London, was referred to by the colonial office for information on the subject of this address, and in a memorandum, dated the 30th of that month, he stated briefly, the inconveniences which were felt in Canada, and he declared the desire of Canada to be, in accordance with the address of the senate, that the Canadian publisher be permitted to reprint English copyrights on taking out a license and paying an excise duty, effectual checks being interposed, so that the duty on the number of the copies actually issued from the press should be paid to the Canadian government by such publishers for the benefit of the author.

A letter from the colonial office to the board of trade stated that consideration ought to be given to the course which should be taken with regard to the recommendation of the senate of Canada, that colonial reprints of copyrighted words be placed on this same footing as foreign reprints in the Dominion, and that the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, then her majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, would

be glad to be informed whether the memorandum submitted was sufficient to enable their lordships of the board of trade to form an opinion on this question.

On the 21st July, 1868, his grace informed the governor general of Canada that he was in communication with the board of trade with regard to the recommendation of the senate, and would apprise his excellency of the result as soon as he was placed in possession of their lordship's views.

The reply of the board of trade, dated 22nd July, 1868, was that the question raised was far too important and involved too many considerations of imperial policy to render it possible to comply with the desire expressed by the address of the senate that legislation should be obtained during the then present session of parliament.

It was further stated to be most desirable that the Canadian question should be considered in connection with any negotiations with the United States with regard to copyright. The letter contained the following paragraph, which stated, in substance, the disposal of the question at that time :—

“ My lords, however, fully admit that the anomalous position of Canadian publishers, with respect to their rivals in the United States of America, is a matter which calls for careful inquiry ; but they feel that such an inquiry cannot be satisfactorily undertaken without at the same time taking into consideration various other questions connected with the imperial laws of copyright and the policy of the international copyright treaties, and they are, therefore, of opinion that the subject should be treated as a whole, and that an endeavour should be made to place the general law of copyright, especially that part of it which concerns the whole continent of North America, on a more satisfactory footing.”

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, on the 31st July, 1868, sent the governor general of Canada the following formal reply :—

“ Your lordship will perceive that any immediate legislation on the matter was impossible, but that the anomalous position of the question in North America is not denied, and that it is admitted that the law of copyright generally may be a very fit subject for future consideration.”

On the 9th April, 1869, the government of Canada again moved in the matter, transmitting to the colonial office a memorandum by the minister of finance, in reply to the communication from the board of trade above referred to, and on the 27th of July, 1869, the board of trade made an extended reply, to which I beg to refer your lordship as showing that the request which had been made from Canada in 1868, and which is still being pressed, was not controverted on its merits, but was deferred in the hope that presently some international arrangement might be made with the United States, and under the impression that it would be unwise to deal with the Canadian question while the probability of such an arrangement was in view. The following passage from that communication bears this out, and sets forth a summary of the conclusions at which the board of trade had arrived :—

“ Under these circumstances the balance of argument is, in the opinion of the lords of trade, against any immediate adoption of the Canadian proposal. The truth is that it is impossible to make any complete or satisfactory arrangement with Canada unless the United States are also parties to it. Whatever protection is to be given to authors on one side the St. Lawrence must, in order to be effectual, be extended to the other ; and it is consequently impossible to consider this question without also considering the prospects of an arrangement between Great Britain and the United States. There are symptoms of the possibility of such an arrangement. In 1853-54 an international copyright convention was signed between the two governments, but was allowed to drop. In the last session of the United States congress a bill was introduced providing for international copyright in the United States. It required republication and reprinting in the United States as a condition of copyright there, and was in this respect objectionable. But the correspondence showed that there was a considerable interest in the question, and it was evident that the Americans were feeling the want of an international arrangement on the subject.”

Accordingly, on the 20th October, 1869, Earl Granville informed the governor general of Canada that the matter was one of some difficulty, and that her majesty's government felt it necessary to obtain further information before deciding on the proposal of the Canadian government, but that, in the meantime, action might be taken as to a portion of the imperial law which was not affected by the difficulties surrounding the present question, namely, that while, by the present law, publication in the United Kingdom gave copyright throughout the empire, publication in a colony could not give rights outside the limits of the colony; and he stated that her majesty's government were prepared to take steps, during next session, to amend the law in that particular.

On the 20th of December, 1869, the governor general of Canada transmitted a number of documents, one of which was an address which he had received from the typographical union of Montreal, setting out in strong terms the prejudicial effects of the imperial copyright acts in Canada. His excellency had promised, in reply, that he would not fail to draw the attention of the privy council to the point thus raised.

His excellency also transmitted, at the same time, a report from the minister of finance on the first communication from the board of trade above mentioned. The minister remonstrated against the Canadian request being delayed for the action of the United States. He said: "In reference to the second objection urged against the desired change in the law, the undersigned is ready to admit that Canada ought not to ask for and should not expect to receive any privileges which could reasonably be held to prejudice or postpone the satisfactory adjustment of the great question of international copyright between England and the United States. But he is unable to see how the change in the law asked for could have any such effect, especially if it were provided that the privilege accorded to Canadian publishers should be provisional and temporary, to determine on the conclusion of any international treaty of copyright between the two countries.

"Under such limitations would not the granting of the privileges asked for on behalf of Canadian publishers operate rather to bring about the conclusion of an international copyright treaty than to postpone or prevent it? If Canadian publishers were placed on the same footing as their American rivals, the latter would be, to a very great extent, deprived of the pecuniary benefits resulting to them, in the absence of any inter-colonial copyright treaty, from their piracy of the works of English authors."

On the general question, which I have already discussed, the minister made use of the following expressions, which I cite for the purpose of showing that they are not now advanced for the first time to her majesty's government, and that those are not newly discovered grievances.

"At present the Canadian public are mainly dependent on the supply even of foreign literature for which a copyright may be obtained in England, on the reprint from the United States.

"It may be argued in answer to these objections that the Canadian publisher may make arrangements with the author for permission to publish; but as the law now stands there is no motive or inducement either for the author to concede, or the publisher to obtain this sanction; the author has already made or can make, his arrangements with the foreign publisher, who knows that circumstances will give him a large circulation in the Canadian markets, and that even the slight proportion of duty collected will be paid by the Canadian reader, because re-publication there is forbidden.

"At present the foreign publisher, having a larger market of his own, and knowing the advantages of access to the Canadian market, can hold out greater inducements to the author than the colonial publisher; and can afford to indemnify the author for agreeing to forego taking out any copyright and to abstain from printing in Canada."

The minister concluded his report, which had the approval of his excellency in council, as follows:—

"Having considered the arguments advanced against the modification of the copyright law asked for in the address of the senate, the undersigned would recommend that the attention of the imperial authorities be once more invited to the subject, and that they be earnestly requested to accede to the application of the senate upon the under-



standing, if thought proper, that the change in the law, if made, should be temporary, to be determined upon the conclusion of any international copyright treaty between England and the United States.

“In conclusion, the undersigned may be permitted to note the fact, that during the last few months the present subject has been very largely discussed in the leading journals of Canada as well as at public meetings. The public sentiment throughout the country is that the privilege asked for is fair and reasonable in itself, and that the granting of it would not only promote the interests of English authors but give an impetus to the publishing and printing trade and other cognate branches of Canadian industry, and will be calculated to increase the circulation in Canada of the best British works and to foster the literary tastes and develop the literary talents of the Canadian people.”

At this stage the British publishing interest intervened, and pressed upon the lords of trade, who in their turn pressed upon the colonial office, the propriety of compelling the colonies to accept the modification of the imperial copyright laws, which had just been offered to them without any demand for concession in return, and which was obviously required by the commonest principles of justice, namely, the concession to publication in the colony should be equivalent of publication in Great Britain, on condition only that the colonies should give up their right, accorded under the act of 1847, to import foreign reprints.

When so little was being conceded in answer to the repeated requests of Canada for the right to supply our people with reprints, it would have been doubtful whether the Canadian government would have expressed its acquiescence in a measure so comparatively unimportant, but when that concession became coupled with a condition which would have made the imperial copyright acts absolutely unbearable and unenforceable, only one reply was possible, and that reply was the one which was transmitted from Canada on the 1st of July, 1870, stating that while there could be no objection to the proposed bill, making publication in the colony equivalent to publication in the United Kingdom, taking into consideration the suggested repeal of the Imperial Copyright Act of 1847, it was highly inexpedient that legislation should take place at that time. †

Lord Kimberly requested the governor general of Canada on the 29th July, 1870, to forward to him a full statement of the views of the Canadian government on the question, in order that it might be considered before the next session.

Accordingly, on the 30th November, 1870, a joint report of the ministers of finance and agriculture was adopted by his excellency in council, the substance of which is contained in what here follows:—

“What the undersigned would venture to suggest is, that the duty on the reprints of books first published either in Great Britain or its dependencies, when imported from foreign countries, should be materially increased; and that it should be levied in all cases for the benefit of the author or owner of the copyright, should such exist; and that to prevent evasion of the law a declaration should be required from importers that any works which they may claim to import free of such duty have never been published either in Great Britain or British dependencies; that foreign reprints of works published in Canada should be wholly prohibited; that any author publishing in Canada should be, as at present, protected in his copyright, but that unless British copyright works should be published concurrently in Canada, licensed Canadian publishers should be allowed to publish, paying, for the benefit of the author or owner of the English copyright an excise duty, which should be collected by means of stamps as easily as other duties of a similar kind. The undersigned have no doubt that such a scheme as that which they have suggested could be carried into practical effect with great advantage to the English authors, who, as a rule, would sell their copyrights for Canada to Canadian publishers. It is true that British publishers could not gain the colonial circulation which they have long tried to obtain with success; but it is vain for them to expect that the expensive editions published in England can meet a sale in any part of the American continent.

"The undersigned, therefore, recommend that your excellency should acquaint her majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies that there is no probability of the Dominion parliament consenting to any measure for enforcing British copyright in Canada, unless it provide for local publications; and that while the Canadian government will be ready to introduce a measure that will be a great advantage to British authors they must, in reference to the foreign reprints, have regard to the interests of Canadians as well as of British publishers."

In 1872 the government of Canada were still without a definite reply to the request which had been made by the address of the senate in 1868, and which had been reserved, as above stated, by her majesty's government, until further information could be gathered and until the result of negotiations with the United States might be known.

On the 14th May of that year the following report of a committee of the privy council of Canada was approved by the governor general and transmitted:

"On a memorandum dated 10th of May, 1872, from the honourable the ministers of finance and agriculture, reporting that much anxiety has been manifested by the houses of the Canadian parliament on the unsatisfactory state of the Imperial Copyright Act, that, as no reply has yet been received to the approved report of the committee of the privy council, dated 1st December, 1870, they think it desirable that the attention of her majesty's government should again be called to the subject.

"That they have reason to believe that a good deal of discussion has taken place in England among the parties interested in copyright, and that the result of that discussion had been a considerable accession to the ranks of those who are in favour of the proposition submitted by them in the report already referred to. That it is apparent that the class which alone has a just claim to protection, viz., authors, have at length been convinced that their interests are not promoted by the maintenance of the present system.

"That it is no doubt true, that the principal owners of copyright are the London publishers, but it is, they state, equally true that those publishers have never paid the authors one single pound more for their copyrights in view of circulation in Canada."

"That it cannot be denied that the Canadian demand for concurrent publication in Canada should alone entitle the author to the benefit of copyright. That under the present system, which is wholly indefensible, and which is objected to, as well by the English publishers as by Canadian publishers, the latter are treated with the greatest injustice.

"That it has long been the custom for the owners of English copyrights to sell to American publishers advance sheets of their works, and when Canadian publishers have offered to acquire copyright in Canada by purchase, they have been told that the arrangements made between English and American publishers were such as to prevent negotiations with Canadians.

"That Canada has passed a law by which British authors can secure copyright in Canada, and has further expressed a readiness, where authors do not choose to take out copyright, to secure adequate compensation to them by means of an excise tax on all English copyright works for the benefit of the authors.

"They, the ministers, recommend that a further appeal be made to her majesty's government to legislate upon this subject without further delay.

"The committee concur in the foregoing report, and submit the same for your excellency's approval."

In the session of the Canadian parliament of 1872 a copyright bill was passed, in substance and principle like the act of 1889. This was reserved by the governor general for the signification of her majesty's pleasure.

In May, 1874, the pleasure of her majesty not having been communicated, and in view of the fact that the two years within which the royal assent might be given to it would expire on the 14th of June, 1874, addresses to his excellency the governor general were presented by the senate and house of commons respectively, asking him to convey to her majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies the respectful expression of the necessity felt by the senate and house of commons that the bill

passed in the session of 1872 should not be allowed to lapse by the expiry of the two years' limitation, specified in the 57th section of the British North America Act of 1867, and begging to assure his excellency that important interests in the Dominion were prejudiced by the absence of legislation such as that bill contemplated.

The answer was communicated on the 15th of June, 1874, by Lord Carnarvon, stating that the imperial act of 1842 was still in force throughout the British dominions, in so far as to prohibit the printing of a book on which copyright subsisted under that act; and that he had been advised that it was not competent for the parliament of Canada to pass such a measure as the act of 1872, inasmuch as its provisions would be in conflict with imperial legislation, and that he had no alternative but to advise her majesty that her assent could not properly be given to the bill.

Lord Carnarvon closed his despatch with the following paragraph, which, I respectfully submit, is a renewal of the promises often made in connection with this subject:

"I am aware that the subject of colonial copyright has long been under consideration, and that attempts were made by her majesty's late government, in connection with yourself and your ministers, to arrive at a settlement of this difficult and most important question. I will only now express my readiness to co-operate and my confident hope that we may without difficulty be able to agree in the provisions of a measure which, while preserving the rights of the owners of copyright works in this country under the imperial act, will give effect to the views of the Canadian government and parliament."

Pending the fulfilment of the promises thus renewed by Lord Carnarvon, the parliament of Canada, in 1875, passed a bill on the subject of copyright in Canada, which was carefully drawn, to avoid as far as possible conflict with imperial legislation. In order to remove any doubts as to the validity of this bill, an imperial statute was passed to authorise its being assented to. This latter is known in Great Britain as the "Canadian Copyright Act of 1875." It authorized her majesty to assent to the reserved bill, but forbade the importation into the United Kingdom of colonial reprints of any work which might be copyrighted in Canada, and for which copyright subsisted in the United Kingdom. It placed, practically, the production of such works in Canada on the same footing as foreign reprints. The Canadian act of 1875 then received the royal assent.

It is unnecessary that I should refer in detail to this act, but it may be proper to state that it seems most liberal and fair in its provisions. It permits an author at any time, having printed his book in Canada, to obtain copyright there. It permits the original author's edition to be imported at all times so that superior and revised editions may always be procured. It established interim copyright, so as to protect a work while passing through the press. It provided for temporary copyright, to cover the case of works published in serial form, and it extended all the privileges of copyright in Canada to any British subject, and to the subjects of any country which has a treaty on this subject with Great Britain, and thus removed one of the objections which had been taken in earlier times to the effect which Canadian copyright legislation might have on negotiations with the United States, if such legislation should permit the reprinting of works copyrighted in the United States.

It was felt that, pending the question of the Dominion being free to legislate on the subject of copyright generally, it was important to have a Canadian copyright system, inasmuch as since the imperial act of 1842 works published in the United Kingdom had copyright in all the colonies, while for a work published in any one of the colonies it was impossible to obtain copyright in the United Kingdom. Our act, consequently, gave local copyright, protecting the work printed in Canada, and prevented the importation of re-publications of any such work, after it should have obtained the local copyright, as the imperial act prevented the importation of works which had obtained a British copyright.

I now beg to refer your lordship to the proceedings of the Copyright Commission of 1876, of which your lordship was a very prominent member, and in which Canada was represented by the late Sir John Rose. In the portion of the report of that commission which deals with the branch of the subject falling under the head of "Colonial Copyright" some most important statements and recommendations are made.

First, at section 184, it is admitted that "It is highly desirable that the literature of this country should be placed within easy reach of the colonies, and that, with this view, the imperial act should be modified so as to meet the requirements of colonial readers.

In sections 186, 187 and 188 the following passages occur, which I now beg to cite, as confirmation of the narrative which I have given in the early part of this letter, of the effects which immediately followed the imperial act of 1842, and as showing that the Canadian government is now but reiterating an oft repeated statement, the truth of which has long been established and admitted :

"186. These means are not available, and indeed are impracticable, owing to the great distances and scattered population in many of the colonies, and until the cheaper English editions have been published the colonial reader can only obtain British copyright books by purchasing them at the high publishing prices, increased as those prices necessarily are by the expense of carriage and other charges incidental to the importation of the books from the United Kingdom.

"187. Complaints of the operation of the Copyright Act of 1842 were heard soon after it was passed and from the North American provinces urgent representations were made in favour of admitting into those provinces the cheaper United States reprints of English works. In 1846 the colonial office and the board of trade admitted the justice and force of the considerations which had been pressed upon the home government 'as tending to show the injurious effects produced upon our more distant colonists by the operations of the imperial law of copyright' and in 1847 an act was passed 'to amend the law relating to the protection in the colonies of works entitled to copyright in the United Kingdom.'

"188. The principle of this act, commonly known as the 'Foreign Reprints Act,' is to enable the colonies to take advantage of reprints of English copyright books made in the foreign states, and at the same time to protect the interests of British authors."

The result of the Foreign Reprints Act is thus stated in sections 193 and 194 :

"193. So far as British authors and owners of copyright are concerned the act had proved a complete failure. Foreign reprints of copyright works have been largely introduced into the colonies, and notably American reprints into the dominion of Canada, but no returns or returns of an absurdly small amount have been made to the authors and owners. It appears from official reports that during the ten years ending in 1876 the amount received from the whole of the 19 colonies which have taken advantage of the act was only £1,155 13s. 2½d., of which £1,084 13s. 3½d. was received from Canada; and that of these colonies, seven paid nothing whatever to the authors, while six now and then paid small sums amounting to a few shillings.

"194. These very unsatisfactory results of the Foreign Reprints Act and the knowledge that the works of British authors, in which there was copyright not only in the United Kingdom but also in the colonies, were openly reprinted in the United States and imported into Canada without payment of duty, led to the complaints from British authors and publishers, and strong efforts were made to obtain the repeal of the act."

The request which I have been pressing in this letter and the grievances which the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889 was intended to remove are thus summarized in section 195 and the two following.

"195. A counter complaint was advanced by the Canadians. They contended that, although they might still import and sell American reprints on paying the duty, they were not allowed to republish British works and to have the advantage of the trade, the sale of which was, in effect, secured for the Americans. In defence of themselves against the charge of negligence in collecting the duty, they alleged that owing to the vast extent of frontier and other causes and also from the neglect of English owners of copyright to give timely notice of copyright works to the local authorities, they had been unable to prevent the introduction of American reprints into the Dominion.

"196. The Canadians proposed that they should be allowed to republish the books themselves, under licenses from the governor general, and that the publishers so licensed

should pay an excise duty of 12 per cent. for the benefit of the authors. It was alleged that by these means the Canadians would be able to undersell the Americans so effectually as to check smuggling; and further, that the British author would be secured his remuneration, as the money would be certain to be collected in the form of an excise duty, though it could not be collected by means of the customs. Objections, however, were made to the proposal, and it was not carried out.

"197. These considerations led to the suggestion that republication should be allowed in Canada under the author's sanction, and copyright granted to the authors in the Dominion; and upon this a question arose whether Canadian editions, which would be probably much cheaper than the English, should be allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom and the other colonies."

The report then proceeded to state the substance of the Canadian Act of 1875, and intimated, what was no doubt correct, that too short a time had elapsed, since its sanction, to ascertain its full effect.

In sections 206, 207 and 208, the following liberal recommendations were made in favour of the colonies:

"206 We recommend that the difficulty of securing a supply of English literature at cheap prices for colonial readers be met in two ways: 1st, by the introduction of a licensing system in the colonies; and 2nd, by continuing, though with alterations, the provisions of the Foreign Reprints Act.

"207. In proposing the introduction of a licensing system, it is not intended to interfere with the power now possessed by the colonial legislatures of dealing with the subject of copyright work, so far as their own colonies are concerned. We recommend that, in case the owner of a copyright work should not avail himself of the provisions of the copyright law (if any) in a colony, and in case no adequate provisions be made by republication in the colony or otherwise, within a reasonable time after publication elsewhere, for a supply of the work sufficient for general sale and circulation in the colony, a license may, upon application, be granted to republish the work in the colony, subject to a royalty in favour of the copyright owner of not less than a specified sum per cent., on a royalty price, as may be settled by any local law. Effective provisions for the due collection and transmission to the copyright owner of such royalty should be made by such law.

"208. We do not feel that we can be more definite in our recommendation than this, nor indeed do we think that the details of such a law could be settled by the imperial legislature. We should prefer to leave the settlement of such details to special legislation in each colony."

I am unable to find that these recommendations were dissented from by any member of the commission, even by the gentleman who represented the Copyright Association of Great Britain and whose letter is annexed to your lordship's despatch of the 25th March last.

The report seems to have been concluded on the 25th May, 1878, but the recommendations which I have noted, like so many others in favour of the colonies on the subject of copyright, have unfortunately not been carried into execution.

Your lordship cannot then be surprised that—after Earl Grey's promise more than 40 years ago, and after more than 22 years of agitation on the part of Canada, by addresses from both branches of our parliament, by memorandum from our ministers of finance and agriculture, by minutes of council and by statutes passed unanimously in both houses, introduced by three successive governments, representing opposite political opinions, and with encouragements held out at every stage of the agitation to expect a reasonable and favourable consideration of our representations by her majesty's government—the Canadian Parliament believed in 1889 that the act then passed to give effect to what had so often been asked for, to what had never been refused, and to what had been recommended by the highest authorities in Great Britain, after most mature deliberation, should receive a favourable consideration at the hands of her majesty's government, when the government of Canada asked for the assent of her majesty's government to the issue of a proclamation to bring it into force.

I respectfully refrain from discussing here the legal difficulties by which your lordship has been impressed as to the power of the parliament of Canada to pass such an act, because I understand that I have your lordship's permission to discuss that subject separately, and because it in no way relates to the principle under discussion on this occasion.

Hitherto it has always been either assumed on the part of Canada and Great Britain or distinctly asserted on the part of Great Britain, that Canada had not the power to pass such an act, but hope has always been held out that Canada should obtain the power, and I therefore submit that if your lordship should continue to be of the opinion that the power does not exist, you will promote legislation to set that question finally at rest by conferring the powers; and that, if you should be of the opinion that the power may exist, you will advise her majesty to consent to the issue of a proclamation to bring the act of 1889 into force, under the assurances which have been offered, that a most respectful consideration will be given to any suggestions for the improvement of the measure which your lordship may think proper to make, after hearing all that may be advanced on both sides.

In the despatch of the 25th March, your lordship suggested that the government of Canada would doubtless fully consider whether it would not be well and be desirable to leave the law as it now stands until it should be seen what action would be taken in the United States on the subject of copyright. The action of the United States has since been announced. It is the action which has followed every attempt to establish a copyright arrangement with the United States during the last 25 years. The only measure which has ever been offered in the United States congress looking to international arrangement or forming, in any way, the basis for international arrangement has exacted as an indispensable condition to American copyright (whether treaty or statutory) reprinting in the United States. Those who are most intimately acquainted with the state of public opinion in that country, are confident that that condition will never be dispensed with. We have seen that every measure looking to an international arrangement, even with that condition included, and even the measure which was pending when your lordship's despatch was written, has been rejected by congress.

It is not too much then, I hope, to ask that a final decision of the case of Canada should no longer be postponed to await the action of the United States.

Permit me to add, in this regard, a repetition of two points, which I have already hinted at :

1. That the present policy of making Canada a market for American reprints, and closing the Canadian press for the benefit of the American press, in regard to British copyright works, has a direct tendency to induce the United States to refuse any international arrangement.

2. That inasmuch as the existing Canadian copyright law affords protection to the copyright holder in every country which may make a treaty with Great Britain, it cannot be suggested, as it once was, that self-government in Canada on this subject would in the least impede negotiations with the United States for an international arrangement.

I have the honour to be, my lord,

Your lordship's obedient servant,

JOHN S. D. THOMPSON,

*Minister of Justice for Canada.*

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING STREET, 8th November, 1890.

The Right Honourable The Lord Stanley of Preston.

MY LORD,—With reference to your despatch, no. 160, of the 28th August, I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before your ministers, for any observations that they may wish to offer, a copy of a letter from the Incorporated Society of Authors, respecting the proposed Canadian copyright legislation.

I have, etc.,

KNUTSFORD.

*The Society of Authors to the Colonial Office.*

4 PORTUGAL STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,

LONDON, W. C., 3rd November, 1890.

MY LORD,—In answer to the letter from Sir Robert Herbert, of the 17th September, 1890, I have the honour to inform your lordship that a meeting of the general committee of the Incorporated Society of Authors, including the sub-committee on copyright, has been held to consider the questions raised by Sir J. Thompson in his report to your lordship of 14th July, 1890. I am directed by the committee to inform your lordship as follows:—

(1) They can express no opinion on the question of the general policy which her majesty's government may think fit to adopt towards Canada with regard to the question of copyright.

2 They hope, however, that if her majesty's government think fit to undertake legislation in order to give effect to the principles of the Canadian Copyright Act, such legislation will embody due precautions for making the collection of royalty charges really efficient.

(3) They submit that the clauses relating to the collection of royalty charges as drafted in the Canadian Copyright Act, 52 Vic., c. 29, are not sufficient for the proper collection thereof, and

(4) It appears to the committee to be doubtful whether the Canadian Copyright Act, 52 Vic., c. 29, does not purport to abolish copyright altogether, unless the person entitled thereto reprints or republishes in Canada within one month after printing or publishing elsewhere.

At best, the language of the act is ambiguous on this point.

I have, etc.,

W. OLIVER HODGES.

*Sir John Thompson to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, 15th December, 1890.

MY LORD,—Availing myself of your excellency's permission to place before you the result of my conversation with Lord Knutsford on the state of the copyright question in Canada, I beg to make the following statement:

Lord Knutsford was unfavourable to the view which I had put forward, as to the powers of the parliament of Canada, in my report to your excellency dated 3rd August, 1889. This matter formed the ground of much argument between his lordship and myself, resulting in neither party changing his opinion. Lord Knutsford concluded the discussion by remarking that unless the constitutional question should be decided in our favour by the judicial committee of the privy council, he thought it would not be practicable to get the British parliament to pass an act to set the colonies free as to legislation on the subject of copyright.

His lordship was of opinion that it might be feasible to get parliament to pass an act authorizing the royal assent to be given to such a statute as the Canadian Act of 1889, permitting licenses to be issued for reprints of British copyrighted works.

His lordship intimated that, as regards this course, he would require that his hands should be strengthened as much as possible by the Canadian government.

His lordship was pleased with my suggestion that I should state in writing, and at large, the views which I had urged upon him as to the merits of the Canadian statute of 1889, it not being considered necessary that I should add anything on the constitutional points presented in my reports and interviews. Hence my letter to Lord Knutsford of the 14th July, 1890, which your lordship, I believe, has seen, and of which council approved before my return to Canada, by order in council of 7th August, 1890.

My report of the 3rd August, 1889, and my letter of the 14th July, 1890, give all the facts and arguments which I feel able to present to your excellency now.

In this connection, however, I beg to call your excellency's attention to the despatch recently received from the colonial office, transmitting to your lordship a letter from Mr. W. Oliver Hodges, Honorary Secretary to the Copyright Committee of the Society of Authors, dated 3rd November, 1890. That letter indicates, I think, that the Society of Authors had received an intimation from Lord Knutsford that he would favour the ratification of the Canadian Act of 1889. The society, therefore, tenders two or three suggestions as to an improvement of the act, but does not renew its request for disallowance nor does it now attack the principle of the act.

As an illustration of the unreasonableness of the English copyright acts, in their operation as to Canada, in enabling American authors to get copyright all over the empire (which British subjects cannot get in the United States), I beg to submit an extract from the *London Law Journal* of the 29th November last:—

“An American or other alien author can obtain British copyright in a work by first publishing it in the British dominions; but is it also necessary that the alien author should at the time of publication be resident in those dominions? This was a question left undecided by the house of lords in the celebrated case of *Routledge v. Low*, 37 Law J. Rep. Chanc. 454, in which Lord Cranworth and Lord Chelmsford, following *Jeffryes v. Boosey*, 24 Law J. Rep. Exch. 81, held that such residence was necessary, and Lord Westbury and Lord Cairns held that it was not. Looking to the preamble of the Copyright Act, 1842, and the terms of the Naturalisation Act, 1870, by which property, with certain exceptions of which property in copyright is not one, may be held by aliens in the same manner as by natural born British subjects, we have no reasonable doubt that the view of Lord Westbury and Lord Cairns is the correct one. But it is expedient that all doubt should be removed upon so important a point; and we understand, with no small satisfaction, that the new Copyright Bill drawn up the Society of Authors, and shortly to be introduced by Lord Monkswell in the house of lords, contains a few short words which will give to alien authors a title to copyright without qualifications, and relieve the American *litterateur* from many a trip to Canada at present undertaken in order to ensure an indisputable legal position in the matter.”

It is rather disappointing to find that such a publication (instead of presenting the unreasonableness of the American author, by a sham residence in Canada, closing the press of Canada and obliging her to collect a customs duty in his favour when we import his work), seems to consider it a hardship that the American author should be obliged to be put to the inconvenience of making a trip to Canada.

I may refer your excellency also to a recent statement of the views of the Society of Authors, as expressed in a recent number of the *Author*, from which quotations are made in the *Canadian Gazette* of 27th November. I hope to have the article itself in a day or two.

The argument on behalf of Canada is further aided by the bill which has been recently introduced into the congress of the United States. It will be seen that now, as well as on all former occasions, as I pointed out in my letter to Lord Knutsford, the only copyright measure projected in the United States is one which contains the condition of reprinting as ours does. There can, therefore, be now no reason to await the



action of the United States in favour of the Berne Convention which British authors here so long hoped for, and which Lord Knutsford's despatch of 25th March last asked us to wait for.

As regards amendments which may be desired in our act of 1889, we should, of course, be quite ready to make them. I think, however, that when Mr. Hodges intimates that the collection of the excise duty in favour of the English copyright holder is not sufficiently secured, he has overlooked the fact that your excellency in council is to make the regulations under that act by which the collection is to be enforced. These regulations will, of course, be prepared with the strongest desire to make the collection thoroughly effective.

I am now preparing a report on this subject to your excellency in council, for the purpose of bringing the pressure which Lord Knutsford intimated would strengthen his hands.

I am inclined to think that a communication from your excellency to Lord Knutsford would give an important impetus to the matter, in advance of the action of council.

I have the honour to be, my lord,

Your excellency's obedient servant,

JOHN S. D. THOMPSON,

*Minister of Justice.*

*REPORT of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 18th December, 1890.*

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a report dated 15th December, 1890, from the minister of justice calling attention to a minute of council approved by your excellency under date the 17th August, 1889, on the subject of an act passed by the parliament of Canada in the session of that year entitled: "An Act to amend the Copyright Act."

The committee concurring in the said report advise that your excellency be moved to forward a copy to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk Privy Council.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 15th December, 1890.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

The undersigned has the honour to call your excellency's attention to a report which he made to your excellency on the 3rd August, 1889, on the subject of an act passed by the parliament of Canada, in the session of that year, entitled: "An Act to amend the Copyright Act."

The act referred to has not yet been brought into operation, as it awaits the signification of the pleasure of her majesty's government that a proclamation should be issued by your excellency to bring it into force.

In the same connection, the undersigned begs to call your attention to the despatch from Lord Knutsford to your excellency, dated 25th March, 1890, in which his lordship is pleased to signify a desire that the matter should be further considered by your ministers, and in which his lordship concluded by expressing every desire to assist as far as possible in any well considered measure which would substantially preserve the rights of copyright holders under the imperial act and would at the same time meet the wishes of the Canadian people.

In the month of July, 1890, the undersigned had the honour personally to press upon the attention of Lord Knutsford the arguments in favour of the position assumed

in the report of the undersigned of the 3rd August, 1889, both as to the powers of the parliament of Canada and as to the reasons why such an act as the Copyright Act of 1889 should be adopted and be allowed to go into operation.

By permission of his lordship the views which were then pressed upon his consideration were expressed in writing in a letter from the undersigned to his lordship, dated 14th July, 1890, and the views set forth in that letter were approved by your excellency in council on the 7th August last.

The undersigned has had referred to him, in this connection, a despatch from her majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, dated 8th November last, transmitting a letter to his lordship from Mr. W. Oliver Hodges, Honorary Secretary of the Copyright Committee of the Society of Authors, in answer to a letter from Sir Robert Herbert of the 17th September, 1890.

Mr. Hodges informs Lord Knutsford that a meeting of the general committee of the incorporated Society of Authors, including the sub-committee on copyright, had been held to consider the questions raised by the undersigned in his letter to Lord Knutsford of the 14th July, 1890, and he states that he was directed by that committee to inform his lordship that, while they could express no opinion on the question of the general policy which her majesty's government might think fit to adopt towards Canada with regard to the question of copyright, they hoped that if her majesty's government should think fit to undertake legislation in order to give effect to the principles of the Canadian Copyright Act, such legislation would embody due precautions for making the collection of royalty charges really efficient. They submitted that the clauses relating to the collection of such charges, contained in the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889, were not sufficient for the proper collection thereof, and that it appeared to the committee doubtful whether that act did not propose to abolish copyright altogether, unless the persons entitled thereto should reprint or republish in Canada under its provisions.

The undersigned has now the honour to recommend that an earnest request be made to her majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies that such legislation be brought before the parliament of the United Kingdom at its present session as may set at rest the questions which have arisen as to copyright in Canada. In making this request, your excellency's government do not recede from the position which was taken in the report of the undersigned, dated 3rd August, 1889, which report was duly approved by your excellency in council; but inasmuch as doubts have been raised as to the power of the parliament of Canada to pass that act, it is most desirable and necessary that such doubts should be removed by imperial legislation. The most satisfactory form, to Canada, in which such legislation should be presented, would be by an act declaring the full authority of Canada to legislate with regard to copyright in this country, notwithstanding imperial legislation heretofore passed in relation to that subject. Such an act would only be following the lines of the British North America Act and would only be in accordance with the promises made by her majesty's ministers from time to time, as set forth in the letter of the undersigned to Lord Knutsford of the 14th July.

It would, in the opinion of the undersigned, in view of the doubts which have been expressed, be most desirable that the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889 should also be ratified and confirmed by imperial legislation.

As regards the objections to the Copyright Act of 1889, stated by Mr. Hodges, the undersigned concurs that great care should be taken to make the collection of royalty charges really efficient. The opinion indicated in the letter of Mr. Hodges, that the clauses relating to such collection, which are contained in the act referred to, are not sufficient, does not probably make due allowance for the fact that regulations are to be made on that subject by your excellency in council, so soon as the act shall come into force, under the powers conferred by the fourth section. In the approved report of the undersigned, dated the 3rd day of August, 1889, it was stated that "The government of Canada would be prepared to submit to her majesty's government the regulations which might be adopted under the act for securing the collection of the royalty and the payment thereof to the proper parties." The undersigned is unable to agree with Mr.

Hodges that the effect of the act of 1889 may be to "abolish copyright altogether, unless the person entitled thereto reprints or republishes in Canada." The act merely deals with the subject of the reprinting of copyrighted works, under license, and will not be found, on careful perusal, the undersigned believes, to affect the rights of the holders of copyright in any other particular. Besides this, section six preserves the rights of those who may have a copyright, when the act shall come into force, from being affected even to this extent.

On the points mentioned in the letters of Mr. Hodges, there can be no disagreement between your excellency's government and the society which that gentleman represents as to the recognition of the rights of the holders of copyright and as to the necessity for making the act effective.

The undersigned recommends that a copy of this report, if approved, be transmitted to her majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON,  
*Minister of Justice.*

*Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.*

DOWNING STREET, 18th March, 1891.

The Governor General  
, &c.      &c.      &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to your despatch no. 237 of the 20th December, 1890, I have to acquaint you that the whole subject of Canadian copyright has been under consideration, but that her majesty's government thought that it would, on the whole, be desirable to delay replying to that despatch until it was seen how the copyright question would be finally dealt with in the United States.

Your ministers will doubtless also wish to consider the probable effects in Canada of that legislation.

I have, &c., &c.

KNUTSFORD.

## RETURN

(84)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 1st March, 1892;—For a return showing the number of Royal Commissions that have been issued in each and every year since Confederation, and to whom issued, together with the subjects inquired into, giving the cost of each and the total cost of all.

By order.

CHARLES H. TUPPER,  
*for Secretary of State.*

## ROYAL Commissions of Inquiry.

Name.	Date.	Subject of Inquiry.	Cost.
			\$ cts.
Donald A. Smith, Esq. ....	Dec. 17, '69	To inquire into the cause and nature, &c., of the obstruction offered in the North-West Territories to the peaceable ingress of the Hon. Wm. McDougall.	.....
Hon. Francis Godshall Johnson .	Sept. 3, '70	To inquire into the state of the laws, &c., connected with the administration of justice in Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory.	4,710 22
Casimir Stanislas Gzowski, Delino Dexter Calvin, George Laidlaw, Hugh Allan, Pierre Garneau, Hon. Wm. J. Stairs and Alexander Jardine.	Nov. 16, '70	To inquire into the best means for the improvement of the water communications of the Dominion, and the development of the trade with the north-western portion of North America.	7,031 80
Hon. Joseph Goderic Blanchet, Edward Blake, Esq., Q.C., Hon. Antoine Aimé Dorion, Hon. James McDonald and Hon. John Hillyard Cameron..	June 28, '73	To inquire, &c., re certain resolution moved by Hon. Mr. Huntington, in Parliament, on 2nd April, 1873, relating to the Canadian Pacific Railway.	332 60
Hon. Charles Dewey Day, Hon. Antoine Polette and James Robert Gowan.	Aug. 14, '73	do do	10,918 64
John Dickenson, Charles Logie Armstrong and Jean Normand.	Sept. 27, '73	To inquire into the cause of the floods which occur periodically in the River St. Lawrence between cities of Quebec and Montreal.	2,257 06
John Farquhar Bain and Joseph Dubuc.	Dec. 22, '73	To inquire, &c., re claims to rights of cutting hay and common in the province of Manitoba.	817 60
Honoré Mercier, John Dewe and William Gramis Parmelee.	Feb. 21, '74	To inquire into condition and management of the post office at Montreal.	.....
John W. Cudlip.....	Jan. 23, '75	To inquire into charges preferred against Edward Meyer, Chief Landing Waiter at Montreal.	.....
John Maule Machar and Matthew Ryan.	May 17, '75	To ascertain, &c., persons entitled to grants of land and scrip in Manitoba.	8,963 21

## ROYAL Commissions of Inquiry—Continued.

Name.	Date.	Subject of Inquiry.	Cost.
			\$ cts.
Hon. Alexander Morris.....	Jan. 7, '76	To inquire, &c., <i>re</i> conflicting claims to lands of occupants in Manitoba.	818 08
Larratt W. Smith, John P. Featherston and Adam Hope.	July 22, '76	To inquire into the management of the Northern Railway Company of Canada.	3,435 94
Alexander Anderson.....	Aug. 19, '76	To inquire <i>re</i> the management, &c., of Indian lands, British Columbia.....	150,069 36
Gilbert Malcolm Sproat.....	do 19, '76	do do.....	
Hon. Edmund B. Wood.....	May 23, '78	To inquire <i>re</i> conflicting claims to lands of occupants in Manitoba.	4,971 43
Edgar Dewdney, Joseph Taillefer and James Albert Manning Aikens.	Mar. 24, '80	To inquire into charges affecting the administration of justice in the North-West Territories.	2,415 82
George M. Clark, Samuel Keefer and Edward Miall.	June 16, '80	To inquire into matters connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway.	37,934 41
Hon. Joseph Dubuc and Hon. James Andrews Miller.	April 14, '81	To inquire respecting certain claims to lands in Manitoba.	.....
David Breakenridge Reed.....	Dec. 22, '81	To inquire into certain charges preferred against His Honour Wilmot Richard Squier.	1,908 51
Aquila Walsh and Wm. Pearce..	Feb. 20, '82	To inquire respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in Manitoba.	.....
Hon. George William Burton..	July 28, '82	To enquire into certain charges against His Honour Wilmot R. Squier.	1,908 51
George McKenzie Clark, Frederick Broughton and D'Arcy E. Boulton.	Oct. 7, '82	To inquire into certain claims connected with the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.	22,025 49
Aquila Walsh and Henry Hall Smith.	June 14, '84	To inquire respecting the conflicting claims to land of occupants in Manitoba.	.....
Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau and Hon. John Hamilton Gray.	July 4, '84	To inquire into Chinese immigration into British Columbia.	9,755 05
William Purvis Rochfort Street, Roger Goulet and Amedée E. Forget.	Mar. 30, '85	To inquire, &c., <i>re</i> enumeration of Half-breeds in the North-West Territories.	41,562 48
Joseph Alphonse Ouimet, Thomas McKay and Henry Numa.	Feb. 25, '86	To inquire, &c., <i>re</i> compensation for loss or damage arising out of the late Half-breed and Indian insurrection in the North-West Territories.	53,660 36
Roger Goulet.....	Mar. 1, '86	To inquire, &c., <i>re</i> enumeration of Half-breeds in the North-West Territories outside of Manitoba.	.....
Hon. Thomas Wardlaw Taylor..	do 22, '86	To inquire into charges preferred against Jeremiah Travis, stipendiary magistrate, North-West Territories.	1,273 00
Thomas Pringle, John Kennedy and Etienne H. Parent.	July 17, '86	To inquire, &c., <i>re</i> past and future leasing of waters for manufacturing purposes throughout the whole length of the Lachine Canal.	5,269 16
Hon. Sir Alex. Tilloch Galt, G. C. M. G., Collingwood Schrieber, George Moberly, Egerton Ryerson Burpee and Thomas E. Kenny.	Aug. 14, '86	To inquire into the advisability of constituting a Court of Railway Commissioners.	25,746 65
John Kelly Barrett.....	Oct. 26, '86	To inquire into charges preferred against Charles Thomas Dupont, district inspector of Inland Revenue division of British Columbia.	.....
Hon. James Armstrong, Augustus Toplady Freed, John Armstrong, Samuel R. Heakes, Jules Helbronner, Michael Walsh and James Alfred Clark.	Dec. 9, '86	To inquire, &c., <i>re</i> the subject of labour, its relation to capital, &c.	58,921 27
Hon. John Edward Rose..	Feb. 4, '86	To inquire into charges preferred against His Honour William Miller.	.....
Roger Goulet and Narcisse Omer Côte.	May 9, '87	To inquire, &c., <i>re</i> enumeration of Half-breeds and claims of white settlers in the North-West Territories.	.....

ROYAL Commissions of Inquiry—*Concluded.*

Name.	Date.	Subject of Inquiry.	Cost.								
			\$ cts.								
William A. Gibson, Urias Carson, Patrick Kirwan, Louis Côté and Hugh Allan McLean.	Nov. 22, '87	Royal Commission re subject of labour, &c...	.....								
Guillaume Boivin.....	Mar. 17, '88	do do	.....								
John Kelly and Wm. Haggarty..	do 25, '88	do do	.....								
Hon. Christopher Salmon Patter- son.	Sept. 3, '88	To inquire into certain charges preferred against His Honour Robert Patterson Jellett.	205 00								
do do ..	do 16, '88	To inquire into certain charges preferred against His Honour Martin Campbell Upper.	924 93								
Hon. Edward Ludlow Wetmore.	Nov. 2, '88	To inquire into charges preferred against Com- missioner Lawrence Herchmer and Assis- tant Commissioner William M. Herchmer, of the North-West Mounted Police.	1,200 00								
George Hague, Hon. George Wheelock Burbidge, Edmond Barbeau and John Mortimer Courtney.	do 14, '91	To inquire re the present condition of the Civil Service at Ottawa.	6,317 43								
Etienne Parent, William Henry Griffin, R. S. M. Bouchette, John Langton, William Smith, Thomas Reynolds and Charles S. Ross.	June 22, '68	To inquire into the present state and the pro- bable requirements of the Civil Service.	5,769 53								
Donald McInnis, Edmond J. Barbeau, Joseph C. Taché, Alfred Brunel, Wm. White, John Tilton and W. R. Min- gaye.	do 16, '80	To inquire into the organi- zation of the Civil Ser- vice.....	<table style="border: none; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"> <tr> <td style="border: none; padding-right: 5px;">1881..</td> <td style="border: none; padding-right: 5px;">\$ 9,636 22</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none; padding-right: 5px;">1882..</td> <td style="border: none; padding-right: 5px;">1,367 23</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none; padding-right: 5px;"></td> <td style="border: none; padding-right: 5px;">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none; text-align: right;">11,003 45</td> </tr> </table>	1881..	\$ 9,636 22	1882..	1,367 23		-----		11,003 45
1881..	\$ 9,636 22										
1882..	1,367 23										
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	11,003 45										

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## SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

(84a)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 1st March, 1892 :—For a return showing the number of Royal Commissions that have been issued in each and every year since Confederation, and to whom issued, together with the subjects inquired into, giving the cost of each and the total cost of all.

By order.

J. C. PATTERSON,  
*Secretary of State.*

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### RESERVE COMMISSION, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cost of Commission from date of appointment of Joint	
Commission, 10th May, 1878.....	\$ 26,015 82
Cost of Commission under Mr. Sproat, from 10th May,	
1878, to 31st January, 1880.....	22,862 92
	\$ 48,878 74

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# REPORT

[99]

On the subject of a despatch from Lord Knutsford inviting an expression of the views of the Canadian Government upon the complaint of alleged discrimination on the part of the Government of Canada against citizens of the United States in the matter of Canal Tolls.

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CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 17th June, 1892.

The committee of the privy council have had under consideration a despatch, hereto annexed, dated 4th November, 1891, from Lord Knutsford, inviting an expression of the views of the Canadian government upon the complaint of alleged discrimination on the part of the government of Canada against citizens of the United States in the matter of canal tolls.

The minister of railways and canals, to whom the despatch was referred, submits the following observations thereon:—

By article 27 of the treaty of Washington, the imperial government undertakes to urge Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion.

The tariff upon freight of all kinds passing through the canals from the upper lakes to Montreal, fixes the rate of toll at 20 cts. per ton.

By an order in council, passed on the 4th of April last, following the immediate precedent, the government provided that a refund be made for a portion of the canal tolls collected on wheat, Indian corn, pease, barley, rye, oats, flax-seed and buckwheat carried through the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence canals to Montreal, or any port east of Montreal, in all cases where these products were exported, and in such cases only; the refund to be such as to reduce the tolls in that case to 2 cts. per ton on the above-named products. The same order provided that products on which the rebate could be claimed should be shewn to have been originally shipped for Montreal, or some port east of Montreal and carried to such point and actually sent out of the country; with the proviso that the right to this rebate should not be lost by reason of intermediate transshipment—provided that the place of such transshipment is one within the dominion of Canada.

The effect of this order in council is to fix the rate of toll on all of the designated products passing through the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence canals, without distinction as to nationality. If any wheat, Indian corn, pease, barley, rye, oats, flax-seed or buckwheat are carried by the St. Lawrence route to Montreal for foreign shipment, they receive a rebate, which rebate is payable to vessels of both nationalities. Permission is impliedly given to vessels to tranship, provided such transshipment is made at a Canadian port, the result of which is that if the transshipment takes place at a United States port the vessel loses its right to rebate of tolls. And this loss of rebate would apply equally to a Canadian vessel transshipping at a United States port, and to a United States vessel transshipping at a similar port.

In framing the rules under which tolls shall be payable for the use of its canals, the Dominion government has kept in view the encouragement of ocean shipping *viâ* the St. Lawrence, and it is with that purpose that it has granted to carriers a



rebate of a large portion of the canal tolls, on condition that grain of certain classes, viz.: wheat, Indian corn, pease, barley, rye, oats, flax-seed and buckwheat, to be carried to Montreal for foreign shipment, and shipped accordingly; as respects all other freights passing through the canals there is no rebate, whatever may be its destination.

If, therefore, a Canadian vessel brings grain to Montreal for foreign shipment, subject to rebate, it obtains the rebate. If it lands it short of Montreal, at any port either on the Canadian or American side, it obtains no rebate. In consequence of the request of Great Britain to allow to vessels of the United States the use of the Canadian canals on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, United States vessels carrying the prescribed classes of grain are entitled to rebate on reaching Montreal exactly on the same terms as Canadian vessels. And, in like manner, if they land their cargo at any port short of Montreal, either on the Canadian or American side, they obtain no rebate. In this respect, therefore, the vessels of the two countries are in exactly the same position, and they use the canals on exactly the same terms.

It is alleged that the Canadian rule creates discrimination between the two nationalities, on the ground that permission is given to vessels of both nationalities to tranship cargoes destined to Montreal at an intermediate Canadian port, without forfeiting the claim to rebate, while vessels of neither nationality can receive rebate if their cargoes are transhipped at an American port. Strictly speaking, this creates no inequality in the use of the canals, though it undoubtedly does discriminate against the United States ports as points of transhipment. The United States vessel may obtain its rebate precisely as a Canadian vessel can, by transhipping its cargo (if transhipment is necessary) at a Canadian port. And, on the other hand, neither Canadian nor United States vessels can obtain a rebate if they tranship at a United States port.

Under the provisions of the order in council, it is plain that Canada allows the use of her canals both to her own vessels and to those of the United States upon such conditions as to influence a certain class of the traffic to pass down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, but in the inducement thus held out it makes no distinction, as respects the payment for the use of its canals, between the vessels of the United States and its own. In this respect it is contended that, in favouring their national route, Canada does so on precisely the same conditions with regard to both nations. The only stipulation in the treaty is, that the United States citizens shall use Canadian canals on terms of equality with the people of the Dominion; and this equality is preserved by the imposition of the same conditions and the granting of the same privileges, with the same restriction to vessels of both nationalities.

By the 30th article of the treaty of Washington, it was agreed that British subjects might carry in British vessels, without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise, from one port or place within the territory of the United States upon the St. Lawrence, the great lakes and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the aforesaid territory of the United States; provided that a portion of such transhipment should be made through Canada by land carriage, and in bond. And a privilege exactly corresponding, *mutatis mutandis*, was by the same article, granted to the citizens of the United States, with respect to goods, wares or merchandise, carried from one point in Canada, across the territory of the United States, to another point in Canada. By the same article it was agreed that the United States might suspend the right of carrying, so granted to British subjects, in case the dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in the Dominion, on terms of equality with Canadians. In the authorized protocol to the conference between the British and United States high commissioners, with regard to the 30th article of the Washington treaty, it is stated as follows:—

“That they desired and it was agreed, that the transhipment arrangement should be made dependent upon the non-existence of discriminating tolls or regulations of the Canadian canals, and also upon the abolition of the New Brunswick export duty on American lumber intended for the United States.”

Canada immediately took means to relieve American lumber from export duty in New Brunswick at a cost of \$150,000 per annum, thus completing the conditions required to retain article 30 in force.

It is plain, therefore, that from the language of the 30th article of the treaty, supplemented by the protocol of the conference on that article, the remedy which the United States reserved to themselves in the event of Canada depriving the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals on terms of equality with her own people was provided for by that article (see last clause of article 30, and protocol of conference on articles 26 to 33), and was long ago resorted to by the United States. By that article the penalty stipulated for by the United States, in the event of discrimination between the subjects of the two nations in the use of the canals, was the suspension, as respects Canada, of the right of carrying goods from one port within the territory of the United States to another port within the same territory, duty free, as described in article 30. And it was agreed by the article that the United States might suspend this right if their citizens were discriminated against in the use of the Canadian canals. By joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives, passed on the 3rd March, 1883, it was determined to give notice to Canada of the termination of the 30th article of the treaty of Washington at the end of two years from the date of a notice to be forthwith given to Canada. And on the 2nd and 24th of July, 1885, under orders issued by Secretary Manning, based upon the notice given in accordance with the joint resolution terminating the 30th article of the treaty, the privilege of carrying traffic, duty free, from one point in the United States to another point in the same territory, across an intervening portion of Canadian territory, was finally withdrawn from Canadian vessels, thus exacting from Canada the penalty for discrimination in the use of the canals, although no inequality really existed. This privilege has not been enjoyed by Canada since the 2nd July, 1885, though hitherto she has abstained from taking any steps towards preventing the continuance to the United States of the corresponding privilege stipulated for by that country in the 30th article of the treaty of Washington.

While, therefore, the Canadian government is unable to admit that any inequality in the use of the Canadian canals is inflicted upon United States vessels by the terms of the order in council, but that if the fact that transshipment is confined to a Canadian port, could be construed as constituting such an inequality, the penalty agreed upon between the United States and Great Britain, in such an event, has already been exacted by the United States.

The statements made to the United States government by Mr. Keep, secretary of the Lake Carriers' Association, and others, are in many respects inaccurate as to figures, as well as inconclusive in the deductions drawn from them.

His statement that during the season of 1891 Canadian canal tolls were levied discriminating against the port of Ogdensburg to the aggregate amount of \$53,395.67 is widely erroneous.

He states that on the total freight shipped *via* Canadian canals, in 1891, to Ogdensburg, the tolls paid were \$55,037.05. By official canal returns, it appears that the total freight passing through the Welland canal, in 1891, to Ogdensburg, was really 272,947 tons; and tolls paid were \$53,444.37. But of the total canal freight so discharged at Ogdensburg, the wheat, Indian corn, pease, barley, rye, oats, flaxseed and buckwheat amounted to only 191,607 tons, and the tolls paid on the same to \$38,321.40. And these are the only articles of freight which, when shipped to Montreal, come within the purview of the order in council for rebate of toll. The difference between the amount of tolls on goods subject to rebate and the full amount of tolls is, therefore, \$34,489.26, instead of \$53,395.67, as stated by Mr. Keep in the lake carriers' memorial. Of the amount of grain of the character subject to rebate passed as above through the Welland canal to Ogdensburg, 17,817 tons were transhipped at that port to Montreal. The rebate on this quantity, if allowed, would have been \$3,207, and this sum constitutes the sole difference in tolls between the two routes, and the only amount in respect of which any discrimination could be claimed to exist. The remainder of the 191,607 tons passed into the Eastern States.

On freight other than wheat, Indian corn, pease, barley, rye, oats, flax-seed and buckwheat, discharged at Ogdensburg in 1891, full canal tolls were paid, and would have been levied on Canadian vessels in Canadian waters, with no refund or abatement of any kind; Canadian and United States vessels being precisely on a par in that respect.

It is scarcely necessary to discuss the pretension of Mr. Keep that there is inequality in the use of the canals between Canadians and Americans, on the grounds that the tolls for the use of the canals going westward are 20 cents per ton, while those for the use of the canals going eastward are only 10 cents per ton. Except as respects the grain products already discussed, he does not assert that there is any difference in respect of the amount of these tolls between Canadian and American vessels going eastward or westward respectively, nor that the destinations of the cargoes eastward or westward in any respect affects the toll paid. Canadian and American vessels pay the same toll for passing through the canals in the same direction and are entirely unrestricted in respect of such tolls by their destination, or by any other extraneous circumstances, and it is difficult to perceive any weight that can be attached to the pretensions that an inequality exists on any of the grounds stated by Mr. Keep.

Although, therefore, as has been stated, Canada contends that she has acted in accordance with the obligations which Great Britain has requested her to take with reference to her canals, she is nevertheless, as heretofore, desirous of retaining friendly relations with the United States, and for that purpose is willing to meet their views so far as is in any way consistent with her position and the interests of her people. It is believed that the conditions of the treaty of Washington, in respect of international trade, were eminently calculated to preserve such amicable relations between the countries, and probably the most satisfactory way of meeting the present difficulty would be to revert in some degree to the terms of that treaty, in so far as they relate to the question under discussion. With a view to the furtherance of a good understanding on these points, Canada would be disposed to enter into an arrangement such as the following:—

That as regards the navigation of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, the imposition of tolls and the granting of rebates thereon, the same treatment will be accorded to the citizens of the United States as is given to the subjects of her Britannic majesty, without regard to ports of transshipment or export, and that the United States will continue to deal in like manner with Canadians as respects the existing Sault Ste. Marie canal. That the provisions of article 30 of the treaty of Washington, granting carrying powers to Canadian vessels, as described in that article, be restored.

The committee, on the recommendation of the minister of railways and canals, advise that your excellency be moved to forward a copy of this minute to the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies for the information of her majesty's government, also that a copy be sent to her majesty's minister at Washington.

All which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE, *Clerk of the Privy Council.*